No 61,506 — **THE TIMES** — THURSDAY APRIL 14 1983 — 20p

THE TIMES Tomorrow

A passage through India: Trevor Fishlock, *The Times* correspondent in Delhi, is about to leave the country which has been his home for the past three years. On the *Spectrum* page tomorrow he records his memories and parting impressions of India, a land of striking contrasts, where modern science lives side by side with the bullock cart and "there is never a dull moment".

The Friday Page takes a look at the home life of the Rev Ian Paisley, Northern Ireland's controversial clergyman and Unionist politician. After 26 years of marriage, Paisley still sends his wife red roses and she still keeps his love letters.

A three-page Special Report on Wales describes the efforts being made to attract new industries and holiday visitors to the Principality.

Green light for cut in base rates

The clearing banks are today expected to cut their base lending rates from 10½ to 10 per cent after a signal from the Bank of England. But last year's public borrowing may have been £1,000m over Budget estimates, official figures suggest. Page 19

Seat belt law saves lives

Wearing of car seat belts, which became compulsory in February, is saving lives and substantially reducing serious road injuries, an investigation by *The Times* has disclosed Page 5

Chicago pledge

Mr Harold Washington, elected Chicago's first black mayor by just 4 per cent of the vote, pledged to heal the racial divisions opened in the campaign Page 6

Ulster murder

Terrorists shot dead a man believed to be in his mid-forties and connected with the Territorial Army, in an ambush in Main Street, Keady, Co. Armagh, last night.

Galtieri goes

General Leopoldo Galtieri, former President of Argentina, was taken to an undisclosed Army prison, amid growing uncertainty over his sentence and his precise legal situation Back page

Reuters' £36.5m

Reuters, the news and financial information agency whose ownership is in dispute, reported doubled profits of £36.5m Page 19

Mafia slaughter

Eleven people have died, including a former lieutenant of the gangster Lucky Luciano, in a fresh outbreak of Mafia clan killings in Sicily Page 8

Japanese 'spies'

Mr Stanislav Levchenko, the Soviet spy who defected to the United States in 1979, has named several prominent Japanese, including a Cabinet minister, whom he said, he had recruited as KGB agents Page 9

Slim chances

Short cuts to slimming such as starch blockers and appetite suppressants are a waste of money and could be harmful, according to *Which?* magazine Page 3

Cut in smoking

A survey by the Cancer Research Campaign indicates that fewer children are smoking than in recent years Page 3

Arafat envoys sent to reopen peace talks with Husain

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

Mr Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said in Stockholm last night that he had sent two special envoys to Amman to reopen talks with King Husain of Jordan on the Reagan peace plan for the Middle East.

"We will be doing our best to continue these joint talks with the Jordanian authorities," he said. He hoped for a meeting between himself and King Husain shortly. Asked when, he replied. "Tomorrow? Why not?"

Mr Arafat said there were "Just some misunderstandings" between himself and King Husain. "When I left Amman, I told him 'You are a king and maybe you can give directives. I am a chairman and I have been elected democratically, which is why I have to discuss things with my leadership'."

He referred to "some adjustments" to the plan put to him by King Husain and said "these are now under discussion". He and King Husain were still "cooperating together".

Mr Arafat also said that he still hoped to meet King Hassan of Morocco to discuss President Reagan's peace proposals. He said the Arab summit meeting in Rabat had been only temporarily postponed.

Asked if he would be going to Rabat, he smiled, spread his hands amiably and said: "Why not?"

Mr Arafat added: "Within the next 24 hours there will be a summit meeting of the PLO leadership, probably in Tunisia, to discuss the situation in the light of the Jordanian cabinet communiqué."

It was this communiqué on Sunday that prompted speculation that President Reagan's peace plan was no longer negotiable.

But while Mr Arafat was in jovial mood, praising the "friendly nature" of his Swedish hosts, he had harsh words concerning the American involvement in Middle Eastern politics.

"When I was under siege in Beirut," he said. "I was not facing the Israelis, I was facing the Americans." He accused the Israeli invasion force of being "American mercenaries".

"On the other hand, the Soviet Union is supporting us. They have declared that the Palestinian people must have their rights."

He said that before there could be any recognition of Israel by the PLO, the organization was asking for "international legality".

He smiled sadly as he blinked in camera flashlights. "I am still homeless, stateless, without even an identification card," he said. "We are five million, we have our rights.

"Israel was created by a United Nations' resolution but they ignore all other UN resolutions."

He said he carried a gun and was prepared to use it "so that what happened to Mr Sartawi does not happen to me."

Earlier the Swedish leaders who met Mr Arafat, including Mr Olaf Palme, the Prime Minister, confirmed his willingness to continue negotiations on President Reagan's proposals.

● LONDON: The onus was on Israel to play its part in the Middle East peace process by removing its troops from Lebanon without delay, Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, said last night, Henry Stanhope writes.

The Arabs had made a constructive move at last autumn's Fez summit and there was still overwhelming support for the way of moderation and negotiation.

"The extremists must not be allowed a veto", he told the Diplomatic Corps at the Lord Mayor's Easter banquet in the Mansion House, less than 24 hours after his return from Jordan and the Gulf.

The scene had been clouded by the dissappointing results between King Husain and Mr Arafat.

Proof was now needed that the path of negotiation and moderation really worked, and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon would make an immense contribution.

Earlier in the Commons Mr Pymm, said that he could still see no practical alternative to the Reagan proposals as a starting point. They constituted an opportunity which would not recur and had to be seized urgently.

No concern of the apes

Two of Gibraltar's famous apes sit impassively as ships of the "Falklands fleet" lie alongside in the harbour.

Spanish warships watch the Fleet sail into Gibraltar

From Richard Wigg, Gibraltar

A British fleet, led by the aircraft carrier Invincible, yesterday began its visit here as scheduled, ignoring the Spanish Government's loudly-expressed "displeasure". The arrival of the British ships was observed by three ships of the Spanish Navy, which took up position inside their national waters.

The Spanish ships, two frigates and a destroyer, had sailed from Cadiz. The British force of 12 ships is participating in an Atlantic exercise, called Spring Train.

The ships had sailed in line from the entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar and were seen on the horizon by travellers on the hydrofoil service shortly after we began the crossing from Algeciras, on the Spanish side of the bay. Helicopters frequently flew over the vessels. Exercises by the force, to whose presence the Spaniards have objected because of the role of the Invincible in the Falklands conflict, were later held in the bay, with helicopters picking up men from life-rafts. Prince Andrew is a helicopter pilot on board the Invincible.

Sir Joshua Hassan, Gibraltar's Chief Minister, said the Spannish protests did not help the good neighbourliness required if the 1980 Lisbon agreement (on opening the border) was to have its effect.

As the fleet came in, the Gibraltar Trades Council said it will black the Spring Train exercise as part of the union's campaign to save the naval dockyards from closure.

A statement said the action would last until tomorrow, but its effects were not immediately clear. The unions said that if it had not been for the attitude of the Spannish Government "attacking Gibraltar" the blacking would have continued for the duration of the fleet's five-day stay.

● MADRID: Señor Manuel Fraga, leader of Spain's main opposition party, the Popular Alliance, said that if he were in power he would immediately send the Spannish fleet to Algeciras Bay. He said he would also renounce the Lisbon agreement, because it was impossible to negotiate under such conditions.

The Senate, the upper house of the Cortes, unanimously passed a resolution supporting the government protest. The resolution deplored the visit and said it implied a worsening of Anglo-Spanish relations.

However, the Spanish people seemed much less "worried and disgusted" about the arrival of Prince Andrew and "the Falklands fleet" than the Madrid government, which summoned Sir Richard Parsons, the British Ambassador, twice in the past two days to hear its protests.

Spaniards interviewed expressed a lack of concern for the most part. Only two of Madrid's six morning newspapers found the fleet's visit sufficiently newsworthy to go on the front page, and most made no editorial comment.

Walesa set free after questioning

From Roger Boyes Warsaw

Polish police yesterday picked up Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, to question him about his weekend talks with fugitive underground leaders. After five hours of interrogation, the police allowed Mr Walesa to return home.

According to eyewitnesses, two uniformed policemen and an officer in plain clothes took Mr Walesa away from his apartment in Gdansk, threatening to use force if necessary. Mr Walesa at first refused on the grounds that they had no arrest warrant but he eventually agreed and was then driven to a police station for interrogation.

Under Polish law, the police can hold suspects for 48 hours without an arrest warrant, but Mr Walesa was freed after only a few hours of questioning. According to his friends, Mr Walesa refused to give any details of his meeting with the underground.

It has been clear for the past day – since Mr Walesa announced publicly that he had met leaders of the Solidarity underground – that the authorities would have to undertake some kind of action against the Solidarity leader.

Although it is not actually illegal to meet with fugitive Solidarity activists, it is illegal to discuss anti-government actions with them. If the authorities can establish n their interrogations that the law was broken, this might eventually lead to an arrest. This is still unlikely, however, as it would have far reaching implications for such events as the planned Papal visit to Poland in June.

Cunard refit to cost taxpayers £800,000

By Rupert Morris

Nearly half the cost of refitting the Cunard Countess, the cruise liner, in a Maltese shipyard will be borne by the British taxpayer.

The ship, which is ferrying relatives of the Falklands dead to Montevideo on their way home, needs a £2m refit before embarking on its usual round of Caribbean cruises in July.

The Ministry of Defence will bear 40 per cent of the cost of the refit – about £800,000 – equivalant to the work involved in removing the helicopter pad and other military equipment, and restoring the ship to its pre-Falklands state.

Although British Shipbuilders bid for the contract, the state-owned firm was beaten by the Malta Drydock Corporation because it was unable to do the work in the requisite 55 days. Both Cunard and the Government have come under mounting public criticism for the fact that the work is not coming to Britain.

Mr Bernard Crisp: Wanted Britain to get order.

Mr Bernard Crisp, managing director of Cunard, said he had wanted to place the order in Britain, but British Shipbuilders had been unable to do the work in less than 80 days. He also pointed out that the Cunard Countess, which was built in Denmark and operated in the Caribbean, was normally refitted in the United States.

He said: "We offered to pay round-the-clock overtime to one British yard, but even then it would not have been possible for them to get the work finished in time."

Cunard need the work to be done in 55 days because the British Government had prolonged the ship's stay in the Falklands, and she was booked for Caribbean cruises from July 9.

Sir Rober Atkinson, chairman of British Shipbuilders, said he could not afford to risk incurring the heavy penalty clauses Cunard was stipulating if the work were not completed on schedule.

Although the Maltese were charging £500,000 more than British Shipbuilders, they could assign 5,000 men to the task, and Mr Crisp was confident the time schedule would be kept.

Union leaders in Britain were sceptical about the ability of the Maltese to fulfil the contract.

Mr Paddy McKay, chairman of the Tyne Shiprepair Group shop stewards' committee, said the work would have been "manna from heaven" to the group, which lost 1,400 jobs and three repair yards last year.

Mr Tom Burlison, chairman of the Northern TUC, spoke of outrage among local people at a time when British Shipbuilders was contemplating further redundancies, and called for legislation to force British shipowners to have building and repair work done in British yards.

The British Government has been a leading source of revenue for Cunard over the past year, chartering the Queen Elizabeth 2 and the Cunard Countess.

When the Atlantic Conveyor, another Cunard ship, was sunk in the Falklands, the Government paid between £10m and £15m to ensure that its replacement was built in Britain.

● NEW YORK: Cunard officials in New York said yesterday that they expected a contract with the Maltese firm to be signed soon (Christopher Thomas writes).

Forecast of 5% rise in exports

By Michael Prest

Britain's exports should grow more strongly than ever over the next 12 months as a result of the fall in sterling, and the certainty that the world economy will recover this year.

Mr Peter Rees, Minister for Trade Secretary, told a CBI meeting yesterday that the volume of British exports should jump by 5 per cent in the year to June 1984. "The United Kingdom now appears to be better placed for export-led growth than for a long time", he said.

At the same time, the biggest doubt over forecasts of recovery in world trade has lifted as a result of statements by Mr Paul Volcker, the United States Federal Reserve Board chairman, which were interpreted to mean that the United States will try strenuously to avoid any significant rise in interest rates.

Mr Rees said: "There is now growing evidence of a thaw at last in the world economy." This view – which bears critically on Government policy in a probable general election year – is strongly supported by outside forecasters.

It is now expected that the industrial countries' gross national product – the total value of all goods and services and trade – will grow on average this year by 2 per cent, compared with virtual stagnation or worse in preceding years.

The crucial element in these forecasts is the US. Economists anticipate a growth rate of up to 4 per cent, accompanied by modest inflation and continuing firm control of the money supply.

The United Kingdom Treasury feels that lower oil prices, more control over inflation, gradual reduction of Budget deficits among some major countries, and improvements in business confidence leading to more investment, should ensure that the recovery will be sustained.

Sierra campaign in trouble

By Clifford Webb

Ford's controversial discount campaign for dealers, to boost its new Sierra car to the top as Britain's best-selling car, has run into trouble. Rivals say that it has dashed all hopes of ending the bitter cut-price war of the last two years and appears to have backfired on Ford because of its short-lived success.

Confidential figures circulating in the industry last night show that in the first 10 days of April, the Sierra fell from outright leadership with 11.5 per cent, to fifth place with only 6.3 per cent. It has been ousted by Vauxhall's Cavalier followed by BL's Metro, Ford's own Escort and BL's new Maestro which has moved from sixth to fourth place.

Competitors claim that Ford spent between £5m and £7m last month to boost Sierra sales. Dealers were given £500 a car for registering up to 10 Sierras for use as so-called demonstrator models. Most of them were sold within days of being registered. In addition, dealers received bonuses of £350 for each sale over a minimal target.

It is understood that this was increased by several hundred pounds for the last 10 days of March, enabling some dealers to sell Sierras at £1,000 below list price.

One of the biggest Ford dealers in the country, the Birmingham-based BSG group, advertised Sierras for sale at "factory prices".

Sierras with delivery milage have also been sold by dealers through British Car Auctions sale rooms. Dealers justified this by pointing to the huge bonuses available for cars registered in March.

This last-minute increase in the campaign produced such a flood of registrations that

Continued on back page, col 2

Whites-only première for 'Gandhi' in South Africa

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Sir Richard Attenborough will attend a whites-only première of his award-winning film *Gandhi* in Johannesburg next Thursday, apparently because the charity for whose benefit it is being staged failed to apply in time for a special permit allowing the film to be show to a multi-racial audience.

The April 21 première here is being held to raise money for the Cancer Association of South Africa. Sterkinekor, the cinema chain showing *Gandhi*, said yeasterday that it had not been asked by the charity to apply for a multi-racial permit, and now it was too late to do so as all the seats had been sold to whites.

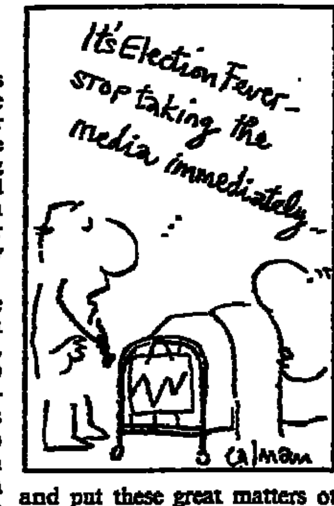
On April 22 Sir Richard will get a chance to attend a multi-racial showing of *Gandhi* at an old cinema in the Fordsburg surburb of Johannesburg which was recently declared an Indian area. This is to raise money for the *Gandhi* Centenary Council which wants to restore Tolstoy Farm, where Gandhi lived and worked for a time.

Dr Essop Jassat, the vice-chairman of the Gandhi Centenary Council, said last night: "The fact that (the première) is a whites only audience shows the whole silly set-up in South Africa, whites are going to see a work about a man who opposed all they stand for. I don't think Richard Attenborough realizes what he's doing. If he was aware of the implications he wouldn't do it."

Gandhi's glory, page 14

Slip the election leash, demand Opposition parties

By Julian Haviland and Philip Webster



The Opposition parties responded yesterday to the growing belief at Westminster in an early general election, the Alliance leadership by saying they were eager for a fight, and Labour MPs by approving, in a mood of marked amity, their campaign document, *The New Hope for Britain*.

Mr Roy Jenkins, leader of the Social Democrats, speaking last night at Staines, Middlesex, urged Mrs Margaret Thatcher to stop "dithering". The Parliament had run as much of its course as it had the stamina to do, he said, and every month the Government continued in office was worse news for the unemployed.

"Equally, the threat of a Labour government, however remote the prospect, creates uncertainty and weakening confidence. Let us get on with it and put these great matters ot the proof."

In the next breath Mr Jenkins deployed the argument to which those Conservatives who prefer an autumn election believe they would be most vulnerable. Mre Thatcher was frightened, he said, and knew that only by going to the country in June could she claim even limited success for her economic policy because inflation would be rising by the end of the year.

Earlier, after a meeting between Mr Jenkins, Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, and their advisers, a joint statement said that the Alliance parties had more than 500 candidates in the field. The sooner the country could vote for a new beginning the better.

Mrs Shirley Williams, the SDP president, speaking in Wandsworth, south London, said that many active Conservatives and many Labour MPs were afraid of their own party's winning.

Conservatives were frightened of a move to the right. Labour MPs, including many of their leaders, had no stomach for their programme, and did not believe it could or should be implemented.

Labour MPs reacted to the election mood by attempting to sink their acknowledged policy differences at a meeting of the parliamentary party called to consider the campaign document.

Mr Michael Foot, the party leader, promised them that the eventual manifesto would reflect what was in the document, so painstakingly drafted to meet the interests of left and right.

During the two-and-a-half hour meeting there was criticism of the leadership for failing to get its message across, but none of the bitterness that has characterized such meetings during the past two years.

Mr Wedgewood Benn said that the party should be pressing for an early election. It was prepared for one; it wanted the Government out.

Labour had to be the party that overcame the demoralization caused by the Tories. "We have to reassure the people that we can protect their vital intercosts", he said.

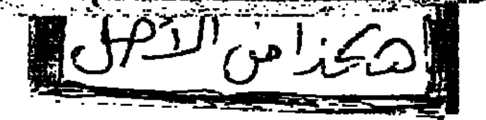
Mr Foot, who welcomed the tone of yesterday's meeting, said that internal had contributed to the public's doubts about Labour, but they were being overcome.

He accepted that there were "genuine intellectual queries" on the campaign document; he emphasized that sentences should not be picked out of the passage on nuclear disarmament, but that it should be read in full.

Mr Foot's pledge on the manifesto was welcomed by left-wing MPs.

● Mrs Thatchers has suffered a drop during the past month of 3 per cent, in the number of voters who are satisfied with her as Prime Minister, according to a Gallup poll published in *The Daily Telegraph* today (the Press Association reports)

TUC campaign, page 2



'Pillions for hire' trips go-ahead

Britain's first private hire motor cycles with "chauffeurs" were licensed yesterday when Bradford council permitted two unemployed brothers to operate package holidays on the pillion.

After consulting the council's lawyers, the public services subcommittee agreed that the 500cc machines of Mr John Berry, aged 27, and Mr Gary Berry, his brother, aged 24, could be licensed.

The subcommittee accepted the advice that a motor cycle could be a private hire vehicle because it was constructed to carry fewer than eight passengers.

Field trial for lawnmowers

The argument between Qualcast and Flymo is to be tested today at Stoke Mandeville Hospital, before officials from the Independent Television Companies Association (ITCA).

Qualcast has been running a television advertisement purporting to show how much more efficient its conventional Concorde lawnmower is than the hovering Flymo. Flymo conplains the advertisement is a misrepresentation and ITCA officials will see the Concorde in action.

Police charged with assault

Seven police constables of the special patrol group, including a young woman, appeared at Wells Street magistrates' court, central London yesterday, charged with assaulting black youths during the Brixton riots in 1981 and conspiring to cover up the alleged attacks.

Between April 11, 1981 and September 9, 1982, they were alleged to have attempted to mislead investigating police officers by making untrue statements, after alleged assaults on Mr Ian Francis and Mr Winston Young.

Verdict on housewives

A verdict of unlawful killing be a person or persons unknown was returned by the jury at the inquest in Aldershot yesterday into the deaths of two housewives.

Mrs Margaret Johnson, aged 66, and Mrs Ann Lee, aged 44, both of Aldershot, were killed on May 10 last year while walking their dogs across army land.

Changes at trust

Lord Trust Caldecote is to succeed Sir Eric Drake, who retires on May 1, as chairman of the Mary Rose Trust.

Captain Charles Douds, the Navy director of appointments and training at the Ministry of Defence will become the trusts chief executive officer; Mr Richard Harrison, the executive director, will become museum director; and Mrs Margaret Rule, the archaelogical director, is to be research director.

CORRECTION

Mrs Shirley Williams was joined by Mr Richard Holme, chairman of the Liberal Party's publicity group, not by Mr Richard Wainwright in the press conference reported on April 12 under the heading "Foul play cry by Williams".

TUC steps up campaign to fight Thatcher on jobless

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade union leaders yesterday stepped up their preparation for a general election and reaffirmed that the keynote of Labour's political challenge to Mrs Margaret Thatcher would be on unemployment and the TUC's "battle for jobs".

Representatives of 30 unions attending a fund-raising conference at Transport House in London were told that Labour's "council of war" at Woodstock College, Surrey, in three weeks' time would concentrate on the aims, organization and financial backing for Mr Michael Foot's effort to get into Downing Street.

Mr David Basnett, chairman of Trade Unions for Labour Victory, (TULV), which also met yesterday, said: "We are making sure we are organized and ready. We are gearing up."

He added: "Unemployment will be the major issue of the election. Central to that will be the TUC's battle for jobs."

The "summit" bringing together the unions, the Shadow Cabinet and Labour's national executive will be held on May 5 and 6 at the training centre of the General, Municipal, Boilermen and Allied Trades Union, of which Mr Basnett is general secretary. The issue of the party leadership seems to have been set firmly aside in preparations for a possible June poll.

Union leaders last night refused to say what progress had been made towards the party's objective of a £3m "war chest" to fight the election. The TULV chairman said that it was a three-stage campaign to bring in money from the financially hard-pressed labour movement, and the cash was coming in. But this timetable could be changed if the Prime Minister called a snap election.

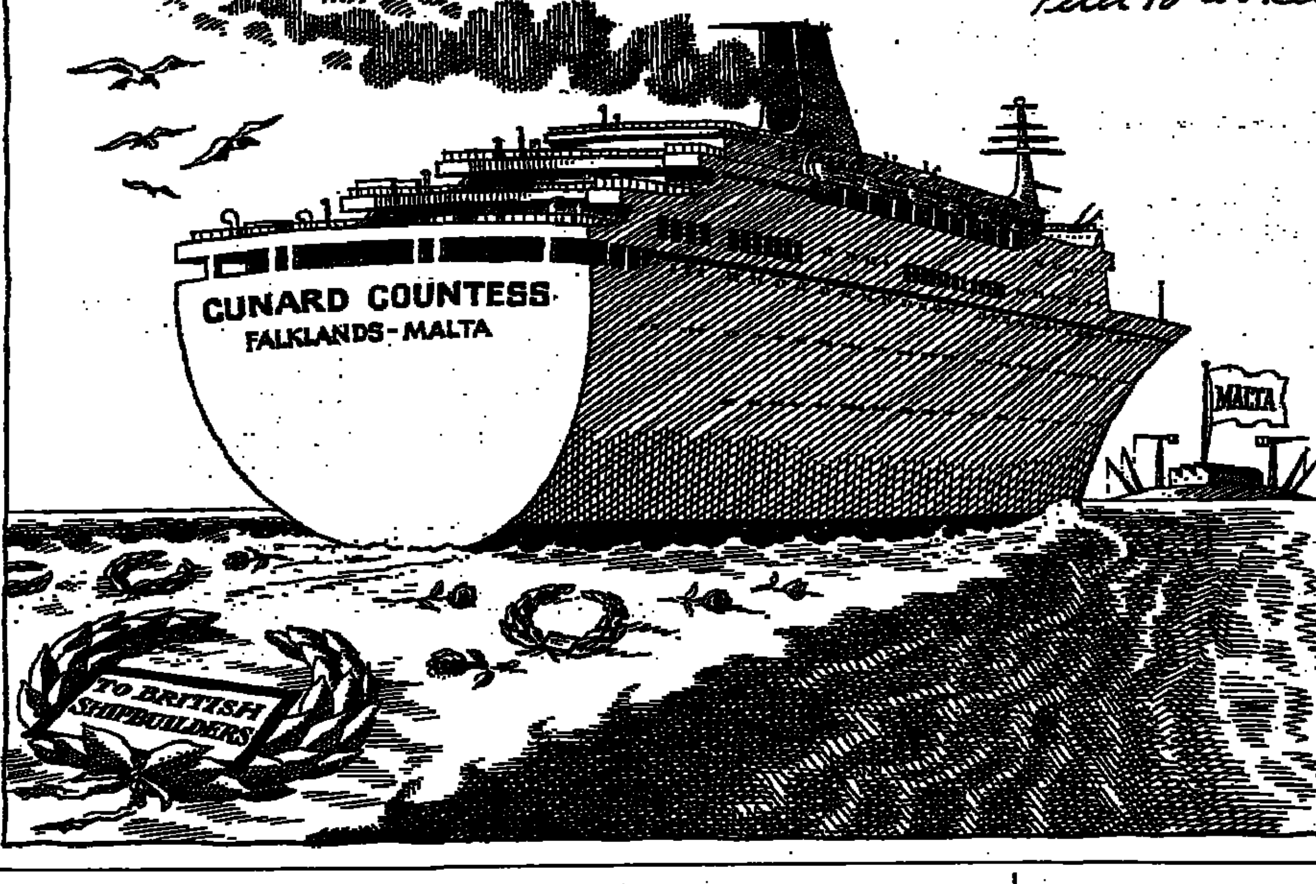
The National Union of Mineworkers, which has so far stood aloof from TULV, is understood to have promised Mr Jim Mortimer, the party secretary, a donation of £200,000 towards the election fund. The total of promises and cash actually raised must now exceed £1m.

In a confidential analysis of the Budget, the TUC economic committee yesterday fed fresh political ammunition to Labour's front bench spokesmen on the economy. The paper claimed that inflation would rise from its low of 4.9 per cent in January to at least 6 per cent by the end of this year, mainly because recent depreciation of the pound had made imports more expensive.

And in a general criticism it said: "The Chancellor has attempted to diminish the importance of the Budget in two key respects over the last four years. Firstly, the Treasury has diminished the impact of the statement itself by assiduously leaking some of the key elements of the Budget prior to the Budget speech.

"This has been used as a means of manipulating the political impact of various proposals. This contrasts with the Chancellor's unwillingness to open up the pre-Budget discussions in the way suggested by the House of Commons select committee.

"Secondly, the Chancellor has framed the Budget proposals within the very narrow constraints imposed by the Medium Term Financial Strategy. He has attempted to create the impression that the Government is powerless except in the negative sense of minimizing its level of expenditure and borrowing in the economy."



Nine years for 'master burglar'

Billy Brazil, aged 35, a professional burglar, was jailed for a total of nine years by Winchester Crown Court yesterday for a series of burglaries at wealthy homes in the South.

Judge Pigot, QC, told him: "You are a master burglar and, indeed, the most accomplished professional burglar I have ever encountered".

Brazil was one of 10 people sentenced for the part they played in a series of burglaries in which antiques, paintings, and silverware were stolen and disposed of.

He was found guilty of nine cases of burglary and on charges of conspiring to commit burglary and conspiring to handle stolen goods. The judge said that unrecovered property from the nine burglary offences was worth more than £77,000.

Judge Pigot ordered Brazil to pay £11,500 towards his legal aid and made a criminal bankruptcy order against him.

Supergrass 'took part in death raid'

From Richard Ford Belfast

A loyalist "supergrass" whose evidence helped to jail 12 out of 14 men for a total of 200 years, and the remaining two for life, was named yesterday as the third man in a Post Office raid during which woman was murdered.

Mr Joseph Bennett, a self-confessed former commander in the outlawed Ulster Volunteer Force, has been granted immunity from prosecution in relation to crimes now being tried at Belfast Crown Court.

Yesterday the trial began of two men charged with the murder of Miss Muriel McCann, at postmistress at Killinchy, co Down, last year.

William Clifford and Michael Campbell, both from Belfast, deny charges of murder, malicious wounding, attempted armed robbery and possession of a gun and ammunition with intent to rob.

The case continues today.

Thousands in Dublin tax march

From Our Correspondent

Thousands of workers in the Republic of Ireland staged a half-day strike yesterday afternoon as marches were held in more than 20 cities and towns in support of tax reforms.

The police said that 20,000 people took part in the largest march through the centre of Dublin. Union leaders claimed the future was higher, but acknowledged that it was much lower than the estimated 100,000 involved in the tax march of March, 1979. Attendances at marches outside Dublin varied from 300 to 5,000 yesterday.

The protests disrupted industry throughout the country, but shops, banks and public houses remained open.

The marches are intended to be the first stage of a campaign of opposition to the high levels of tax and social insurance contributions paid by workers who are taxed under the pay as you earn system.

● Leaders of the three main parties in the republic and the Social Democratic and Labour Party in the North meet today for talks on setting up the all-Ireland forum aimed at drawing up the shape of a united Ireland (our Belfast Correspondent writes).

New appeals review body ruled out

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Government, in a White Paper published yesterday, has rejected MPs' proposals for an independent review body to examine alleged miscarriages of justice.

But it says that the Home Secretary will be prepared to refer more of such cases back to the Court of Appeal, which will make greater use of its powers to admit evidence and consider a retrial.

The Home Secretary will also consider appointing lawyers ad hoc to assist over whether to take action in some cases, and in all cases where the Home Secretary refuses to take further action "some explanation, rather than a simple statement of refusal to intervene in a case, should be offered".

The White Paper is the Government's response to a report last November by the Home Affairs Committee of MPs which argued for a new independent appeals review body to allay public concern about possible miscarriages of justice.

The MPs said that such a body, called for in evidence to the committee by the Criminal Bar Association, by Justice, the law reform group, and by Sir David Napley, the solicitor, could lead to a reexamination of up to 200 convictions a year from 2,000 petitions presented to the Home Secretary.

But yesterday the White Paper said that "as a matter of constitutional principle it should primarily be for the courts and the judicial process to review convictions and, if necessary upset them".

Urging that priority be given to improving and enhancing the part played by the courts in the review of cases, it added: "It cannot be assumed that where the judicial process may have failed to arrive at a just solution, an alternative arrangement can be devised which will be certain to get it right".

Urging a more flexible use of present powers, the White Paper says: "The Home Secretary will in future be prepared to exercise his power of reference more readily" and that the Lord Chief Justise "sees room for the court (of appeal) to be more ready to exercise its own powers to receive evidence, or where appropriate, as practicable, to order a retrial".

The Government will consider introducing legislation to allow the Home Secretary to refer doubtful summary cases back to magistrates courts

Miscarriages of Justice; Government Reply to the Sixth Report from the Home Affairs Committee, Session 1981 to 1982 (Stationery Office, Cmd. 8856. £1.30).

Bishops in plea to end Ford strike

Church leaders in Liverpool yesterday urged unions and management at the troubled Ford factory in Halewood, Merseyside, to thrash out a new peace formula. Workers in the body plant are threatening to walk out if new "Japanese-style" flexible working practices are introduced.

In a joint statement, the Roman Catholic archbishop, Mgr Derek Worlock, and the Anglican bishop, Dr David Sheppard, called for immediate talks to avert the crisis. They also urged for an end to the "smear" campaign against Halewood workers.

They said "A prolonged strike would be damaging to the workforce whose solidarity is often mistaken for militancy. We appeal to both parties to go to the conference table without delay."

"We urge them to abandon the policy of brinkmanship which does no more than prepare the way for another dispute."

Dr Sheppard added: "It's wrong that the majority of the workforce is smeared with the word 'militant'. We have visited trade union leaders at the factory and we do not believe the smear is justified."

Ford denied that it was guilty of "brinkmanship".

Mr William Broderick, area organiser for the Transport and General Workers Union, welcomed the church leaders' statement. "We have been struggling manfully for 18 months to have talks with the company over this issue, but without success," he said. "We are willing to talk any time about the new working practices."

● Mr Harold Musgrove, chairman of BL's Austin Rover group, yesterday warned 5,000 men on strike at his Cowley assembly plant that if today's mass meeting votes to continue the three-week old strike, a £100m investment to produce a new Anglo-Japanese car could be switched from Cowley to Longbridge (Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent, writes).

RCN votes for separate pay fight

The Royal College of Nursing yesterday voted unanimously to go it alone in pay rounds. Its members, meeting in Bournemouth, made it clear they fully support their leaders' stand that the new independent pay review body should cover only qualified staff and students.

The college hopes the Government will take note of the vote and drop its proposal to include untrained nursing auxiliaries within the remit of the review body.

Mr Jeff Wood, of the college's Association of Nursing Education in the West Midlands, said that during last year's strikes in the National Health Service, Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, had asked the nurses to stick to their policy against industrial action.

"We did not take industrial action. We have kept that promise. The Government should keep theirs."

Mrs June Clark, from west Berkshire, said that if auxiliaries were covered by the review body it would cover so many people and produce such a high pay bill that ministers would have a perfect excuse to say they could not afford to implement its recommendations.

Mr Trevor Clay, the college's general secretary, said a message was being sent to Mrs Margaret Thatcher seeking a meeting to discuss the review body's composition.

The meeting heard that student nurses were being forced to share jobs on half pay when they qualify because hospitals could not afford to give them full time jobs.

The nurses are earning £28 a week, £2 more than unemployment benefit, but would rather carry on working

The nurses decided to press for stricter control on television advertising of over-the-counter painkillers

Science report

Clear view through the living lens

By the Staff of *Nature*

A long-standing puzzle about the capacity of the eye to see appears to have been solved by two French researchers, Mireille Delaye from the University of Paris-Sud and Annette Tardieu from the Molecular Genetics Centre of CNRS, near by.

The question they have tackled is how the lens of the human eye can be more or less transparent when it is crammed with protein molecules whose capacity for scattering light would be expected to blur images of the outside world out of recognition.

Their resolution of the conundrum is that the proteins in the lens of the eye are transparent for much the same reasons as is glass.

The essence of the puzzle about the transparency of the eye lens is that about a third of it by weight consists of protein, most of the remainder being water. So much can be told from the stickiness of the material extruded when the lens of an animal eye is punctured.

It is now known that the principal protein in the lens belongs to one of three families known as crystallins.

Delaye and Tardieu have measured the scattering of X-rays by material taken from the eye lenses of animals to show that the old explanation of transparency, always implausible on biological grounds, is far from the truth.

The molecules of the three types of crystallin in the lens turn out to be arranged in a more or less random fashion, but nevertheless are arranged over much shorter distance scales in a way that minimizes local scattering by the atoms

The most telling results of the experiments now described from Paris are those in which X-rays are scattered from lens material diluted with various proportions of water.

The X-ray scattering experiments reveal a loose correlation between the positions of groups of protein molecules extending over distances of about 500 interatomic spacings, suggestive of the phenomenon known as "short-range order".

According to the authors of the measurements, the short-range order revealed by the X-ray measurements implies that the lens of the eye scatters only a fortieth as much visible light as would be scattered by a solution of independent randomly arranged molecules.

Such a poor performance would show every image of the outside world as a scene embedded in turbidity.

That conclusion points to the underlying objective of this research, to understand cataract formation. As yet, however, there is no clear indication whether cataracts are a consequence of too little short-range order or of too much long-range order, crystallinity.

Source: *Nature*, March 31, 1983 (vol 302, p 415).

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Abbey to pump £100m into inner-city housing

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

The Abbey National Building Society is expecting to pump £3,000m into home buying this year compared with £2,500m last year, Sir Campbell Adamson, the chairman, announced yesterday at the society's annual general meeting.

Of that sum £750 will go towards new homes. It is believed to be the largest sum allocated by a society for new houses. The sum will also include £100m for inner-city housing, where Abbey believes it is most needed.

Sir Campbell said: "In inner-city areas, I am not yet convinced that the full implications of Abbey National's involvement in improving housing conditions has been grasped by the business world. These areas represent a large market where finance is now, perhaps for the first time, readily available."

Although Abbey is expecting to lend by far the largest amount of money for home-buying, its increases are only broadly in line with most societies. Woolwich Equitable commented yesterday that it, too, expects to increase lending by about 20 per cent and that a quarter of all mortgages wil be for new homes.

Like many other leading societies Abbey has launched an inner-city initiative with pilot schemes in key areas to show what can be done with rundown urban housing. It is estimated that new private housebuilding will rise by 14 per cent to 160,000 in the current year. Abbey' allocation to meet that is doubling from last year's £350m.

Unions renew pressure on publishing company

From David Felton, Labour Correspondent, Dundee

The biggest non-union company in the publishing industry is agin under pressure from unions trying to win recognition, but the family-run DC Thomson and Co is determined to fight to prevent them gaining a foothold.

Yesterday 400 delegates from the National Union of Journalists' conference which is being held in Dundee, and other trade unionists marched around the company's newspaper offices in Dundee as part of the drive for recognition, but the management was unmoved. "We know our way works," a Thomson spokesman said.

Thomson, which is run by the great-grandchildren of Mr William Thomson, a Dundee shipowner who founded the company more than 100 years ago, publishes dozens of comics and women's magazines including *Dandy, Beano, Topper, Rover, Annabel and My Weekly.*

Its newpapers include the *Dundee Courier*, which with a circulation of more than 130,000 outsells all provincial morning papers in Britain, *The Weekly News* and *The Sunday Post*, which has a claimed readership of 70 per cent of the entire population of Scotland over 15 years of age. The company made a £7m profit last year.

Union officials claim that the success of DC Thomson gas been brought at the price of poor pay and conditions because the company will not allow unions to bargain on behalf of the 3,000 employees. The NUJ has about 60 members, representing 20 per cent of the Thomson editorial staff.

Court told by disc jockey of smokescreen

Mr Noel Edmonds, the disc jockey, told a jury yesterday that he believed his business partner began laying a smokescreen after their venture began to go wrong.

He said that after announcing in June, 1981, that he wanted to break the world water speed record, his partner, Basil Wainwright, began to behave "irrationally" to mislead.

Mr Wainwright, aged 48, of Yardley Wood, Birmingham, denies 22 finance charges, including nine of theft, at Worcester Crown Court.

It is al;;ed that Mr Wainwright obtained by heft and deception more than £40,000 from Mr Edmonds.

Sheryl Cuffe, aged 29, of Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, Mr Wainwright's former secretary, denies 10 joint charges.

Sale room

Record price for firemark

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Phillips secured an auction record price for a firemark yesterday when an English private collector paid £2,750 (estimate £1,000-£1,500) for an oval lead mark stamped with the Hanoverian arms for the Royal Irish Assurance Company and dated 1823.

In the early days of insurance lead or other metal marked attached to houses recorded with which company the building was secured against fire. They are keenly collected.

The Royal Irish Assurance Company was in existance for only four years, from 1823 to 1827, and only four examples of its firemark are believed to have survived.

The same private collector bought three other lots, spending a total of £4,860. They included a Dublin Insurance lead crest of the city at £1,000 (estimate £300-£500).

The sale of firemarks and fire memorabilia made a total of £25,112, with 6 per cent unsold.

Glendining an Co sold every lot in their sale of Norman and Plantagenet coins from the famous collection formed by the late F Elmore Jones. The sale totalled £82,215, with the top prices coming among the coins from the reign of Stephen (1135-1154).

In Christie's sale of orders and medals, a client described as "a king" consigned the Russian Imperial Order of St Andrew, made for an ancestor around 1900. It sold for £7,000 (estimate £4,000-£5,000) to Graf A. von Klenau, a Munich dealer.

Muesli craze may be here to stay

The present health craze has led to a boom in the sales of high fibre, bran-based breakfast cereal, according to a report published yesterday.

The report, by Key Note Publications, says that the rapid growth in consumption of bran cereals and muesli is likely to continue

The traditional cooked breakfast is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, particularly in urban areas, it says.

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 138; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon Lt 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 120; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 120; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$6.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.

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Fashionable slimming short cuts may be harmful, magazine says

By Clive Cookson

Fashionable short cuts to slimming, such as starch blockers, appetite suppressants and high protein powders, are a waste of money and could even be harmful, the Consumers Association says today.

After testing every slimming product on the British market, the association found nothing more effective than a conventional low calorie diet.

Starch blockers, which reached Britain from the United States last year, have now been banned in America, according to the association's magazine *Which?*.

They are supposed to block the enzyme which helps to digest starch, but the Consumers Association experts say they do not work – and if they did the results would be "uncomfortable and unsociable"

The message on appetite suppressants is similar. Neither suppressants containing a bulking agent which swells up in the stomach nor those containing sugar really work.

Which? also advises slimmers to avoid high protein powders to replace meals. More evidence is needed about their effectiveness and their potential health risks, it says.

However, the Consumers Association does say that low calorie versions of everyday foods and drinks can be useful and some meal substitutes, such as special chocolate bars to be eaten with a drink, may be worth trying at the beginning of a diet.

The magazine also looks at two new diets which hit the headlines last year. The verdict on the Beverley Hills diet by Judy Mazel is: "Don't try it; it will make a big hole in your pocket and it could have a bad effect on your health." But *Which?* likes the F-plan diet by Audrey Eyton "because it seems balanced, healthy and easy to follow"

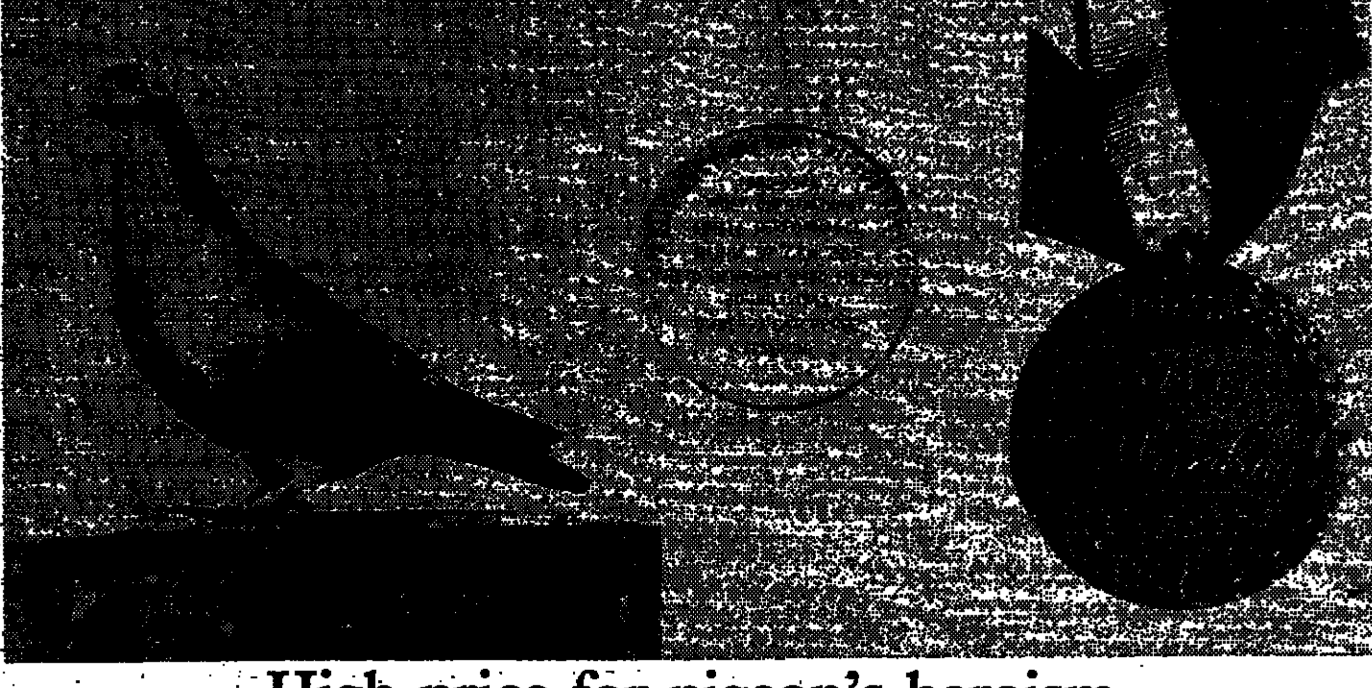
The report is based on a *Which?* survey of 1,000 slimmers, in addition to analysis by Consumers Association nutritionists and medical experts. Only 56 of the 384 people who had tried either type of appetite suppressant found it any help at all.

Meal substitutes received more support: 151 out of 475 panel members found slimming biscuits a useful substitute for meals. However, only 107 out of 467 were helped by starch-reduced rolls.

Psychological help may be more important than specific foods. *Which?* reports that two thirds of the people who joined slimming support groups thought that they provided a useful way to lose weight.

● The average Briton consumers three times more salt than he really needs, Professor Arnold Bender, head of nutrition at Queen Elizabeth College, London, said yesterday. Excessive consumption of salt can lead to high blood pressure.

Professor Bender said that the average daily intake in Britain was 10 grammes of salt, and some salt addicts eat 30 grammes or more a day. A dose of only 100 grammes of salt can be fatal.



High price for pigeon's heroism

A rare "animal VC" awarded to a pigeon named Mercury during the Second World War sold at a Christie's auction in London yesterday for £5,000.

Mercury (also shown) won the Dickin Medal, as it was originaly known, for the "most outstanding single performance" of any one pigeon on special service. She made a non-stop flight of 480 miles on July 30, 1942, carrying a secret message from a Danish resistance group in north Denmark. Of the 100 pigeons who started the mission, only Mercury returned to her loft.

The medal, with documentation, was bought by an agent for Mr Louis Massarella for the Royal Pigeon Racing Association.

Mercury, a blue hen, is the most famous of 31 pigeons to have been awarded the Dickin Medal. The Army Pigeon Service discovered Mercury, bred by the late Mr James Catchpole, of Ipswich.

Mr Harold Catchpole, his son, who sold the medal, recalled how the bird was recruited. He said: "The Army took two birds from each of 50 fanciers, including my father, and said it was for something special."

The People's Dispensary for Sick Animals at Woking, in Surrey, awarded the medal to Mercury in 1946.

Mr Catchpole, aged 62, said yesterday: "The price paid is far beyond my expectations

Team from France in shop thefts

A French junior rugby team has left West Yorkshire for home in disgrace after the whole party, 16 juveniles and 10 supporters, was arrested for shoplifting.

A West Yorkshire police spokesman said that £200 of goods, mainly sportswear, was taken from three shops in Bradford.

"All of the property except one jumper was recovered. No-one will be appearing in court," he said.

The group, from Villeneuve-les-Avignon, had been invited by Shaw Cross Boys Club, Dewsbury, and a civic reception was given by Mr Jack Wood, the Mayor.

"They presented me with a picture of their town and a bag of prunes from the area. I would put this escapade down to high spirits," Mr Wood said.

Driving ban on rugby forward

Richard Moriarty, the Welsh international rugby forward, was fined a total of £120 yesterday for driving offences and disqualified from driving for 18 months.

Moriarty, aged 25 and unemployed, of Neath Road, Plasmarl, Swansea, pleaded guilty before city magistrates to a drink-driving charge, taking a car without the owner's consent, and twice driving without a licence and insurance, the second time whem taking documents to a police station. He was given an absolute discharge on both insurance offences.

£370,000 award to widow

Agreed damages of £372,862 were awarded in the High Court in London yesterday to Mrs Margaret Dobbins, whose husband, an engineer, died in a helicopter crash while working in the Arabian Gulf.

Mrs Dobbins, aged 50, of Milford Hill Road, Salisbury, Wiltshire, was awarded the damages, with costs, against Textron Incorporated, of Texas, manufacturers of a Bell 212 helicopter which fell into the sea off Abu Dhabi in 1978, killing her husband.

Killer drowns

A man who died afer jumping into the sea at Whitley Bay, Tyne and Wear, during a gale on Monday, was identified yesterday as Robert Thornton Small, aged 53, who was released from prison last month after serving 12 years of a life sentence for murdering his wife and killing his three children.

Forest go-ahead

The Countryside Commission has withdrawn its objections to the Forestry Commission plan to plant a coniferous forest on 370 acres of fell land at Grassguards in Dunnerdale in the Lake District national park.

Fewer young people smoke, survey finds

By a Staff Reporter

Fewer children are smoking. A survey of 20,000 pupils and college students in the North of England shows rates of regular smoking rising from 0.3 per cent of children aged 9, to 24 per cent of those aged 15 and 16.

The results, published yesterday, of the survey by the Cancer Research Campaign indicate the proportion of smokers is considerably lower than similar, though less extensive, surveys conducted a few years ago.

For example, the new results indicate that 4 per cent of boys and 2.5 per cent of girls aged 11 and 13 smoke at least once a week. A survey in 1975 indicated that 8 per cent of boys and 5 per cent of girls smoked at those ages.

Dr Anne Charlton, of Manchester, who carried out the survey for the campaign, distributed 20,000 anonymous questionnaires through primary and secondary schools and colleges of further education late last year. All pupils in a given institution completed the forms simultaneously and sealed them in unmarked envelopes.

The answers indicate that health warnings about smoking are being acted upon.

The survey also disclosed that the health of some young smokers is already beginning to suffer. Thirty-two per cent of children who consume six or more cigarettes a week reported frequent coughs, compared with 22 per cent of non-smokers.

Parents have a strong influence on their children's smoking habits and it seems that parental attitudes are much more important than whether parents smoke.

Seventeen per cent of children with a parent who smokes are regular smokers, compared with 10 per cent with non-smoking parents. However, nearly half the children who thought that their parents would not mind their smoking did smoke, against 8 per cent of those whose parents disapproved.

Jailed witness to appeal

A prosecution witness, who was jailed for two years for contempt of court because he refused to give evidence, had been freed on bail at the Court of Session in Edinburgh, pending an appeal against the sentence. Samuel Forrest, aged 32, of 18 Newark Drive, Wishaw, Lanarkshire, was jailed on March 18 at Hamilton Sheriff Court after he refused to give evidence four times.

He was the main prosecution witness against Alexander McFarland, aged 41, of 6 Caplaw Place, Wishaw, who was accused of assaulting him.

Forrest refused to tell the jury what happened to him and they found the indictment against Mr McFarland not proven.

War widows rebuffed

No state aid to visit graves

By David Hewson

The Government is unlikely to agree to a request to allow Second World War widows to fly at public expense to the graves of Servicemen killed abroad in an extension of the visit to the Falklands by relatives of men killed in the South Atlantic campaign.

The Ministry of Defence last night ruled out the question of any mass dispensation for such visits. "The problem is quite simply one of scale. We could not do this for the thousands of people who would be involved," spokesman said.

There are about 64,000 widows of Servicemen killed on duty before 1967 when the Government introduced a policy of providing facility visits to the graves of men who died after that date.

Most were widowed in the Second World War, and lost husbands in northern Europe. The geographical spread of graves covered by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, which cares for graves from both world wars, extends from Hongkong, throughout Asia, the Middle and Near East, and Europe, to Canada and the West Indies.

The largest number of graves tended by the commission is in France, where 600,000 servicemen are buried, 500,000 from the First World War. The second larges group, 200,000, is in Belgium.

Mr Alastair Laing, the deputy director-general of the commission, said yesterday: "Naturally we welcome visitors to any of these places and will provide any information we can on them. What we cannot do is pay for relatives to visit the graves. These graves virtually span the globe. They are in 140 different countries and territories."

If the decision to offer free travel to service graves to a relative and companion were extended to families of those killed in 1967, as Lady Jeger has suggested in a House of Lords question, the main beneficiaries would be the widows of men killed in the Second World War. But the decision would also affect relatives of the victims of campaigns in Palestine, Borneo, Kenya, Aden, Cyprus and Malaya, and a number of more minor engagements.

Some widows of men killed in the First World War would also be offered the chance to visit the graves, though it is thought that few would be able to stand the journey.

Leading article, page 15

Napley onslaught on police searches

Sir David Napley, the former president of the Law Society, criticized yesterday what he described as the "real evil" of police searches in the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill.

Addressing the council of the Newspaper Society, he said that many aspects of the Bill were misguided and that he doubted whether the proposed legislation would make "the slightest difference to the general incidence of crime"

Sir David said: "The real evil of the clauses in the Bill is that of police searches and the manner in which they are carried out.

"Anyone who has had any experience of a police search can be sure that they do not restrict their investigation to the material which is directly germane to the subject of their inquiries.

"They take the opportunity of pursuing a roving commission over all information confidential or otherwise on which they can lay their hands. This is objectionable."

● Sir Cyril Philips, chairman of the Police Complaints Board, said yesterday that another parliamentary Bill would be needed to get anything like the balance of power between police and public that had been sought by the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, of which he had been chairman (Peter Evans writes).

Tape-recording of evidence and an independent prosecuting system were proposed by the commission to balance extra powers recommended for the police, but Sir Cyril said that they did not form part of the present Bill, which sought a different kind of balance.

Warning to Falklands 'settlers'

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Would-be settlers in the Falklands, tempted by offers of 100-acre plots at £1,500 each, are unlikely to be able to make a living, Mr Ted Fellows, the deputy editor of Farmers Weekly, says.

Hundreds of land-hungry people in Britain have been taken with the idea of buying plots either from the Falkland Islands Company or from Mr Harry Camm, a Chesterfield businessman, he says.

But after visiting the islands, Mr Fellows concludes that unimproved land can support only about one sheep to every five acres

Topsoil and the hard clay subsoil are separated by an iron pan which would need to be broken up with deep cultivation equipment to grow root crops, he says.

Although the Armed Forces represent a substantial potential market for horticultural produce, their buyers will not commit themselves without an adequate marketing infrastucture.

The cost of providing suitable protection for crops against the wind would be prohibitive, even if markets could be found, Mr Fellows states.

"Quite apart from the lack of commercial potential offered by these diminutive plots, there remains the difficulty of coping with the harsh winter conditions, for which the Falkland Islands are famous, and with the need to be almost entirely self-sufficient."

Non-nuclear defence plan sought

By Nicholas Timmins

A call for a non-nuclear "non-provocative" defence policy for Europe was issued yestedav by a new organization called Just Defence.

The organization, formed by a group of eminent scientists, prelates and military officers, aims to provide a forum rather than a simple policy for finding a way out of what it calls the "sterile polarization" of the defence and disarmament debate, in which unilateralism is lined up against multilateralism.

It argues that Britain and Europe should adopt policies which are clearly perceived as non-aggressive by the Soviet Union, using new technologies to provide purely defensive forces in Europe, with no land-based nuclear weapons

The threat of nuclear blackmail would be counteracted by the continuing presence of the strategic nuclear arsenals of the Soviet Union and the United States, the group argues; but the risk of nuclear war would be reduced by removing the policy of flexible response.

Founded by Mr Stan Windass, director of the Foundation for Alternatives, with Professor Frank Barnaby, the former director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, the group's advisory council includes General Sir Hugh Beach, a former head of procurement for the Army, Pofessor Dorothy Hodgkin, president of the Pugwash conference and the Rt Rev Hugh Motefiore, Bishop of Birmingham.

Code for video trade

War declared on the 'nasties'

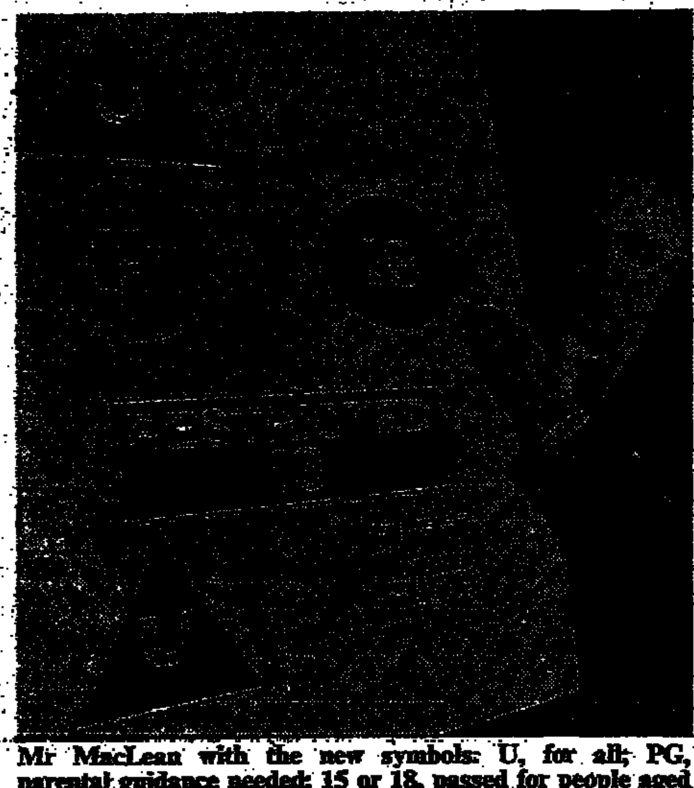
By Kenneth Gosling

One of the strongest measures so far taken to try to end the trade in video "nasties" was announced yesterday, with the introduction of a voluntary classification code backed up by the registration of video dealers.

Under the scheme, introduced by the British Videogram Association (BVA), retailers who fail to register by next September will be forced out of business by having legitimate supplies of cassettes and discs withheld. Any member of the BVA, representing 50 member companies, who continues to supply unregistered dealers will be expelled.

The Government has expressed its preference for voluntary measures, but if they fail legislation will be introduced.

The BVA's definition of a video "nasty" is: "a phrase coined by the press that generally refers to material that can include disembowelling, castration, cannibalism, and humiliation"



Mr MacLean with the new symbols: U, for all; PG, parental guidance needed; 15 or 18, passed for people aged 15 or 18 and over; Restricted 18, for sale only in shops barred to children; Uc, children's film; no certificate.

Mr Donald MacLean, chairman of the BVA, said that legislation was wanted by very few and "would be fraught with undesirable side-effects"

Mr Iain Muspratt, BVA vice-chairman, said that retailers who chose to stay outside the scheme would have "no business, no future". He agreed that the scheme constituted a restrictive trade practice, but added: "We do not expect that to be a problem."

Classification will start at once. A videogram standards council, under a chairman to be named shortly, will be formed from representatives of videogram publishers, wholesalers, retailers, and four people unconnected with the industry.

Because consistence is regarded as important the categories will tally with those used for cinema films. They will be displayed in every shop and marked clearly on every cassette. That is expected to remove any confusion over titles that conceal the real content of the cassette or disc.

The intention, the BVA says, is to provide the public with the means of making an informed choice about programme content and to isolate the video "nasties".

Asked by a questioner who identified himself as the "video nasty correspondent" of *Video Viewer* to choose their least favourite scenes from "nasties", BVA officials refused to be drawn.

Mr Norman Abbott, chief executive of the BVA, said that he had sat on the working party established to examine a code for the industry.

"I am trying to obliterate from my memory the terrible things we were subjected to", he said. "Some of the films stunned me."

Mr Muspratt called the material degrading muck. Most of the dealers and many parents had asked for the scheme, he said.

Categories will appear in circles, which show limitation by age, and in trangles, denoting an advisory category. One category, not used for cinema films, will indicate videograms that are considered particularly suitable for children.

Shops will not be allowed to play scenes from videograms in the limited categories in any part of the shop to which children have access unless they are trailers classified "U" or "PG" (parental guidance).

A press conference in London was told that the weekly audience sold or rented for home video products was more than seven million. Three quarters of those rented an average of one prerecorded cassette a week.

A recent survey had indicated that 2 per cent of people who bought and 15 per cent of those who rented cassettes chose "horror" titles, a category that included "nasties" but also covered the traditional horror film.

Luxury image for stations

By Michael Baily
Transport Editor

Luxury restaurants and shopping centres will be built in London's main line stations to make them attractive social centres on continental lines, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, predicted yesterday.

As part of its general plan to bring private capital into public industry, the Government is giving maximum encouragement to bring restauranteurs, retailers, and property developers into station development to help dispel the image of British railway stations as places of "dust, dirt, cigarette ends, and cold waiting rooms".

Already five stations, Euston, Blackfriars, Holborn, Cannon Street and London Bridge, have been developed. Another five, Liverpool Street, Broad Street, Fenchurch Street, Victoria, Waterloo and King's Cross, were in the pipeline with more ambitious ideas, Mr Howell indicated. Two more, Paddington and St Pancras, would follow.

At Waterloo, where he had an early morning walkabout among uncomplaining commuters, a choice of sites was beign offered to private restauranteurs to provide a luxury restaurant of the kind that made Paris stations attract people, rather than drive them out. There were also plans for a mezzanine shopping centre over the platforms and concourse.

'Cocktail' boy in hospital

Richard McBride, aged nine, was in hospital nursing a hangover yesterday after a drinking spree with four young friends.

The boy, from The Horseshoe, Godalming, Surrey, had consumed a "cocktail" of sherry, cooking oil, tomato ketchup, garden plant food and Carlsburg special brew. The police found him staggering about and obviously very drunk.

PARLIAMENT April 13 1983

Pym still backs Reagan plan for Middle East

MIDDLE EAST

If peace negotiations over the Middle East were to begin there was no practical alternative to the proposals of President Reagan as the starting point, Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, declared in the Commons. These proposals, he added, constituted an opportunity which would not recur and therefore must be seized urgently.

It is essential (he went on) that the forces of moderation, not least in the PLO, carry the day. It is the Palestinians themselves who stand to lose the most if they do not. Likewise, it remains essential that all foreign forces should withdraw quickly from Lebanon and that the unacceptable settlement programme on the West Bank should be halted. Israel has a heavy responsibility in both cases.

Our own approach continues to rest on the principles set out in the Venice Declaration. We are encouraging all those working for peace to the limit of out ability and are in close touch with them. The role of the United States Government, both in the Lebanon talks and in the wider peace process, of course remains central.

He added that the assassination of Mr Issam Sartawi, PLO moderate, at the Socialist International meeting in Portugal, had been a setback to peace efforts.

Mr David Watkins (Consett, Lab): Was the question discussed of Israel's illegal occupation and fortification of southern Lebanon and the West Bank, both of which are in direct contravention to the Reagan initiative. What efforts is the Government making in regard to these twin obstacles to peace in the Middle East?

Mr Pym: The Government's views on both these issues were discussed at length at the Arab League delegation and have been touched on in all recent discussions.

Mr Michael Latham (Melton, C): Having met King Husain and also King Fahad, will he be going to Israel to meet the Israelis?

Mr Pym: I have no plans at the moment to so do, but it is always possible.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Leeds, East, Lab): I agree with the Foreign Secretary that the Reagan proposals still represent the best framework for a way forward, but would he not agree the central problem has been the Begin Government's rigid and unconditional refusal to negotiate on these proposals?

President Reagan has failed to influence the Israeli government either to withdraw troops from the Lebanon or freeze the settlements on the West Bank which has been turned into a fortress. We hear of the Israeli government's plan to build 57 more settlements on the West Bank in the next four years.

Does the government's approach to the Reagan initiative seek to dissuade the Israeli government from these courses?



Pym: Starting point.



Henley: Best framework.

Mr Pym: Throughout the whole of this dispute, ever since President Reagan's plan was proposed, we have been urging with all strength, at all levels, that the United States use their influence to cause a change of approach to be brought about by Israel. – It is regrettable that their influence has not brought a withdrawal of all forces from the Lebanon which King Husain and other Arab leaders regard as a prerequisite before negotiations can begin.

It is regrettable not to see more flexibility on the part of Israel and the PLO, because blame does not lie in one place. We have made the strongest representations.

Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, L): The assassination of Mr Sartawi was indicitive that there are more extremist elements coming to the fore in the PLO and more action is taking place on the West Bank. Can he bring this in the strongest possible terms to the attention of President Reagan?

Mr Pym: That murder was deplorable and it is regarded so by everybody. I am not sure it is true to say more terrorism is coming forward. Certainly there is a risk of that and this is a bad example.

There are divisions within the PLO which make negotiations extremely difficult. It should be regretted that the PLO could not come to an agreement with King Husain because that would have been a helpful aspect to progress in these negotiations.

Mr Dennis Walters (Westbury, C): The comment by General Eitan on the proposed settlements on the West Bank was in blatant disregard of international opinion. Was not that the reason for the breakdown in peace negotiations?

Mr Pym: A number of people on both sides do make rather rash comments which are unhelpful. The comment on th proposal to increase by 57 the number of settlements on the West Bank, at the time it was made and in the circumstances in which it was made, was an offensive statement to make.

It is the British Government's view that these settlements are illegal and contrary to the Reagan plan and the sooner this is reversed the better.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Finance Bill, second reading. Lords (3): British Shipbuilders Bill, report. Debate on EEC committee report on borrowing and lending.

Ezra on choosing state industry chairmen

HOUSE OF LORDS

In paying a ridiculous fee for the services of Mr Ian MacGregor the Government had established a dangerous precedent, Lord Taylor of Gryfe (SDP) said when he opened a debate on the problems besetting relations between the Government and the nationalized industries. He said it might have to pay similar fees in future to British companies from which it hoped to attract top management.

Labour regarded state industries as essentially virtuous while the Conservatives saw them as an evil which must be liquidated as quickly as possible, irrespective of whether this made good sense or was in the best interests of the nation.

Would the shadow of the threats from both sides encourage management to make the long-term plans and investment decisions that were essential and attract the first class management necessary if these industries were to succeed?

The trouble (he said) is that we are caught up in a debate about ownership when we should be discussing efficiency. *The first* requirement for efficiency is to get your structure right so that we may recruit the best people to manage the industries and then permit them to manage.

Lord Beswick, for the Opposition, said it was possible to have a *friendly and constructive* relaltionship with a sponsoring department but the Treasury was a different thing. Wholly admirable and conscientious characters as they were, collectively he did not think they were now fitted for the role of financiers to commercial enterprises in the public sector.

Some different methods of finance need not, and must not, slacken financial discipline but they could mean a profound pyscholigical improvement which in turn could yield significant economic benefits.

No amount of structural change would avail unless the spirit which breathed through that structure was right. The self-interested or selfish society carried its own seeds of destruction. To those who looked to an laternative and more hopeful future public or social ownership would have a part to play.

Lord Orr-Ewing (C) said he could not go along with the proposal that financing requirements of nationalized industries should be excluded from the public sector borrowing requirement.

The total cost of the nationalized industries in write-offs and capital grants since 1945 had been £40,000m. No one had yet solved the problem of how to stop a monoply power *backed by the* taxpayers from plunging the private sector competitors into bankruptcy.

Lord Harris of High Cross (Ind) said that in the 10 years from 1970 to 1980 the net revenue of the nationalized sector was about £25,000m, less than its total payroll. Yet over *that* period the average prices of those industries' products rose 25 per cent faster than the general price index.

Lord Ezra (L), former chairman of the National Coal Board, said he had been in a nationalized industry for 35 years. After 35 years (he went on) we are no *nearer a solution of* this problem. One would have thought that a society such as ours could at least over that timescale have found some way of reconciling istself with the concept of public ownership.

If one wanted to criticize, say, the coal industry it was no good comparing it with a multiple store. What one had to compare it with were other coal industries in western Europe in like situations. They suffered from similar problems.

The publicly-owned enterprses generally happened to be in the basic sectors, at the heavy end of the industrial economy. Everyone who had studied the subject knew that there was a structural change going on and how to face up to it.

As chairman of the NCB he had been the target of attack by ministers either for putting prices up by too much or by not enough.

They had to work out ground rules for the owners of nationalized industries – represented by the Government – and the managers which were *consistent*, clearly defined and which made sense.

Attention should be drawn to the somewhat quixotic manner in which chairmen and members of boards were appointed. They ought to try to devise a better system for doing this, and he suggested setting up a group of eminent personalities who could make recommendations of the sort of people who should be appointed to these jobs.

Names appeared to be deliberately leaked. It was not a rational way of operating in respect of those who were *meant to lead these important* enterprises.

There were certain sectors which were likely to remain publicly owned. Could it not be agreed that



Ezra: *Coal* industry is not like a multiple store.

in these cases at least there was some continuity of policy and an attempt to try to right some of the things that had gone wrong over the past 35 years?

Here was an issue which went way beyond party barriers – an issue which related to the success of the industrial economy. The aim should be to make sure these sectors should be run as efficiently as possible and enable them to do so by the way in which the Government dealt with *them.*

The Earl of Gowrie, for the Government, said it believed that the nationalization system had proved a *failure* overall. For the first time since the war the size of the publicly-owned sector of industry was being reduced on a significant scale and the return of the Government at the next election would see this process continue.

Through its programme of privatization the Government had reduced the burden of the public sector on the rest of the economy. It had achieved this both through the proceeds from sales of assets, which reduced the public expenditure planning total, and through the removal of any future borrowing requirements from the PSBR.

By the end of 1982-83 the programme of special asset sales would gave brought in receipts of about £2,000m and at least a further £2,500m was expected over the next three years. All these receipts *directly reduced the PSBR with all* that implied for inflation, taxes, interest rates and employment.

The Government's drive for efficiency was not restricted to privatization and the introduction of private finance. The public utilities and so-called "natural monopolies" *could not be allowed* permanently to remain unchallenged.

It was a vital part of the Government's policy to foster competition in the industries wherever monopoly powers existed. Already it had taken steps to encourage competition in telecommunications, energy supply, transport and postal services. It would not hesitate to take further action where this was necessary.

Exposing the industries to the full vigour of competitive pressures in the market place was vital to the economic resurgence *of Britain.* Industries containing one-tenth of productive capacity could not be left to be feather-bedded either by monopoly powers or by knowledge that the public purse was always open to them. The Government was proud of its success in this area and intended to press on with renewed vigour in the next Parliament.

The debate concluded.

Joint decision rather than need for veto

NUCLEAR DEBATE

The absence of modernized intermediate weapons would leave a gap in the West's deterrent strategy, Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said in the Commons during exchanges in which Mr Frank Allaun (Salford, West, Lab) asked if the Government intended to press for power to veto cruise launchings, meaningless though that would be.

Mr Pym explained that the question of a veto did not arise because these weapons could only be used on the basis of joint decision. There was no question of veto.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs (Leeds, East, Lab): Will he not accept the view of Field Marshall Lord Carver that there is no military case for the deployment of these weapons and accept the growing evidence that their actual deployment would be immensely damaging to public support for Nato in all the countries concerned?

Will he therefore drop these proposals and ally himself with the great majority of people on both sides of the Atlantic who would support a freeze on the deployment of nuclear weapons.

Mr Pymm: I totally reject what he says. The last Labour Government was a party to considering and agreeing that the question of modernization should be addressed. It has been addressed and brought to conclusion by this Government. I am certain that the absence of modernized intermediate nuclear weapons leaves a gap in our deterrent strategy.

We have meeting against us a strongly increasing number of SS20s and other weapons, and unless we modernize our own weapons – our present ones are ageing and out-of-date – there will be a gap in our deterrents.

The whole basis of our defence policy is to deter war and preserve peace. We cannot afford in Nato to have any gap in that shield and that is why we are proceeding with these modernizations unless the Soviet Union are prepared to negotiate the zero option.

Mr Healey: The word "modernization" applied to these weapons is totally mistaken because there have never been any intermediate land based missiles since Thor and Jupiter were withdrawn after the Russians had began deploying their SS4 and 5 missiles. To pretend that cruise is modernizing the short launch battlefield nuclear weapons being withdrawn by Nato is dishonest in the extreme.

Mr Pym: That is not the proposal at all. What we are facing is an escalating number of SS20s. If we had not taken the decision to modernize we would have been exposed in that area.

Mr Pym said during later exchanges that Mr Healey had changed his mind on cruise missiles.

Mr Healey said Tories had suggest that his position on cruise had at one time been different from what it was now. That (he said) is absolutely untrue. (Labour cheers.)

● The Russians were accused by Mr Pym, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, of being negative and obstructionist at the Geneva talks on intermediate range nuclear forces. Progress in the fourth round of the negotiations, which ended on March 28, was disappointing, he added later.

The Russians (he said) were obstrucitionist, and seem to have decided that they would try to appeal over the heads of the negotiators to public opinion in Western Europe.

They flatly refused to negotiate on the basis of the zero option. As a consequence of this, at the end of the round Ambassador Nitze, with Nato's full support, took the important step of offering to negotiate an interim agreement which would provide equal limits on the missile warheads of the United States and the Soviet Union.

By definition an interim agreement is far short of the complete elimination of a whole system of *missiles which the alliance wants to* see, but it is the next best alternative.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C): Can he give any account of the Russian response to Ambassador Nitze's proposal? Is Mr Pym saying the balance will be struck now *between* getting a balanced reduction in nuclear warheads rather than total number of missiles deployed by both sides?

Mr Pym: The proposal tabled at the end of the last round has not yet been dealt with in detail at the negotiating table because there is a break between that round and the next one. But we have had an immediate, or almost immediate, and apparently total rejection of the proposal by the Russians. Their minister held another press conference, his third. It lasted a long time and seemed to be totally negative.

So whether we *like it* or not, the position taken by the Soviet Union is a negative one, extraordinarily unhelpful. We have been rightly pressed by all parts of the House to be as forthcoming and positive as we can on arms control proposals. And we have met those requests in *conjunction with our allies. It is* regrettable that we are receiving the response that we are.

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley, Lab): Is Mr Pym talking about the totality of nuclear weapons held by Nato countries as against that held by the Warsaw Pact?

Mr Pym: We want equality on both sides, a balance, verifiable on both sides. That is the best way to get the security to which both sides are entitled.

Cunard debate plea rejected

Mr Donald Dixon, (Jarrow, Lab) unsuccessfully sought an emergency debate on the placing of a contract for the reconversion of the liner Cunard Countess in a shipyard outside Britain. He said that the liner had just taken relatives of the war dead on a pilgrimage to the Falklands and many of the dead were the sons of shipyard workers. To place the order outside the United Kingdom was an insult to those who gave their lives in the war. It was also an insult to those who worked so hard to get the task force ready on time.

EEC commitment to solve budget problem by June

EEC BUDGET

Labour suggestions that a speech by *M Gaston Thorn, President of the* European Commission, at the European Parliament on Tuesday made clear that the Commission had no intention of taking part in negotiations for Britain's budget refund were answered by Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary. *He confirmed that it was the wish of* the EEC Council of Foreign Mimisters that the issue should be resolved at the June Council meeting.

Mr Robert Hicks (Bodmin (C) called on the Foreign Secretary to confirm that it was still the British Government's intention that the issue of the 1983 rebate for the United Kingdom should be resolved at the June meeting.

Will that still be the case (he added) in view of recent speculation?

Mr Pym: That was the clear wish of the Council. We shall see how things develop. It was the clear intention, which was missing before, to resolve the budget question. I hope that it will be so, as the summit decided.

Mr Eric Heffer, Opposition spokesman on European and Community affairs: At the European Assembly yesterday (Tuesday) Commissioner Thorn made clear that the Commission were not taking any part in the negotiations. Is it not clear that the Government's hopes for a June settlement have been dashed?

This underlines what MPs on all sides of this House have been saying, that the European Assembly is becoming a Parliament and flexing its muscles, taking decisions and putting Parliaments like this one into an impossible position.

Mr Pym: I have not seen the text of President Thorn's speech but having been at the Council I know what was decided. The Commission acts in accordance with those decisions so I have every reason to be satisfied that what was decided will be carried out.

● Mr Pym was later asked by Mr *Edward Taylor (Southend, East, C)* to restate his objectives for EEC reforms in 1983 in the light of Council of Ministers meetings on March 21 and 22.

Mr Pym said: We have put forward proposals for developing European Community policy over the whole *range of its activities. These include* proposals for extending the internal market in goods and services, for reform of the operation of the common agricultural policy, for building on the agreed framework for an energy strategy, for a lasting solution to the Community's budget problem and for extending the regional and social policies.

Our objectives have not changed as a result of the most recent meeting of the European Council, though progress was made towards achieving them.

Mr Taylor: Will he explain the *position about the issue of rebates,* which is vital for Britain, as without it we shall have to pay £1,500m or £5m a day.

Is it not serious if the Council of Ministers agree that we should get a rebate fixed in June and the President of the Commission announces in Strasbourg that the Commission is not in any way bound by the recommendations or decisions of that Council? What will he do if we do not get the rebate?

Mr Pym: Last month we received £568m for 1982 with more to come. The European Council agreed that United Kingdom refunds would be included in the budget for 1984.

There is a commitment to solve the problem by June. I believe that will be adhered to, as an interim solution, until a permanent one can be found.

Mr Ronald Leighton (Newham, North-East, Lab): We are as far as ever from a permanent solution. During our membership wwe have handed over £4,000m, showing that we are grossly exploited by our richer neighbours.

Why, in equity, should we make any contribution at all and why should we not be a net beneficiary, as most other nations are?

Mr Pym: If it were not for the negotiations of this Government the rebates we have been receiving in recent years would not have been received at all, if we had left the *situation we inherited from the* Labour Government.

I do not agree that we are further away than ever from a lasting solution, precisely because there is a decision in the European Council to go for a lasting solution.

That has always been the British *objective.* We are much nearer achieving it than before.

Mr Heffer: Will he take into consideration the commitment of the Labour Party in our recent document in which we clearly say that British withdrawal from the Community is the right policy to be *completed* well within the lifetime of the next Parliament?

Mr Pym: I think he is on to an election loser there.

Gibraltar's border

It was inconceivable that Spain should join the European Community while restrictions remained to ordinary traffic between Spain and Gibraltar, Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said during commons questions on the negotiations for the entry into the *Community of Spain and Portugal.*

Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab) asked: What is the Government's response to the Spanish protests about the Invincible going to Gibraltar?

Mr Hurd: We have made clear to the Spanish that it is normal for ships participating in exercise Spring Train, which is an annual exercise, to visit Gibraltar.

Sir Anthony Kershaw (Stroud, C): What can be done to bring home to the Spanish Government and the people the effect that these childish and ill-tempered outbursts are likely to have on *Gibraltar?*

Mr Hurd: It is inconceivable that Spain should join the Community while restrictions remain to ordinary traffic between Spain and Gibraltar. This was made clear to the Spanish foreign minister when he came here last month.

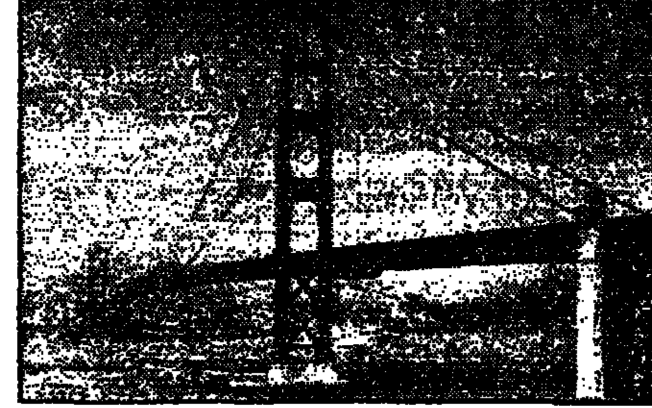
Cameras in select committees

TELEVISION

Mr Austin Mitchell (Grimsby, Lab) was given leave by 153 votes to 138 to bring in a Bill to allow select committees of both House of Parliament to be televised. The Bill was read a first time.

Mr Mitchell said his Bill would strengthen the select committees, enabling them to reach the public directly, and would allow Parliament to conduct an experiment with television to remove unjustified fears about it and show the benefits it could bring.

He saw no reason why th work of interrogation and inquiry should be left to whippersnappers on television, or amateurs like Sir Robin Day. The House would inevitably



Mitchell: Amateurs like Sir Robin Day.

give way to progress and be televised at some date in the future, and this could be seen as the first step towards that greater goal, although this measure only applied to select committees.

Mr Joe Ashton (Bassetlaw, Lab), opposing the Bill, said there were no television cameras allowed in the Penlee lifeboat inquiry or inside the courts, because Britain had the sense to realize that witnesses could be inhibited by having a camera there and it could be more difficult to extract information from them. Some witnesses like Mr Ken Livingstone or Mr Arthur Scargill, might welcome cameras, but committees were not for gaining publicity for a cause.

Water authority Bill instruction

Lord Aberdare, chairman of committees, promised in the Lords to arrange for a select committee to consider an instruction successfully moved by Lord Beaumont of Whitley (L) in connexion with the Severn-Trent Water Authority Bill. The instruction was that special attention should be paid to the authority's feasiblilty report summary and to the consultants' report on the assessment of agricultural benefits and costs of the Soar Valley improvement scheme.

Fowler calls on Labour to cost their pensions plan

SOCIAL SECURITY

The forecast method of uprating social security and housing benefits, introduced by the last Labour government, should be got rid of, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said when he moved the second reading of the Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill to change the uprating method to the historic or actual method.

Mr Fowler said the so-called forecast method had been used since 1976. An estimate was made, usually at Budget time, of what the inflation rate was going to be in the following November. But this had been shown to be inexact. In the last seven years the forecast had been wrong five times.

The last Labour government made the change to the forecast method merely to save money – £500m.

Under this Bill the uprating would be based on the actual inflation rate between May 1982 and May 1983.

The reason for choosing that 12-month figure, which became available in mid-June, was that it was the last date which would enable the department to carry out the work of uprating and ensure that all the new benefits were paid out in time.

No-one would be more pleased that I (he said) if we could reduce further the time between the making of the annual uprating statement and the uprating itself. No-one wanted a wide time gap, least of all pensioners who often, understandably, complained.

The new arrangements would be an improvement in that the time lag would be reduced to six months from the index figure or five months from the time of the announcement.

Under the new method, the Government was leaving no gaps at all. Any increase in inflation taking place between the end of May and November was automatically caught in the following year's uprating.

On March 1, Labour published its 12 point plan for pensioners at the time of a pensioners' delegation to the House. On March 29 they lauched their plan *New Hope For Britain* which included an emergency programme of action which an incoming Labour Government would carry out immediately. The 12 point plan for pensioners was not *mentioned at all.*

This strange omission was noticed by *The Times* who seemed to have some difficulty in finding an official Opposition spokesman to explain. It was left to Mr Jeffrey Rooker to explain that Labour's commitment to the pensioners was so strong it went without saying, and that was why it has not been said.

According to *The Times*, Mr Peter Shore was costing the proposals at £500m but Mr Foot was costing them at £3 billion. He (Mr Fowler) thought it would be between £13 and 15 billion. There had been enough generalized waffle. The Labour Party should get down to specific policy making and costing.

Why did the pension plan *promise the restitution of earnings* link but the other document say that step was no longer an immediate one but would be taken as soon as was practicable?

The pension plan promised free TV licences for pensioners but the other document said the charge *would be phased out* during the lifetime of the Labour Government. There was a certain amount of explaining required from the Opposition. The best way to settle it would be for the Opposition to set out their proposals and costings and publish them.

The Government did not intend to make promises that could not be kept, but did intend to safeguard the livin standards of pensioners and others on social security benifits. The Government stood on its record.

Mr Brynmor John, chief Opposition *spokesman* on social security, moved an Opposition amendment declining a second reading of the Bill which, through a technical adjustment, would "fail to compensate social security beneficiaries by the full amount of inflation at the November uprating, thus imposing a hidden penalty on the lowest incomes in the country".

He said the Secretary of State was Doc Fowler, the itinerant medicine man with products curing everything from dandruff to diarrhoea. Not for him doubts, nor any room for an opinion other than his own.

The criticism of Mr Fowler was not that there were no weaknesses in the forecast method. The Opposition recognized that there were. The criticism was that Mr Fowler tried to pretend that the historic method of uprating was without flaw.

It was no good trying to compensate pensioners who died before the next uprating, or the unemployed who had to live with a 4 per cent uprating and 6 per cent inflation when they later became employed. They could never be compensated for the gap. He *preferred* a forecast *method* but conceded that it was not without flaws.

Mr Fowler had not given a categoric assurance today that the June announcement would be implemented in November. If he failed to meet that date it would be cruel. A longish gap between forecast and implementation was no longer inevitable.

Mr Fowler intervened to say that the difficulty was the weekly payments system which most pensioners appeared to want and so long as that was so, what Mr John wanted was not possible.

Mr John said that once that gap was closed, pensioners would not be so badly affected.

The May inflation figure was likely to be 4 per cent, likely to be the lowest for this year and many more in future. By the forecast method the Government would have had to uprate by 6 per cent. By using *the lowest month,* they believed they could save £500m by a disguised, and they hoped, unobserved clawback of 2 per cent of the 2.7 *per cent they had overpaid* last year.

The Bill could result in a married couple losing between 80p and £1.05 a week and a single person between 50p and 65p a week.

The only consolation in the whole of this operation (he said) is that the reverse *Robin Hoods who are* clobbering the poor at the behest of Maid Margaret, have been found out.

While he preferred the forecast method, he would not go to the stake for it. There was no need for the Opposition to vote against the *Bill if the Government were to give* an undertaking that if it turned out that inflation in November was higher than in May, the Government would immediately move to ensure that social security beneficiaries did not lose out by the change? If they gave that undertaking, Labour would not divide the House. The minister was shaking his head and he presumed *Hansard* would record that as a refusal.

It is about what I thought (he said) – an attempt to smuggle through a cut in the standard of living of the poorest in the land. That will outrage everyone. The Opposition has to record its revulsion at such devious trickery.

Mrs Jill Knight (Birmingham, Edgbaston, C) said the present system of forecast was a dud. *It had* proved wrong five times out of seven and was getting worse. No *responsible government could* continue to use a calculating method which was so patently useless.

She had to express her disgust at the way pensioners were manoeuvred for political reasons into getting into buses and coming to *the House of Commons* by left wing people seeking political advantage. She had received complaints of pensioners being offered £15 and a free day in London if they would lobby the House.

Mr David Ennals (Norwich North, Lab) *said the Bill* was a shabby method of treating not only 10m pensioners but millions of other beneficiaries who were now going to get in November an increase which would be significantly lower than they would have done if the forecasting method had been carried out.

If the uprating was to be based on the May figures, pensioners could get an increase of 2 per cent less than the inflation rate. It could be as much as 3½ per cent less in the month when they got their increase. And they would have to live with that during the next 12 months. The Government's intentions were mean, petty, squalid and despicable.

Mr Kenneth Carlisle (Lincoln, C) said pensioners deserved to be treated honestly. The Opposition's arguments tended to cause confusion. The Bill gave pensioners security.



Seat belts saving lives and cutting injuries, police computers show

By Richard Evans

The first real proof that compulsory wearing of seat belts is saving lives and substantially reducing serious road injuries is beginning to emerge from police computers throughout Britain.

Accident casualty figures collated for February, when the seat belt law came into force, are helping to confirm, in many cases, the most optimistic predictions of doctors and road safety experts.

An investigation this week by *The Times* into the injury and death rate for the crucial group of car and light goods vehicle drivers and front seat passengers during February has disclosed that serious road injuries have fallen by up to half in some counties, compared with figures for the same month in 1982.

In the West Midlands, for example, there were four deaths, 90 serious injuries and 252 slight injuries among car drivers and front seat passengers in February, 1982. In contrast there were two deaths, 68 serious and 227 slight injuries this February.

The number of accidents causing damage only rose from 1,392 to 1,842 this February.

North Yorkshire road safety officials have gathered the most detailed statistics for all road users affected by the new law. Casualties fell from 148 to 89 and serious injuries were down from 66 to 30.

In Leicestershire casualties dropped from 199 to 168 during the first six weeks of the new law. In Suffolk the death and injury rate dropped from 99 to 87 but, more significantly, serious injuries were more than halved from 39 to 17.

Eight car drivers and front seat passengers, none of whom was wearing a seat belt, died on Avon and Somerset's roads in February, 1982. This year that toll among the same group was halved.

Not all counties have recorded such remarkable falls. One of the difficulties of comparing statistics is that few counties appear to collate their road accident material in the same way.

While police forces and road safety departments are treating the new figures with caution and emphasizing that firm conclusions should not be drawn from comparing one-month's statistics, especially when road and weather conditions in February, 1982, were markedly worse than this year, officials are heartened by the decrease in casualties.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents said yesterday the new figures were "absolutely marvellous.

"It is exactly what we said would happen. It totally proves our point to those people who believe the compulsory wearing of seat belts is an infringement of personal liberty. I do not think saving people's lives can ever be called an infringement of personal liberty", a spokeswoman said.

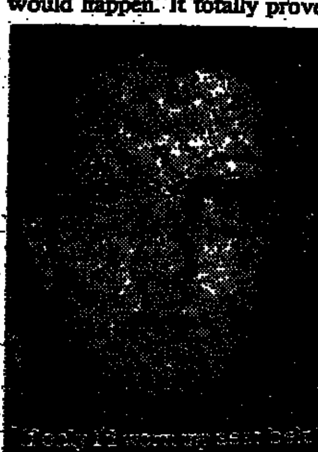
Dr Steve Ashton, of Birmingham University's accident research unit, described the new casualty statistics as encouraging. "They are definitely confirming all the evidence that has been coming out of hospital casualty departments recently.

"We would like to wait a little longer and compare more than one month before we say categorically what the magnitude of the effect of wearing seat belts is, but there does appear to be a definite reduction in the number of people who are being seriously injured since compulsory belt use came in", he said.

He claimed that the February figures, encouraging as they are, fail to reflect all the benefits of the new law, because the police definition of "serious" injury is so wide. "We would expect to see a lot of changes in the kind of injuries being received which are not reflected in the statistics."

A two-year investigation sponsored by the Department of Health and Social Security and led by Mr William Rutherford, head of the accident and emergency department at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, is examining the changing pattern of road injuries after the introduction of the seat belt law.

"The consultants whom we meet are suggesting there is a reduction in head and facial injuries," Dr Michael Hayes, a member of the investigating team, said.



Injuries of this kind have fallen remarkably.

Farmers claim over drainage loss

From Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent, Blackford

Farmers are to claim annual compensation of up to £100 an acre for not draining and ploughing high grade farmland on the Somerset Levels. The whole 2500 acres have been declared an official site of special scientific interest which enables farmers to claim state compensation for lost profit.

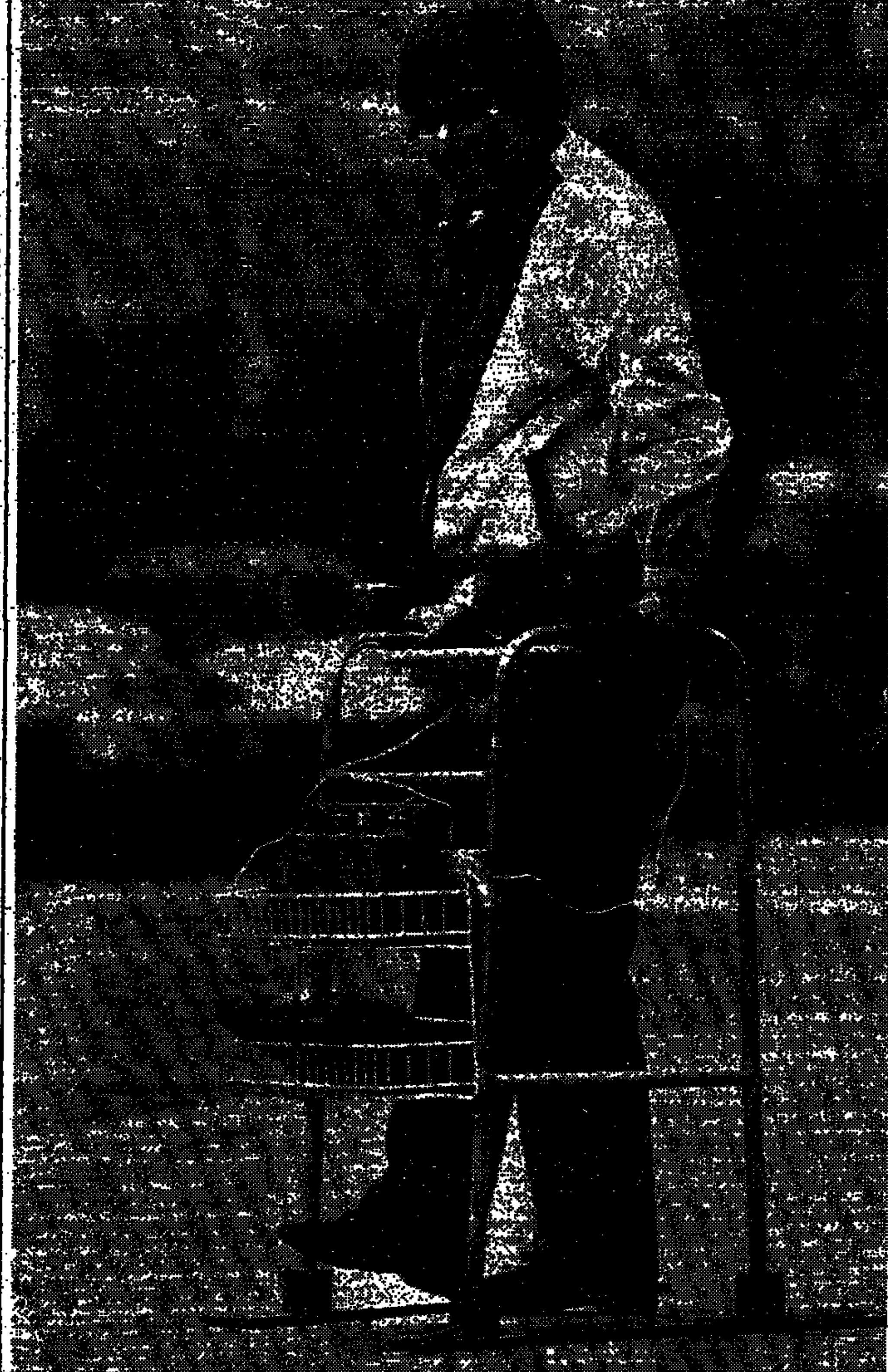
Most of the land on the levels is owned by private farmers and had been the centre of a long dispute with naturalists about the operation of wildlife protection law.

Mr Anthony Gibson, Somerset county secretary of the National Farmers' Union, said the union would seek compensation for members who were restrained from draining because they farmed on the bird refuge at West Sedgemoor on the levels.

Further north, a government order had prevented Mr Christopher Duckett from using drainage equipment on 70 acres of his land at Tealham Moor, although it has not yet been declared an official area of scientific interest. He said yesterday that in wet summers his grazing land was sometimes under water.

Sir Richard Butler, the president of the union, said that it would support any appeal which Mr Duckett made against the order. His drainage scheme was installed with advice from the ministry of Agriculture.

But the Department of the Environment ordered him, on advice from the nature Conservance Council, not to use it. Seventy per cent of the ditches would not be affected, as the council wanted to see weeds in them, Sir Richard said.



Walking again after 14 years

Mrs Jan Burgess from Swansea, demonstrating in London yesterday how an electronic power pack that triggers muscles into action has helped her to walk again after being paralysed from the waist down for 14 years.

The device was developed by Dr Hugh Grenfell, a former chief research engineer with the Steel Company of Wales, who produces high technology for the disabled.

Similar work is being done in the United States but Dr Grenfell's system aviods the use of cumputer and a mass of wiring.

Mrs Burgess began using the equipment last year. Because her muscles had wasted away she was at first only able to raise and lower her legs. However, she has been walking since February.

"There is now a real chance I will be able to climb steps and enter buildings" she said yesterday "instead of relying on people to lift me everywhere" (Photograph: Brian Harris).

New plastics may be used to make reusable car tyres

From Pearce Wright, Science Editor, Lancaster

Experiments with a new generation of synthetic materials, copolymers, that may transform the manufacture of car tyres among other items, were described at a Royal Society of Chemistry conference at Lancaster University.

There is intense competition between several research groups in Europe and the United States to perfect this family of substances. The level of work was indicated yesterday by Dr David Richards, of the Ministry of Defence's Propellants Explosives Rocketry and Materials Research Establishment in Essex.

He described the advances in organic chemisty that have opened the way for a new generation of plastics that use less energy to produce, are stronger than their predecessors, and are reusable.

He outlined the reseach at a meeting on copolymers, plasics made from a combination of molecules. They form the bulk of industrial and heavy duty plastics.

The group that Dr Richards focused on is derived from butadiene, a material that is now used for some car tyres and for products such as briefcases and luggage.

Modifications to make a new generation appear to be simple because the molecules are altered by sticking an extra bit on the end. That changes the chemical and physical properties of the plastic, giving it "polar" end. The process is comparable with that by which a small chemical group is added to molescules from which detergents are made to render them more soluble.

The effect on the new generation of copolymers is to make the polymer more stable at high temperatures, in particular at the high running temperature of the tyre of a car travelling at more than 30 mph.

One drawback of present materials is that at those temperatures they pass through the "glass transition" boundary, lose their rubber-like qualities, and become distorted just as simple plastics do.

The new family of polymers can be moulded into shape and can be melted down and reused.

The vulcanizing process needed to introduce rigidity into the material of present day car tyres means that an old tyre cannot be easily reused; hence the environmental problem of old car tyres.

'Economist' uses satellite for US printing

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

A landmark in the history of the European printing industry will be reached today when pages of the American edition of *The Economist* are transmitted by satellite for printing in New England, US.

It is the first time that a European publication has used the transatlantic satellite, Intelsat V, on such a large scale for transmitting data for printing. The method will revolutionize the American operation of the British weekly and is expected to give it a marketing edge in the US as it attempts to compete, albeit modestly, with the mass-circulation *Newsweek* and *Time*. It is an important market for the British magazine, which sells about 40 per cent of its 2,480,000 copies in North America.

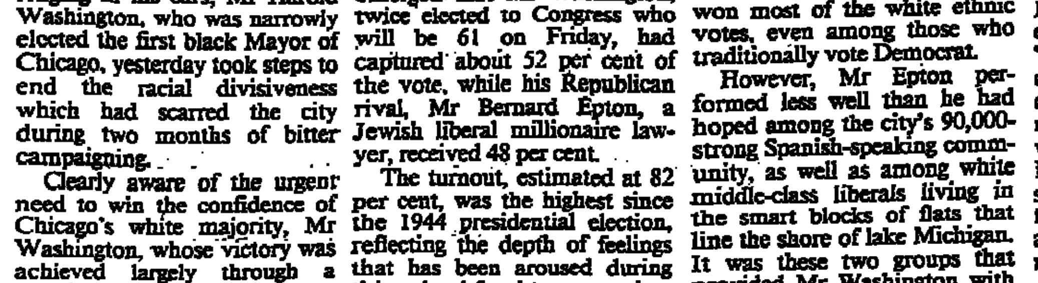
The pages will be set using video display terminals in north London where a photographic master is made of the copy. The master is scanned by a laser and the copy and pictures converted into electronic pulses. These pulses, called digital signals, are then transmitted to an earth station satellite aerial in Madley, Hertfordshire, by cable and beamed across the Atlantic via the satellite to Etam, Virginia.

Once in America the signals go by cable to Manhattan, New York, where the signals are converted back into pages and pictures onto a negative film. It is that film which is used as the master for printing the publication in Connecticut.

It will take about an hour to transmit the colour cover. Inside pages will take seven to eight hours.

The electronic transmission and printing are a marked contrast to the method previously employed for the American edition when film for the editorial cover was produced on a Wednesday night in London and flown to New York by Concorde on Thursday morning.

Black vote wins Chicago



Mayor tries to heal racial rift

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

With victory chants still ringing in his ears, Mr Harold Washington, who was narrowly elected the first black Mayor of Chicago, yesterday took steps to end the racial divisiveness which had scarred the city during two months of bitter campaigning.

Clearly aware of the urgent need to win the confidence of Chicago's white majority, Mr Washington, whose victory was achieved largely through a massive turnout of black voters, offered his hand "in friendship and fellowship to every living soul in this city". He added that "we must work as one people for our common good and our common goals".

As the last results came in it emerged that Mr Washington, twice elected to Congress who will be 61 on Friday, had captured about 52 per cent of the vote, while his Republican rival, Mr Bernard Epton, a Jewish liberal millionaire lawyer, received 48 per cent.

The turnout, estimated at 82 per cent, was the highest since the 1944 presidential election, reflecting the depth of feelings that has been aroused during this hard-fought campaign, probably the dirtiest in Chicago's 150-year history.

Voting took place along predictably racial lines, with Mr Washington capturing over 30 per cent of the ballot aided by blacks, who turned out to vote in record numbers. Mr Epton won most of the white ethnic votes, even among those who traditionally vote Democrat.

However, Mr Epton performed less well than he had hoped among the city's 90,000-strong Spanish-speaking community, as well as among white middle-class liberals living in the smart blocks of flats that line the shore of lake Michigan. It was these two groups that provided Mr Washington with his narrow victory margin.

Despite his defeat Mr Epton nevertheless achieved the largest vote for a Republican candidate in Chicago's history. The city has been run by Democratic mayors and a powerful Democratic party machine for the past 52 years, and until Mr Washington's victory in the Democratic primary last February Mr Epton was rated a total outsider.

The fact that he fared as well as he did – largely because white Democrats did not want to have a black as the city's chief executive – will be a matter of deep regret to Mr Epton who has an excellent civil rights record. During the campaign he had tried in vain to discourage his supporters from exploiting the race issue and had instead concentrated his attacks on Mr Washington's personal integrity.

Mr Washington will succeed Mrs Jane Byrne, who has been mayor of the city for the past four turbulent years. Mr Washington defeated Mrs Byrne and Mr Richard Daley, the son of the former legendary Mayor of Chicago of the same name, in a tough, three-way primary election last February. Mr Washington's victory then, as yesterday, was assured by his garnering the solid support of the city's blacks, who comprise about 40 per cent of the 1.6 million registered voters.

Mr Washington yesterday predicted that a new national Democratic coalition would emerge as a result of his victory. "Out of the crucible of this city's most trying election, carried on the tide of the most massive voter turnout, blacks, whites, Latinos, Jews, gentiles, Protestants and Catholics of all stripes have joined hands to form a new Democratic coalition and to begin, in fact, a new Democratic movement."

However, Mr Epton rather sourly responded that Mr Washington will need all the help he can get if he is to run the city effectively. "His expertise in the area of finance certainly leaves a lot to be desired. But maybe he will learn to pay his bills promptly and certainly pay his taxes promptly."

This was a reference to the short prison term Mr Washington served for failing to file tax returns. Mr Washington had also been accused of not paying personal bills and had once been suspended from practising law for cheating his clients.

Mr Washington's victory will have important consequences at both local and national level. In Chicago he has pledged to overturn the political machine which has dominated the city for the past half century and, in particular, to end the notorious patronage system which has traditionally provided city bosses with most of their power.

Nationally it means that the Democratic Party can heave a huge sigh of relief. A defeat for Mr Washington – due to a failure of white democrats to support a black candidate – would have turned large numbers of blacks against the Democratic Party leadership. There have recently been persistent suggestions that the blacks might run their own Democratic candidate for president

Leading article, page 15



Triumph: Mr Washington announcing his victory in the mayoral election.

The Middle East crisis



Middle East optimism: Mr Arafat and Mr Palme are all smiles after their talks in Stockholm on the chances of further negotiations based on the Reagan peace plan.

Israel's man with a mission

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Mr Samuel Flatto-Sharon took chocolate croissants and weak tea for breakfast yesterday then settled himself on the sofa of a well-appointed East Beirut apartment and refused to say anything about his reported efforts to secrue the release of Israeli prisoners of war.

Was he negotiating on behalf of the Israeli Government? "No comment," Mr Sharon replied confidently. And according to the Israeli Defence Ministry, "No responsible authority in the army or the defence establishment empowered Mr Flatto-Sharon to negotiate on Israeli prisoners".

But lying conspicuously on a sideboard was a sheaf of documents listing personal details and rank numbers of at least nine Israeli soldiers believed to be in Syrian or Palestinian hands.

Furthermore, officials of the Christian Phalange party in East Beirut seem quite convinced that Mr Sharon – a former membr of the Knesset – is not only acting for the Israeli Army but has et several PLO officials in the course of his visit to Lebanon.

Mr Flatto-Sharon is a mna with a past. The French authorities have vainly sought his extradition from Israel after sentencing him in *absentia* to five years imprisonment for fraud and tax evasion.

In Israel itself, he is appealing against a nine-month prison sentence after being convicted of buying votes in the 1977 Knesset elections. in East Beirut, he was carrying his credentials as a former member of the Israeli parliament.

The Phalange, however, are under the impression that Mr Flatto-Sharon – despite his record – really is trying to secure the release of Israeli prisoners from Damascus and from Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

The Phalange even believe that the Israeli Army flew Mr Flatto-Sharon into their new airstrip near the town of Damour three days ago to help him in his mission.

Curiously enough, Mr Flatto-Sharon was discovered yesterday afternoon standing outside the beachside hotel at Khalde just south of Beirut where Israeli, Lebanese and American negotiators – including Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special Middle East envoy – were discussing troop withdrawals from Lebanon. He left shortly afterwards on an Israeli military aircraft.

Mr Flatto-Sharon is known to regard himself as something of an expert at securing the release of prisoners and has told Phalangists in Beirut that he helped free Jewish dissidents in the Soviet Union. Asked at Khalde if the prisoners might be released, he replied: "I hope soon. There is hope."

Left steps up protests at West Bank expansion

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Left-wing Israelis opposed to the hard-line security policies of the Begin Government have launched a series of protests designed to demonstrate internal opposition to the unresolved war in Lebanon and the continued expansion of Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank.

The moves have coincided with a new Government-sponsored campaign – the most expensive of its kind ever organized – to persuade Israeli families to move to 4,000 new apartments and building plots which have recently become available in the West Bank.

Yesterday the organizers of the new group named "No to the Award" held a press conference to publicize the protest campaign in which hundreds of reserve soldiers and officers have already returned the official ribbons recently awarded by the Government to all those who took part in the war in Lebanon.

One of the campaigners, Sergeant Carlos Weiner, has been sentenced to six days in military prison as a punishment for his action and demoted in rank.

Members of the group, who claim that it is the first time in Israel's history that a campaign ribbon has been presented while a war is still in progress have signed a petition which declares: "We went to this war by the order of the law, but not by the order of the heart."

Meanwhile, a separate group of some 30 members of the Peace Now movement have established a "protest settlement" near Nablus, the largest Palestinian town in the West Bank in an effort to counter the Government's plan to establish a new Jewish settlement there next week on the 35th anniversary of Israel's independence.

The new settlement is eventually intended to become the Jewish suburb of "Upper Nablus"

The protesters, who maintain that they will soon be joined by scores of other peace activists, have set up tents inside a compound surrounded by barbed wire. They have also taken a generator to the site to illuminate a large sign declaring "No annexation."

In a third move, members of the Association for Civil Rights in Israel – and a number of Knesset deputies – have called on the film and theatre censorship board to revoke a decision *banning an episode about the* West Bank in a new Israeli film called '83. The board is now to review its decision.

Sartawi buried in Jordan

Amman (Reuter) – Issam Sartawi, the moderate Palestinian leader assassinated in Portugal on Sunday, was buried yesterday in Martyrs Cemetery in a simple ceremony.

His widow and four sisters were at the graveside as Palestinian soldiers lowered the teak coffin.

Nearly 1,000 people attended the funeral, including Prince Raad bin Zaid, King Husain's Chamberlain, Mr Hassan Ibrahim, the Jordanian Minister of State for Occupied Territories Affairs, M Jacques Alain de Sedouyds, the French Ambassador, and several Palestine Liberation Organization officials.

Mr Sartawi was shot while attending a Socialist International congress as a PLO observer.

After prayers yesterday at the Jordan University mosque the coffin, draped in the Palestinian flag, was taken in a Palestine Liberation Army ambulance to the cemetery, where many Palestinians are buried.

● LISBON: Mr Anwar Abu Eishen, a PLO member, who was injured when Sartawi was shot, *was yesterday discharged* from hospital and boarded an aircraft for Tunisia, Susan MacDonald writes.

Iranian oil well hit in Gulf naval battle

Bahrain (Reuter) – Iran and Iraq, locked in ground and air clashes since Sunday, have fought a naval battle in the Gulf, and Iran claims that one of its offshore oil wells was hit by a missile.

Iraq said its navy sank two big Iranian naval vessels which approached its coast, but did not mention any attack on oil wells. But the Iranian news agency IRNA said the Iraqis used six gunboats and helicopters against the oil well.

Mr Hossein Mousavi, the Iranian Prime Minister, in an interview with Tehran radio, indirectly accused Iraq of trying to pollute the Gulf but said there was no new oil spill. News of the battle disrupted a crisis meeting in Kuwait of Gulf states ministers to discuss the huge oil slick affecting much of the Gulf.

Cyclones leave trail of havoc

Calcutta (Reuter) – A four-minute cyclone killed at least 50 people and injured 1,500 when it ripped through a coastal district in West Bengal. More than 6,000 people were made homeless in 21 villages about 25 miles from here, destroying houses and uprooting power poles.

PAPEETE: The worst cyclone to hit Tahiti in modern times swept over the island, killing one person, injuring 26, and leaving more than 5,000 homeless, AP reports.

Bomb attack in Philippines

Zamboanga City (AP & AFP) – Three bomb explosions in this city on Mindanao island in the Philippines killed a mayor's son and nephew and wounded 10 other people. The military said the attacks came a month after they had uncovered an alleged Muslim rebel plot to "create distrubances".

In Manila intelligence agents arrested Mr Antonio Maria Nieva, a prominent journalist and leader of a newspaper union.

Atlantic defeat



Robin Knox-Johnston (above), who left New York 11 days ago in his catamaran Sea Falcon, has failed in an attempt to cross the Atlantic in record time. A force 2 wind robbed him of the chance to beat the present record of 9 days 10 hours 6 minutes, held by Marc Pajot of France.

French pack their bags in Moscow

From Richard Owen Moscow

Speculation that the Russians are about to retaliate against French diplomats in Moscow rose yesterday as the Soviet press stepped up its criticism of the expulsion of Soviet officials from Paris last week.

French diplomats said they felt that some sort of response was inevitable. "I've already packed my bags just in case." one diplomat said.

France expelled 47 Soviet diplomats and officials last Tuesday. Since there are fewer than 40 French diplomats in Moscow, the Soviet Union cannot respond in kind, but is expected to react by expelling a proportionately equivalent number.

The expelled Soviet officials in Paris represent a tenth of the total Soviet representation in France.

Diplomatic sources said it normally took the Soviet *authorities several weeks to* retaliate, but in recent cases Moscow has reacted more quickly.

Last Friday, a week after Britain had expelled two Soviet diplomats and a Soviet journalist, Moscow ordered Squadron Leader David Williams, the British assistant air attache, and Mr Anthony Robinson, the Moscow correspondent of the *Financial Times*, to leave the country.

The two expelled Britons are to arrive at Heathrow on a British Airways flight today. Mr Robinson, one of the most widely respected foreign correspondents in Moscow, said before leaving that he hoped to return.

Pravda yesterday signalled that the "tit for tat" retaliations would continue by printing a Tass report condemning the "hysteria" and "provocative hullabaloo" surrounding the expulsion of Soviet officials from France.

The report said a "muddy wave of absurd allegations" about Soviet espionage had appeared in the French press "in the style of trashy detective stories". The report noted that the expulsions had been "leaked" in *The New York Times*, suggesting American connivance.

Tass carried a statement by a Soviet composer expressing bitterness and outrage at the expulsions, and an open letter from the deputy director *of a* Ukrainian engineering plant who said he had worked with French technicians and was sure they did not believe "this anti-Soviet slander."

Peace tour of four capitals

Tegucigalpa (AFP) – Foreign Ministers of four Latin-American countries have arrived here after visiting three other central American capitals during the day on a mission to bring peace to the region.

The representatives of Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico and Panama described their tour as a desperate effort to find a way to bring Nicaragua and Honduras to the negotiating table.

President Belisario Betancur of Columbia, who inspired the tour, said in Bogatá on Tuesday night that they were trying to head off "total war between the superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. If they want to clash, let them seek other battlegrounds, away from Central America".

The right-wing Nicaraguan Democratic Front claimed yesterday that its fighters were consolidating positions in north-western Nicaragua, and had repulsed an offensive by 4,000 Government troops on Tuesday.

Señor Betancur said the peace effort had received several setbacks in the past few hours, including an insulting letter from Señor Córdova of Honduras, a Columbian radio station reported.

But Señor Betancur said that Washington had indicated that it would accept the four-nation mission. He hoped Cuba and other countries would respond favourably.

● MANAGUA: The Defence Ministry said that 285 soldiers on both sides had been killed or wounded in fighting between Government troops and Honduran-based exiles in the past two weeks (AP reports). A total of 197 rebels have been killed and 40 wounded, while Government casualties were 34 dead and 14 wounded.

● SAN SALVADOR: The Government has freed 31 political prisoners in the past two weeks, but a Government *spokesman said the move had* nothing to do with a proposed amnesty for left-wing rebels, AP reports.

● Captain Salvador Figueroa Morales, of the Salvadorean Army, has been arrested in connexion with a massacre of at least 18 peasants in Sonsonate province last February, Reuter reports.

Greece and Cyprus to appeal to UN

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The Greek and Cypriot governments *have agreed to* raise the Cyprus question before the UN General Assembly and at the next European summit conference, but at the same time to encourage new initiatives and strive to make the intercommunal talks more substantive.

President Kyprianou of Cyprus who returns to Nicosia today after six days of talks in Greece told the press yesterday: "There is absolute agreement between the governments of Greece and Cyprus both on strategy and on tactics."

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, no longer makes the continuation of the intercommuncal talks in Cyprus conditional on the *withdrawal of the Turkish* troops occupying the north of the island.

Mr Papandreou told reporters on Tuesday: "It is clear that the bicommunal talks shall continue as long as this is a UN decision". He did not see that the solution of the Cyprus problem was possible outside the United Nations.

This new position of the Greek Government eliminated the root of the year-long estrangement between Athens and Nicosia *and made* agreement possible on the text of the Cypriot appeal

President Kyprianou refused to disclose the content of the appeal, but made it clear that he would welcome the creation of some ad hoc international committee by the General Assembly

In return, he espoused Mr Papandreou's project that the Turkish forces in Cyprus should be replaced by an expanded UN peace force, the cost of which Greece was prepared to shoulder.

President Kyprianou: Full agreement.

Icy weather worsens for explorer

The plight of David Hempleman-Adams, the lone British Arctic explorer, grew more serious yesterday as weather conditions on the ice cap worsened. A light aircraft was unable to take off to drop rations to the explorer because a blanket of ice and fog covered much of the area.

Mr Hempleman-Adams, who is aiming to become the first man to walk solo to the North Pole, is stranded in a tiny tent and trying to preserve his few remaining supplies. He is thought to be on his last packets of food. The temperature is minus 35°C.

Although he is still in radio contact, members of his support *team at Eureka, Canada*, are becoming increasingly concerned by his phyisical and mental condition.

Dioxin route disclosed

Rome (AP) – An Italian company said yesterday that a customs document accompanying toxic waste from Itlay's worst environmental disaster showed that the shipment was bound for a French company in northern France.

A copy of the customs waybill released by the company, which oversaw the shipment of the waste, said that 41 drums of the toxic waste from the site of a chemical plant explosion in Seveso, near Milan, in 1976 left Italy for St Quentin, 75 miles northwest of Paris, to be delivered to a French company called Spelidec.

West accused of strengthening grip of apartheid

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Military, economic and diplomatic cooperation between western industrialized countries and South Africa has increased during the past year, thereby strenghtening and encouraging the policy of apartheid, and South Africa's hold over Namibia.

This is stated in a report by the United Nations Council for Namibia, which consider itself the legal authority of the territory *controlled by South* Africa.

Military and nuclear contacts between South Africa and the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, Israel and other Western countries were in violation of the arms embargo against Pretoria imposed by the UN Security Council in 1977.

Armscor, the arms manufacturing corporation owned by the South African Government, has been able to produce under licence and acquire through purchases a wide range of sophisticated arms and related material. The council said that the growing relationship between South Africa and Israel in the military and nuclear fields was of particular concern.

It cited reports that South Africa, Israel and local authorities in Taiwan were cooperating in the development of a strategic cruise missile mounted on a small pilotless jet, which would have the ability to avoid radar detection by flying at very low altitudes, and would maintain a nuclear warhead delivery capacity within a radius of 2,700 kilometres.

Although in the last few years the United States has superseded it in total volume of trade with South Africa, Britain has remained Pretoria's most important trading partner,

British industry continued to be involved in South Africa's main energy projects by supplying infrastructure, material and expertise, and in some cases British banking interests have provided loads for the projects.

The council also mentioned a 1982 report in the *Morning Star* of London, which said that British Electricity International was paying the wages of a senior official working on South Africa's nuclear programme in defiance of British Government policy.

The report recommends that the Security Council should proceed without delay to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Saudis injured

Athens (AP) – A parked car rigged with explosives blew up in an Athens suburb, injuring the First Secretary of the Saudi Arabian Embassy and his driver as their car passed by.

Lippizaners die

Vienna (AP) – A herpes-induced epidemic – equine rhino-pneumonitis – has killed three more of Austria's prized Lippizaner horses, bringing the death toll to 39.

Singer banned

Harare (AP) – A Zimbabwe concert tour by Jimmy Cliff, the Jamaican reggae singer, has been cancelled after the Government said he would be banned because he had performed in South Africa in 1979.

Fainting gunman

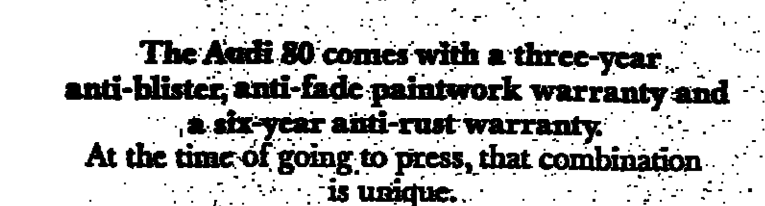
Swansea, Massachusetts (Reuter) – A bungling bank robber fainted when the woman cashier he held up at gunpoint said she had no money. He had also locked his getaway car with the keys inside.

Correction

The 39-storey International Trade Centre in Dubai is about 500ft high, not 150ft as stated in Letter from Dubai on April 8.

هكذا من الأصل

Seeing how old some new cars are, it's not surprising dealers are practically giving them away.



The Audi 80 comes with a three-year anti-blister, anti-fade paintwork warranty and a six-year anti-rust warranty.
At the time of going to press, that combination is unique.

The Audi 80 GL has a unique stop/start system.
While every other car in a traffic jam is wasting petrol idling, press a button and the 80 gets busy saving petrol by cutting the engine whenever you stop for more than 5 seconds.

The Audi 80 Turbo Diesel
gives you the nearly 60 mpg economy of a diesel engine combined with the nearly 100 mph performance of a petrol engine.

The Audi 80 has electronic ignition
to make sure it starts first time, every time.
It's safe to say that the BL Ambassador and Alfa Giulietta are cars you could, on occasion, throttle.

The Audi 80 has 5 seat belts as standard;
the Vauxhall Cavalier and Citroen CX leave something (not to say, someone) to chance.

The Audi 80 has self-stabilising steering
to help you stop in a straight line after blowing a tyre; in a BL Ambassador, Ford Sierra, Vauxhall Cavalier or Alfa Giulietta you're still left wrestling with the steering wheel.

The Audi 80 CD has a 5-cylinder engine
giving it the performance of 6 cylinders and the economy of 4. Nothing else has (why not, you may ask).

The Audi 80 is front wheel drive,
unlike the Ford Sierra, BMW 3 Series and Alfa Giulietta, which all quaintly insist on pushing you around corners.

The Audi 80 has an econometer and gear shift indicator
to help you squeeze the last fraction of a mile out of every gallon; the Vauxhall Cavalier and Alfa Giulietta are extravagant by comparison.



THERE ARE SIX AUDI 80 MODELS STARTING FROM £6,396. NUMBER PLATES & DELIVERY CHARGES EXTRA. BROCHURES FROM AUDI MARKETING, V.A.G (UNITED KINGDOM) LTD, YEOMANS DRIVE, BLAKELANDS, MILTON KEYNES, MK14 5AN. TEL. (0908) 679121. EXPORT & FLEET SALES, 95 BAKER STREET, LONDON W1M 1FB. TEL. 01-486 8411.

Lucky Luciano's partner among 11 murdered in Sicilian Mafia violence

From John Earle
Rome

Eleven people have been murdered in Sicily in a flare-up of Mafia violence during the last 24 hours. Six were killed in two attacks in Palermo, four in Catania in the east, and one in Gela in the south. Rivalry between clans of the crime syndicates involved in the international drug racket were responsible, according to the police.

This latest wave of killings is the most violent since the assassination last September of General Carlo Alberto Dalla Cimesa, a Caribinieri general sent to Sicily with a brief to stamp out the Mafia.

Among Tuesday's Palermo victims was "Nino the rich" Signor Antonino Sorci, aged 78, described as a lieutenant of the late Lucky Luciano, the underworld leader whom the authorities expelled to his native Italy after the last war.

Signor Sorci's 28-year-old son Carlo, who died with him, had in his pocket an air ticket for a flight yesterday to New York. Both their names were on a list of 162 suspected drug traffickers drawn up by the police last summer.

Signor Sorci's car was ambushed in the centre of Palermo on Tuesday night. His son was gunned down from a passing car.

The Sorci family was stated by police to be linked with a gang which had operated an underground narcotics refinery, discovered last year when more than 100lb of morphine and heroin were seized.

Signor Sorci, was a contractor who built a villa in Palermo where two years ago police broke up a meeting of gangland leaders.

Not far away three members of the Romagnolo family were shot dead and four were injured as they stood outside their shop selling shoes and leather goods. The main target appears to have been Signor Giuseppe Romagnolo, aged 40, who was released from Palermo prison last month. He was killed.

The only victim not suspected of Mafia connexions was Signor Carmelo Basile, aged 43, a security guard, who was shot dead as he entered his home near Catania

The other dead man of some importance was Signor Giuseppe Misuraca, aged 70, shot dead yesterday in a Palermo street by two men on a motor cycle. he was described as an elderly Mafia boss who had several times been sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

In a separate incident, nine people were arrested yesterday for fraud in connexion with the expenditure of regional government funds in public works in Palermo, and the public prosecutor announced that charges were being laid against a further 26.

Among those arrested was Signor Ludovico Martellucci, aged 59, a builder and brother of the Christian Democrat Mayor, Signor Nello Martellucci, who recently announced he was resigning.

Etna rumbles on

Catania, Sicily (Reuter) – An eruption at Mount Etna, Europe's largest active volcano, showed no sign yesterday of abating, more than two weeks after it began.

A luxury cablecar, a ski lift, mountain cabins for summer tourists, roads, woods and electricity pylons have been damaged or destroyed, but no densely populated areas are threatened.

Signor Carmelo Stuziale, a volcanologist at Catania University, said there were three distinct lava flows down the south, south-east and southwest faces of the volcano.



West German census postponed

Jubilant lawyers and plaintiffs celebrating their victory yesterday after the West German Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe ruled that a census planned for April 27 should be postponed.

The court granted an injunction to two Hamburg lawyers and a law student, pending investigation of the legality of the first census since 1970; Reuter reports.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said that the ruling meant no new census could be taken for at least a year.

The lawyers, backed by trade unionists, the opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) and hundreds of anti-census groups argued that the census would violate constitutional rights to privacy.

The president of the court said the injunction, valid for three months, did not pre-empt a final decision on whether the census would be banned or authorized in a modified form.

Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, SPD parliamentary leader, welcomed the injunction, and the Green party described it as an endorsement of public resistance to the project.

Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, Interior Minister, who inherited responsibility for the census when he took office in October, denied any suggestion that the ruling reflected criticism of his administration. A spokesman for the ruling Christian Democratic Union (CDU) said that the previous SPD Government did not take proper care in preparing the census. He said the need for a national survey was beyond dispute.

Solidarity 'arranged escape of shot man'

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

Nine Solidarity activists on trial at the Warsaw Military Court were responsible for smuggling a wounded unionist out of hospital, evading militia guards in the corridor, according to the Army newspaper *Zolnierz Wolnosci*.

The activists, who belonged to an underground group known as the Interfactory Workers' Solidarity Committee (MRKS), have been on trial for almost a fortnight accused of inciting strikes and street demonstrations in Warsaw, publishing illegal publications designed to disturb public order, and "resorting to terror against their political opponents".

But according to the Army newspaper, the group which had underground links with 63 factories, was instrumental in making Warsaw one of the most active underground centres in Poland. Two hundred people had been investigated in connexion with the group and 21 arrested, though so far only nine are facing trial.

Mr Jan Narozniak, an active member of the KOR dissident group, was stopped last summer by a police patrol. When he tried to escape he was shot in the leg and taken to hospital under heavy guard. There the MRKS group contrived Mr Narozniak's escaped from the operating theatre where the guards were forbidden to enter.

According to unofficial sources at the time, he was put into a laundry bag and escaped down a rubbish chute.

Meanwhile, the military prosecutor of the Wroclaw garrison has published a report which declared that an inquiry has exonerated the police in shooting incidents in the copper town of Lubin last August during which two people died. A third subsequently died of his wounds.

"When the increasingly impudent demonstrators became still more aggressive, the order-keeping forces used fire arms, shooting blanks as a warning", the report said.

Several policemen were then encircled and "under circumstances of direct threat to life and health" they used live ammunition, shooting above the heads of the crowd. the bullets ricocheted, mortally wounding two demonstrators.

Apart from the third who subsequently died, "four other people were wounded by rifle shots and several others were injured by petards and tear gas grenades".

Pondering the message of urban decay

By Tony Samstag

The great cities of the world are dying, most students of the subject agree; but there is room for discussion as to whether that moribund urban condition signals an opportunity for renaissance or truly the beginning of the end.

Today, accordingly, member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development meet in Paris for two days' consideration of *inter alia*, programmes for rehabilitating the inner city, cost-efficiency in public services, enterprise zones and tax concessions.

It is, says the OECD, the first time that those particular ministers with urban portfolios have met at international level, reflecting the "growing recognition that cities have a key role to play in achieving sustainable economic development".

Leaving aside the more parochial political obsessions of the member nations, which will dictate, for example, that Lord Bellwin, Minister for Local Government and Environment Services in the Department of the Environment, proselytizes on behalf of the Government's keenness to forge a partnership between private and public sectors in the service of urban reclamation on the cheap, the symposium will have some horrifying statistics to ponder.

Montreal, Paris, Frankfurt, Osaka and Stockholm lost at least 15 per cent of their inner city residents during the seventies. During the same period Greater London lost a quarter of a million in population.

Cities as diverse as Detroit and Lyons, crippled respectively by declining car and textile manufacturing, shrank by more than a fifth. Liverpool and Birmingham, of course, have declined, but Amsterdam, The Hague, Duisberg and even Basle are rapidly becoming shadows of their former selves.

Where populations are growing, as in many of the big Mediterranean cities such as Barcelona, Milan, Athens, and Ankara, "there, as in the cities of north-west Europe in an earlier period, pell-mell population increase and immigration are both fuelling economic growth and overwhelming the capacity of the authorities to prepare relevant development plans and finance services such as sewers, water supplies".

Lagos world's most expensive city

Geneva (AP) – The rise of the dollar has shifted rankings among the world's most expensive cities but the Nigerian capital of Lagos remains the unchallenged leader in 1983, according to a survey compiled by Business International, an independent research company.

For the second year Lagos topped a list of 86 cities throughout the world, followed by Tokyo and Cairo. Mexico City was at the bottom end, with an index of 41 against Lagos's 144, and New York's 100.

The strength of the dollar made all cities, except Lagos, cheaper for Americans, compared with a similar survey last year. But the trend also put three American cities, San Fransisco, Chicago and New York, back among the top 20, and thus less of a bargain for non-Americans.

Business International, which advises hundreds of transnational companies, compiled the survey to help companies determine the cost of living differentials paid to expatriate executives.

The weighted index is based on a food "basket", household supplies, recreation, transport and selected other items.

Oslo, which ranked number three worldwide with an index figure of 125, remained Europe's most expensive city.

A 12 city "guide on travel costs", also released by Business International, showed London as the most expensive place for visiting exectives.

Dead heat in Greenland poll

From Christopher Follett
Copenhagen

The ruling moderate left-wing anti-EEC Siumut Party of Mr Jonathan Motzfeldt, chairman of the Landsting, Greenland's Parliament in Godthaab, seems set to continue in power as a minority administration despite a setback at Tuesday's elections.

With its share of the vote dropping to 42 per cent Siumut lost its absolute majority in the Landsting in a dead heat with the main opposition party, the right-wing pro-EEC Atassut, which saw its electoral support increase to 46 per cent. Both parties now holding 12 seats in the 26-seat Landsting.

At the first poll in Greenland, which achieved home rule under the Danish crown in 1979, the island's two main parties' share of the vote was the reverse.

As expected, the small left-wing Inuit Eskimo nationalist party took advantage of this week's polarised vote to gain entrance to the Landsting for the first time with around 10 per cent of the vote. They have two seats and the prospect of influencing developments in the country.



Mr Motzfeldt: Still in command

Inuit has demanded more rapid "Greenlandisation", including complete local control of the vast icebound territory's rich mineral resources such as lead, zinc, cryolite and uranium at present shared with Denmark.

It also wants a strengthening of ties with the neighbouring Eskimos of North America, as well as a total breach with the EEC, which Greelanders narrowly voted to leave in a referendum last year.

According to Ritzau, the Danish national news agency, Mr Motzfeldt, acknowledging his party's losses, said he would continue relying on shifting parliamentary alliances to rule the territory but offered to cooperate with the Inuit party. He is sure of the support of Atassut for his attempts to secure an associate trade agreement with the EEC, such as is enjoyed at present by the British Falkland Islands, the Dutch Antilles and French Polynesia, in the current delicate negotions with Brussels on withdrawal from the Community by January 1, 1984.

Greenland, whose status within Denmark is similar to that of the Isle of Man in the United Kingdom, joined the EEC reluctantly along with Denmark in 1973.

The island's decision to opt out of the EEC will lose it an estimated 200,kroner (15.4m) annually in aid from Brussels, making the economy one of Mr Motzfeldt's new government's main preoccupations



The Russians in the Far East

Defector names Japanese 'spies'

From Richard Hanson, Tokyo

Mr Stanislav Levchenko, the Soviet spy who defected to the United States in 1979, has stirred up a political hornet's nest in Japan by naming several prominent Japanese whom, he said, he had himself recruited as agents for the KGB. They included a former Cabinet minister.

The names are included in a condensed version of a book appearing in *Reader's Digest*, based on Mr Levchenko's experience in Tokyo, and in an interview accompanying the article.

According to *Reader's Digest*, 26 people are mentioned in the book, either by code names or real ones. A former Labour Minister code-named "Hoover", a member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party code-named "Grace", a member of Parliament and an influential member of the Japan Socialist Party, as well as several other politicians, journalists and businessmen, ,are included

The book clains that a Foreign Ministry code clerk passed messages to the KGB. The Foreign Ministry is investigating the matter, as are the police. Those available for comment have denied the allegations vigorously.

In an interview with the Japanese version of *Reader's Digest* Levchenko claims to have handled 10 agents in Japan and dealt with many more. While he was in Japan during the mid-1970's, he says, there were at least 200 people there who worked as KGB agents.

Mr Levenko plans to write his own account of his life as a spy sometime this year. His story so far has been told in the Reader's Digest book, KGB Today: The Hidden Hand.

In the interview, Mr Levchenko says that Japan's perceptons on the KGB were "naive." "They (the Japanese) do not know that the KGB is actually a real thing which operates across Japan. The KGB is taking full advantage of the innocence of the Japanese people, and recruiting Japanese agents before they realize what is happening."

Japan, which does not have an anti-espionage law, is "definately too lenient to foreign intelligence operations, I really think Japan is a paradise for spies," he says.

Mr Levchenko says that the definition of a KGB agent is broad, and that wether someone is one wittingly or unwittingly does not matter, some of those named in the book denied ever having met Levchenko.

Asked how the KGB recruits agents in Japan, he says: "The Japanese people generally are fascinated by *gaijin* (foreigners) especially whites". In some cases, money is involved.

He does not cite more names partly because "some Japanese have committed suicide in cases like these. But conceivably, circumstances might force me to name more names in the future."

Moscow wants Asian security talks

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Soviet officials said yesterday that Moscow was actively seeking an Asian security conference which would take into account the fears raised in China and Japan by the stationing of medium range missiles in Soviet Asia.

Officials said the proposal for a regional security conference with Soviet participation had been discussed during a recent visit to Moscow by a large Japanese political and trade delegation.

Sources said the Japanese response had been sceptical. Japan and other Asian powers have in the past been suspicious of repeated Soviet proposals for an Asian "collective security pact".

Moscow has said that it will do more than dust off long standing proposals, however, and has offered to discuss the "changed circumstances" of Soviet-Asian relations, including the anxieties aroused by the deployment of SS20s in the Soviet Far East.

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, said at a press conference two weeks ago that the Soviet Union was "encircled" by American military bases, and that Japan and surrounding waters were "bristling with nuclear weapons".

Tokyo has denied this, and rejects Mr Gromyko's charge that the island of Okinawa is "a huge nuclear weapons base". He also claimed that South Korea and the Indian Ocean base of Diego Garcia were sites for American missiles aimed at Russia.

To the alarm of Asian powers, the Russians have said they need to station medium range rockets in the Far East to counter this "threat to Soviet security". Moscow has also proposed moving some of its SS20s beyond the Urals as part of an agreement on European medium range missile reductions at Geneva.

Diplomatic sources said they doubted whether Japan and China would agree to a regional security conference. Peking is already engaged in bilateral "consultations" with Moscow on a range of issues, and the Japanese would prefer to see the problem of missiles in Asia included in a broadened version of the present Geneva talks.

Soviet officials said they would none the less approach other Asian countries, including India, Pakistan and Vietnam.



Floral tribute: Mr Zhao Ziyang, China's Prime Minister, being presented with a bunch of flowers at Christchurch airport yesterday at the start of his official visit to New Zealand.

China finds its army too far to the left

From David Bonavia Peking

One of China's key military commanders has urged the armed forces to work harder to eliminate "leftist" attitudes which, he says, are harmful to the fighting spirit of the troops and the prestige of the Chinese Army.

General Li Desheng, commander of the important North-Eastern Military Region bordering on the Soviet Union, was quoted in the *People's Daily* yesterday as indicating that military opposition to political dissension and important of Western cultural influence was too severe.

The region's command centre, the city of Shenyang, was seen as a hotbed of leftism in the last years of Mao Tse-tung.

The article, reprinted from a political journal in Liaoning province, said good progress had been made in rooting out leftism in the Army, especially since the appointment of Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's elder statesman, to head the Central Military Commission in 1981.

However, it added that "some comrades" had show leftist influence in their criticism of such phenomena as the "Democracy Wall" outburst of political wall posters in 1979, and of the craze for bell-bottom trousers and modern dancing in 1980, in attacks on liberal literary trends, and in blaming economic crime on relaxation of party policies in 1982.

Hanoi to cut troops in Cambodia

Bangkok (Reuter) – Vietnam and its two neighbouring allies, Laos and Cambodia, announced yesterday that a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia would take place next month, Hanoi radio reported.

The announcement came after an unexpected meeting of foreign ministers from the three countries on Tuesday, in Phnom Penh.

Thai military officials in Bangkok say that a large Vietnamese force is poised for a final dry-season attack on Cambodian guerrillas on the Thai border before Hanoi loses its military advantage with the onset of monsoon rains expected late this month or in early May.

A communiqué, quoted by Hanoi radio and monitored in Bangkok, said that the troops would be withdrawn because of the stable situation in Cambodia.

Vietnam pledged in February that, depending on the secutiry situation, it would make regular annual withdrawals from Cambodia beginning this year. It first announced last July that it was withdrawing some of its estimated 180,000 troops there.

The Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean), said that Vietnam merely rotated elements of its garrison in Cambodia. Western diplomats in Hanoi said that between 10,000 and 12,000 Vietnamese troops had left Cambodia and had been replaced by an unknown number of fresh soldiers.

● PEKING: China accused Vietnam of committing three new armed provocations along their common border in the past few days, AFP reports. The New China news agency said that the incidents had "seriously endagnered the lives and possessions of the Chinese border people" but did not say whether there were any victims.

● ARANYAPRATHET: Vietnamese troops ambushed a Thai patrol near the Gulf of Siam while Khmer Rouger guerrillas battled with the Vietnamese yesterday along the Thai-Cambodian border, Thai military sources said here, AP reports.

Sporadic fighting was reported inside Cambodia south of Aranyaprathet. Most Western and Thai military analysts, however, predict that the Vietnamese' most likely targets will be north of Aranyaprathet where two large camps of the opposition Khmer People's National Liberation Front are located.

Universities protest at race quotas

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The vice-chancellors of South Africa's four main English-speaking universities have issued a strong joint protest against legislation going through Parliament which would force them to observe racially based quotas for the admission of black students.

The protest was agreed at a meeting earlier this week called after the first reading by Parliament of the legislation. It was attended by the vice-chancellors of the universities of Cape Town, Natal (Durban and Pietermaritzburg), Rhodes (Grahamstown) and the Witwatersrand (Johannesburg).

Professor D. J. Du Plessis, the vice-chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, told *The Times* yesterday that the new legislation, if implemented, would be even more objectionable than the existing unacceptable interference with universities' rights.

"The new system would require us to refuse someone entry on the basis of colour once the quota has been exhausted. Even if the quotas were reasonably generous – and we do not have the faintest idea what size they would be – we would find the principle on which they are based totally repugnant."

Diary of a would-be assassin

From Christopher Thomas New York

A grisly diary of death of the man who shot Governor George Wallace of Alabama and plotted to kill President Richard Nixon is up for sale.

Arthur Bremer will spend most of his life in prison for the shooting in a shopping precinct in Maryland in May, 1972. Governor Wallace, who has been undergoing treatment lately for bouts of depression, will spend the the rest of his life in a wheelchair.

The diary chronicles Bremer's plans to assassinate the Governor: "Great idea – get a 3 x 5 confederate flag, drape it over my shoulder to conceal the gun in my hand. An easy way to approach the great Govenor, to shake his humble hand. And shake his heart, lungs, and maybe a head shot or two . . ."

He adds: "Life outside ain't too hot. I want to do something cold and dramatic, forceful and dynamic."

The diary also describes his plans to stalk Mr Nixon's daughter, Julie, and her husband Mr David Eisenhower. The opening entry states: "Now I start my diary of my personal plot to kill by pistol either Richard Nixon or George Wallace. I intend to shoot one or the other."

Railway apartheid stays

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

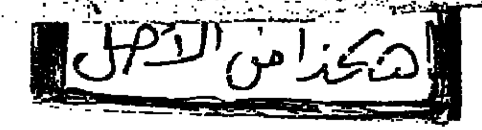
Strict apartheid will continue to be enforced on trains and in railway stations in South Africa, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, the Transport Minister, has told Parliament.

His statement conflicts with stated government policy to scrap what it terms "harmful" discriminatory measures.

Mr Schoeman is considered to be one of the most *verligte* (liberal), members of the Government and a bitter opponent of extreme right-wing Nationalist MPs who, under the leadership of Dr Andries Treurnicht, broke away and formed the Conservative Party.

Mr Schoeman's statement on railway apartheid is being viewed as a gesture to try to appease diehard Nationalists in by-elections in May in which Dr Treurnicht's Conservatives are attempting to unseat government members, particularly Mr Fanie Botha.

Despite Mr Schoeman's statement, railway apartheid is likely to be gradually eliminated. He told the opposition Progressive Federal Party, was that separate but equal facilities were needed on trains and at railway stations to prevent minorities from "being crowded out and trampled underfoot".



ABBEY NATIONAL 1982

"WE'RE NOT JUST IN THE BUSINESS OF CREATING HOMES."



"WE ALSO CREATE JOBS."

NEW BUILDING COULD SPEARHEAD ECONOMIC REGENERATION.

Sir Campbell Adamson, Chairman of Abbey National speaking at the Annual General Meeting on 13 April 1983 said:-

. . . at a time when unemployment is affecting an alarmingly high proportion of the country's workforce – including Abbey National membership – I should like to reflect on how our activities affect employment prospects. It has been argued that in the 1930's a great upsurge in house construction financed by building society money helped considerably to pull the country out of the slump. The forecast rate of starts this year may not represent a boom of those proportions but is an indication that the confidence needed to get the economy off the ground may be returning. It is hoped that our allocation of £750m for new house building will be an added incentive for companies, large and small, to expand their labour force. New and growing communities also bring new opportunities for local tradesmen and commercial enterprises, giving a welcome boost to mature businesses.

In inner city areas, I am not yet convinced that the full implications of Abbey National involvement in improving housing conditions has been grasped by the business world. These areas represent a large market where finance is now, perhaps for the first time, readily available. The success of our showhouse programme will be measured in terms of the impetus given to householders to improve their homes. This in turn will bring an expansion of employment opportunity and have a beneficial 'knock on' effect for the economy of the areas as a whole. Similarly, the role of Abbey Housing Association is important in providing new housing.

I think we can rightly say that we are not just in the business of creating homes. We also create jobs.

Among the other points made by the Chairman:

HOME SERVICE

Given that the building society industry can attract sufficient receipts, private housing starts this year could exceed 160,000. We have set ourselves an overall £3 BN lending target for 1983, of this £750m will be set aside to finance new house building – **the largest sum ever allocated by a building society for the housing industry.** Of this £750m, £100m has been earmarked for inner city building projects.

Over 25% of our lending last year went into pre-1919 housing.

We have established a programme to buy run down properties in urban areas to refurbish as showhouses. Our intention is to show local people what can be done with mortgage and improvement grant aid. We are currently involved in discussions in Liverpool to rehabilitate a large post war housing development.

Abbey Housing Association is continuing its activities on sites involving houses, flats and maisonettes, the programme is approaching 1000 units completed or under construction. The 104 units planned at Tower Hamlets are now complete and the largest undertaking so far is in Bermondsey where 160 units are under way with 20% earmarked for assured tenancies. The Association has moved into refurbishing property involving flat conversions for sale in Reading. In general, the major obstacle to making more rapid progress is the acquisition of land in reasonable locations and on reasonable terms from local authorities.

Much has been said about the advent of Mortgage Interest Relief at Source – MIRAS. 100,000 people have asked for details on how a change to endowment would benefit them. The final decision rests entirely with the borrower. Our role is, as always, to offer advice and to ensure that the decision is made against the full range of relevant information.

MONEY SERVICE

Major reorganisation of the Society's computer technology is well under way to provide counter top terminals and automatic passbook updating, designed to speed up our payment and withdrawal facilities.

The most popular schemes proved to be the Seven Day Account and High Option Bondshares. Well over £1 BN was invested in each during the year with the Seven Day Account, which was a prime factor in our excellent market *performance, now totalling more than* £1.5 BN.

To these and other well known products in our range, we have added the Cheque-Save Account.

This does not mean the Society is moving into the banking business and we are not interested in trying to capture any of the high volume cheque market.

Membership of the Junior Savers Club now tops 600,000 – 200,000 joined in 1982 alone. The Club is in many ways the first step on the home ownership ladder. In addition to providing newsletters and competitions, we are actually open in out-of-school hours unlike some competing institutions.

The Home Income Plan to provide elderly home owners with a fixed guaranteed income for life, aroused tremendous interest. So far business amounting to £8.4m has been completed.

1982 RESULTS

Total assets now exceed £12 BN – *an* addition of £2 BN during the year – representing a growth rate of 20.5%.

Our operations generated a surplus of £59 m although the Reserve Ratio dipped marginally to 3.6% through controlled use in a highly competitive environment.

Liquidity Ratio at 20.7% stood at slightly above the end 1981 figure.

A remarkable 1.8 million new investment accounts were opened, bringing the total number of membership accounts to 8½ million.

The Society lent more money on house purchase and improvement and to more people than at any other time in its history. Lending at £2.6 BN was an increase for the second year running of 28% over the previous year. Of the 150,000 purchasers assisted, 85,000 were first time buyers and over 16,000 were existing council tenants who purchased their house outright. A measure of our continuing commitment to housing improvement is that we made £212m available to more than 78,000 borrowers – 50% more than 1981's record figure.

The opening of 29 branches brought the total number to 664, by far the largest network of any Society.

We now have 2,463 agencies, the most active and successful of these take on many of the functions of a branch. The direct sales force has been expanded to 160 people making a growing contribution to the Society's operations.

On each working day in 1982:
1. A new investment account was opened every 4 seconds.
2. A new mortgage loan was provided every minute.
3. The Society helped to provide a loan to a first time buyer every 1½ minutes.

For the year as a whole, this means an average of 20 mortgages and 243 investment accounts for each of the Society's 7409 full time staff.



FULL COPIES OF THIS SPEECH, THE ACCOUNTS AND DETAILS OF OUR HOME AND MONEY SERVICE CAN BE OBTAINED FROM: THE SECRETARY, 27 BAKER STREET, LONDON W1M 2AA.

Commissioners' opinion upheld

Hargreaves and Others v The Church Commissioners

Before Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Scarman and Lord Brightman

[Judgment delivered April 12]

Where a pastoral scheme was made for the union of two Church of England benefices the right to appeal against the scheme under section 8(2) of the Pastoral Measure 1968 was a genuine right of appeal on the merits and a change of circumstances or the emergence of fresh evidence might in an appropriate case constitute grounds for allowing an appeal and directing the Church Commissioners to reconsider the scheme; but where there was room for two reasonable opinions as to a particular course, that of the church authorities would almost always be conclusive against the other unless an appellant could show that the authorities made an error of judgment or that circumstances had altered so significantly since the making of the scheme that the church authorities ought to reconsider it.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council dismissed an appeal by Captain Geoffrey Hargreaves, Mr Ted Puntis, Mr David Hornsby and Mr Roy Farmers acting on behalf of themselves and some 400 other parishioners of Copythorne near Southampton against that part of a pastoral scheme made by the Church Commissioners on June 2, 1981 uniting the parishes of Copythorne and Minstead in the Diocese of Winchester which provided that the parsonage house of Minstead should be the place of residence of the incumbent of the new united benefice and that the parsonage house of Copythorne should be disposed of.

The appellants in person: Mr Spencer Maurice for the Church Commissioners.

LORD SCARMAN said that the exercise of the right of appeal given by section 8(2) of the Pastoral Measure 1968 led to a genuine appeal process and was not to be compared to an application for judicial review under Order 53 of the Rules of the Supreme Court, notwithstanding some superficial similarities, It followed that an appellant was entitled to have his appeal heard on its merits.

His Lordship emphasized that if objections to a scheme were genuinely brought forward and supported by evidence their Lordships' Board had to take them into account. It would not lose sight of the fact that a scheme was supported by responsible bodies within the Church of England but it was not enough for the Church Commissioners to rest upon general assertions in the face of specific concrete and relevant objections.

Although in previous cases the Board had stressed that it would be slow to dissent from a scheme approved by the pastoral committee, the bishop and the Church Commissioners and would require cogent reasons for doing so, the word "cogent" could be misleading and should not be allowed to mask the truth that an appeal to the Board was an appeal on the merits.

The dictum in *Parochial Church Council of the Parish of Holy Trinity, Birkenhead v Church Commissioners* (unreported, May 6, 1974) to the effect that the Board would not refuse to confirm a scheme "unless for irregularity of procedure, for excess of jurisdiction or on cogent evidence of erroneous judgment" was helpful as far as it went but was not a complete statement of the law.

Change of circumstances or emergence of fresh evidence could in a proper case constitute grounds for allowing an appeal even where there was no question of erroneous judgment by the church authorities.

In the present case, if the appellants were right, it was an essential part of their case that the gathering of evidence and the growth of hostile opinion in the parish since the publication of the draft scheme ought to have caused the Church Commissioners to consider the scheme afresh as far as concerned the residence of the incumbent.

The appellants' factual case was that Copythorne was an active, bustling place with a growing population of 2,700. Community activities with clubs for young and old abounded. There was a vigorous Scout movement and two good Church of England schools. The church was well supported and the vicarage had been built some 13 years ago with the aid of voluntary contributions.

Minstead on the other hand was smaller. Its population was 710 and static (or diminishing) and generally older than that of Copythorne. The parsonage house was between two and a half to three miles from the developed area of Copythorne. The appellants regarded it as illogical that the vicar should reside elsewhere than at Copythorne.

In rejecting the appellants' case the church authorities had weighed the respective merits of the two places of residence and had chosen Minstead as that from which the incumbent would be able to carry out his ministry effectively and contentedly. The Bishop of Winchester was firmly of opinion that a future incumbent would be happier at Minstead.

If there was room for two reasonable opinions, the fact that the church authorities had adopted one would almost always be decisive against the other. In the present case on the facts two views were possible. The bishop could not be criticized for bearing in mind the welfare of his clergy as well as that of the inhabitants of his diocese.

Although the appellants had shown that there was a reasonable case for selecting the residence at Copythorne that was not enough.

They had not been able to show that the church authorities had made an error of judgment in reaching their decision to select Minstead or that circumstances had changed so significantly since Minstead was chosen that the commissioners and the bishop ought to reconsider that part of the scheme. The appeal should be dismissed.

Solicitors: Radcliffes & Co.

Only the applicant's conduct is relevant

Sang Lee Investment Co Ltd v Wing Kwai Investment Co Ltd and Another

Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Scarman, Lord Brightman and Lord Templeman

[Judgment delivered April 12]

Where both parties had been deficient in good faith in connexion with the formation of a contract between them, a court in deciding whether or not to grant specific performance of the contract had to consider whether there had been any relevant want of good faith, honesty or righteous dealing on the part of the party seeking specific performance and was not required to balance the misconduct of one party against the misconduct of the other.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council dismissed an appeal by Sang Lee Investment Co Ltd (the original vendor) from a judgment of the Court of Appeal of Hongkong dismissing the original vendor's appeal from a judgment of the High Court who ordered specific performance of two contracts for the sale of land at Quarry Bay, Hongkong to Ball Land Investment Co Ltd (the original purchaser) and Wing Kwai Investment Co Ltd (the sub-purchaser) in the sub-purchaser's action against the original purchaser in which the original vendor was joined as third party.

Mr Colin Ross-Munro, QC and Mr Robert Tang and Mr Anthony Neoh (both of the Hongkong Bar) for the original vendor; Mr P. J. Millett, QC and Mr Benjamin Levy for the sub-purchaser; Mr Leonard Bromley QC, Mr Denis Chang, QC (of the Hongkong Bar) and Mr Edward Perks for the original purchaser.

LORD BRIGHTMAN said that the only issue was whether there was any reason to refuse a decree of specific performance to the sub-purchaser.

The original vendor had argued that specific performance being an equitable remedy was only available to one who sought the aid of the court if he came with clean hands and that since the sub-purchaser's hands were not clean, or, on a true view of the facts, less clean than those of the original vendor, the court should refuse to grant specific performance of the contract of sale.

The helpful United States authority *Weegham v Killefer* ((1914) 215 F 168) emphasized that a party resisting a grant of specific performance on the ground of misconduct by the party seeking it had to show that the conduct itself was wanting in good faith and was "in the transaction" which was the basis of the suit.

In a case where there were alleged improprieties on both sides it was not a proper approach for the court exercising its discretion to grant specific performance to compare the misconduct on one side with the misconduct on the other.

The court should first decide whether there had been any relevant want of faith, honesty or righteous dealing on the part of the person seeking relief and should then decide whether as a matter of discretion and in all the circumstances, which might include any relevant misconduct on the part of the person resisting equitable relief, it was right to refuse to grant it. No balancing exercise fell to be performed.

On the facts, the claim by the original purchaser and the sub-purchaser for a decree of specific performance was unanswerable. The appeal should be dismissed.

Solicitors: Lovell, White & King; Biddle & Co; Withers.

Landlord wrong to assert lien over goods

Finlayson v Taylor

Before Mr Justice Croom-Johnson

[Judgment delivered March 30]

Where a landlord, who was a bailee of goods for his licensee, denied him access to the licensed premises where the goods were stored, and wrongfully and without justification asserted a lien over the goods in respect of arrears of rent, his detention of the goods became adverse to the licensee and he was liable in detinue for that detention.

Mr Justice Croom-Johnson so held in a reserved judgment in the Queen's Bench Division in giving judgment for the plaintiff for £8,711 in his claim for damages for detinue and conversion of goods.

Mr Ivan Krolick for the plaintiff; Mr Peter Brunner for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE CROOM-JOHNSON said that the plaintiff had entered into a licence agreement with the defendant in respect of premises owned by the defendant.

The plaintiff used the premises for storing his aerosol equipment. Access to the premises was controlled by the defendant who had the only key.

The plaintiff wrote to the defendant on several occasions asking to be provided with a key, but his letters went unanswered. The plaintiff often had to search for the defendant in local public houses in order to gain access to the premises.

He therefore stopped paying rent. The defendant refused access to the plaintiff and padlocked the door of the premises. His solicitors wrote to the plaintiff claiming to exercise a lien over the goods stored on the premises for the arrears of rent.

The local council then obtained a compulsory purchase order for the premises, which were demolished. The defendant moved the plaintiff's goods to new premises, and sold part of them.

The withholding of rent by the plaintiff was justified by the failure of the defendant to afford him access to the premises, and the defendant's assertion of a lien was therefore wrongful. The defendant was a bailee of the plaintiff's goods. By padlocking the door and thereby excluding the plaintiff from the premises, and by wrongfully asserting a lien over the goods, the defendant's detention of the goods became adverse to the plaintiff and therefore constituted an unlawful detinue.

The plaintiff was entitled to damages for detinue and conversion.

Solicitors: R. Nichols Marcy, Walton-on-Thames; T. Richards & Co.

Prisoner made homeless by wife's conduct

Regina v Swansea City Council, Ex parte Thomas

A man who normally lived in a family unit with a woman and their two children could become intentionally homeless where that accommodation had been lost as a result of the woman's conduct while the man was in prison if there was evidence reasonably to suggest that he had acquiesced in the conduct complained of.

Accordingly, a housing authority might reasonably refuse that man's application under the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977, Mr Justice Woolf, held in the Queen's Bench Division on April 12, refusing an application for judicial review of the authority's decision.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that Parliament could not have intended that an authority should be required to rehouse a family unit against whom they had previously obtained an order for possession on the ground of nuisance and annoyance to neighbours committed by one member of that family unit.

Test certificate required for carrying scrap

Gibson v Nutter

A goods vehicle which carried cars to be sold as scrap was not a recovery vehicle and was therefore required to have a goods vehicle test certificate under the Goods Vehicles (Plating and Testing) Regulations (SI 1971 No 352), the Divisional Court (Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice McNeill) said on March 30 when allowing a prosecutor's appeal by way of case stated. The defendant's vehicle was loaded with seven abandoned vehicles which were to be sold as scrap.

On the proper construction of the regulations, the exemption granted by Schedule 2 applied to a breakdown vehicle which was used for the conveyance of one disabled vehicle only.

A disabled vehicle was one which had broken down and a scrap vehicle was not a disabled vehicle. Accordingly, a goods vehicle used to transport a scrap vehicle or a number of scrap or disabled vehicles required a certificate.

ILEA is part of GLC for financial control

Inner London Education Authority v Department of the Environment

Before Mr Justice Woolf

[Judgment delivered March 30]

The Inner London Education Authority (ILEA) which, by virtue of section 30 of the London Government Act 1963, was the Greater London Council acting by means of a special committee in pursuance of its education functions (the council), but differently constituted from the Greater London Council pursuing its non-education functions (GLC), was not accountable separately from the GLC to the Secretary of State for the Environment in respect of its own direct labour organization for the purposes of Part III of the Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980.

Mr Justice Woolf so held, in the Queen's Bench Division, dismissing the ILEA's originating summons against the Department of the Environment, seeking the court's determination on questions relating to the correct status of the ILEA for the purposes of Part III of the 1980 Act which provided for control to be exercised over the expenditure of local authorities using direct labour organizations (DLOs) for the purpose of carrying out their functions.

Mr J. R. Macdonald, QC and Mr Colin Braham for the ILEA; Mr Simon D. Brown for the Department of the Environment.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF, reading a reserved judgment, said that since 1965, the ILEA had operated its own DLO to carry out maintenance work to educational buildings in its area.

Part III of the Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980 contained a code of sections designed to enable control to be exercised over the expenditure by local authorities using DLOs for the purpose of carrying out their functions.

Section 10(1) required every local authority undertaking construction or maintenance work under works of contract or by way of functional work to keep, in respect of each description of work specified in subsection (2) a revenue account and such other accounts as the secretary of state might direct. Section 12, in conjunction with section 9 laid down what was to be contained in the accounts.

The ILEA contended that the accounting in respect of its DLO pursuant to the provisions of the 1980 Act should be separate and apart from the accounting in respect of other DLOs which were engaged in activities on behalf of the GLC.

The Department of the Environment, however, was convinced that the ILEA could not run a DLO without involving the GLC because it enjoyed no separate legal personality apart from the GLC.

Section 30 of the London Government Act 1963 which created ILEA, constituted ILEA as a statutory special committee and provided that in the inner London education area the local education authority was the GLC acting by means of ILEA. The membership of the ILEA differed from the membership of the GLC.

The ILEA was a committee of the GLC but did not exercise its jurisdiction as a delegate committee of the GLC nor was it a statutorily created corporation. Furthermore, section 30 of the 1963 Act made it clear that functions were delegated to the ILEA with which the GLC could not interfere.

Part III of the 1980 Act referred throughout to the duty being on a local authority. Section 20 of the Act defined "local authority" as . . . a county council, the Greater London Council, a district council, a London borough council or the Common Council of the City of London and the Council of the Isles of Scilly."

The absence of any reference to ILEA was striking since other provisions of the Act expressly provided that the ILEA was a local authority for the purpose of other parts of the Act.

The fact that in the same Act of Parliament express reference was made to ILEA made it clear that where special treatment was to be accorded to the GLC because of the ILEA that was done expressly.

Accordingly, while it might be sensible for the duty to be placed on the ILEA to comply with Part III of the 1980 Act, his Lordship was not able to construe the Act in a manner which would place that duty upon the ILEA. It might be a case where the Act required amendment.

Solicitors: Mr R. A. Lanham; Treasury Solicitor.

Pensions fall within exclusion

Barber v Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group

Roberts v Tate & Lyle Food and Distribution Ltd.

Before Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson, Miss J. Collerson and Mr R. Thomas

[Judgment delivered March 30]

Section 6(4) of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975, which excluded provisions "in relation to death or retirement" from the Act had a wide application covering anything which was part and parcel of the employers' system of catering for retirement, and including provisions in severence terms made on redundancy under which some employees were offered early retirement pensions under an employer's pension scheme and others were not.

The Employment Appeal Tribunal dismissed appeals by Mr Douglas Barber and Miss Joan Roberts, from decisions of two industrial tribunals in May 1982 and November 1981, dismissing their claims of unlawful discrimination on the ground of sex, against their employers, the Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group and Tate & Lyle Ltd.

Mr Christopher Carr, QC, for Mr Barber; Mr Henry Brooke, QC and Mr T Wormington for Guardian Royal Exchange; Mr David Pannick for Miss Roberts; Mr Christopher Clarke for Tate & Lyle.

MR JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said that the questions which arose were – had the employer discriminated against the employee within the meaning of section 1(1)(a) of the Act in failing to offer him or her early retirement; if so, was the discrimination excluded from the Act by section 6(4) and if it was, could the applicants establish a claim under European law?

In the Tate & Lyle case the pension scheme provided for men to retire at 65 and women at 60.

If either a man or woman retired before the normal retiring age but over 50 they were entitled to an immediate pension. The refinery at which Miss Roberts was employed closed and she was made redundant, aged 53.

Under revised arrangements all employers over 55 could obtain an immediate pension. In the case of a man he was being paid 10 years before his normal retirement age.

Miss Roberts claimed that she was entitled to an immediate pension because she was within 10 years of her normal retirement age although under 55.

Section 5(3) of the Act provided that a comparison of cases of different sex under section 1(1) must be such that "the relevant circumstances in the one case are the same, or not materially different, in the other."

Mr Pannick for Miss Roberts submitted that the relevant circumstances included the numbers of years which she and the male employee with whom she compared herself were away from their normal retirement age for pension purposes ("age off pension"). He said that their actual age was irrelevant. Mr Clarke submitted the opposite.

In some cases the true age would be the relevant circumstance but in others (as for example in concessionary travel by railways for old age pensioners) the age off pension would be relevant. The problem of stating any test identifying the cases in which actual age or age off pension was the relevant circumstance was insoluble.

For present purposes the appeal tribunal would assume in Miss Roberts's favour that the age off pension was the relevant circumstance.

The next question was whether her claim was excluded by section 6(4). Mr Pannick submitted that Miss Roberts was not retiring but was being made redundant.

There were three relevant decisions considered together by the Court of Appeal: *Roberts v Cleveland Area Health Authority; Garland v British Rail Engineering Ltd* and *MacGregor Wallcoverings Ltd v Turton* ([1979] ICR 558). The Court of Appeal held that the phrase "provision in relation to death or retirement" in section 6(4) was wide and meant a provision about death or retirement.

The *Garland* case alone went to the House of Lords and following a reference to the European Court of Justice the Court of Appeal decision was reversed. But there was nothing in the speeches in the House of Lords disapproving the general approach by the Court of Appeal to the question of the construction of section 6(4).

On any view the decision of the appeal tribunal in *Garland* ([1978] ICR 495) was approved by the House of Lords and the test propounded by Mr Justice Phillips, that what had to be considered was whether or not what was being done was part and parcel of the employers' system of catering for reirement, would be applied in the present case.

The purpose of section 6(4) was apparent. Parliament in enacting the 1975 Act was seeking to eliminate all discrimination between men and women.

But it was faced with a widespread and inherently discriminatory practice deeply embedded in the social organization of the country, namely the differential in retirement ages between men and women. Section 6(4) was drafted to exclude claims arising out of the different retirement ages. Any complaint based on the existence of contractual terms dealing with retirement had to be excluded since such terms would necessarily be linked to the differential in the retirement ages.

It was inescapable that the words "provision in relation to" retirement applied to the terms of access to benefits receivable on retirement and the circumstances under which the benefit was payable. Consequential provisions also had to be excluded. The appeal tribunal agreed with the Court of Appeal that section 6(4) had to be construed widely.

Although the provisions in the severance terms were not made on or because or retirement but on or because of redundancy, they undoubtedly related to retirement since the provisions in the severance terms complained of were provisions of the pension scheme and were part and parcel of the employer's system of catering for retirement. Accordingly Miss Roberts's claim fell within the exclusion contained in section 6(4).

If the European law on the subject was clear the appeal tribunal ought to seek to construe the 1975 Act so as to conform with the European law. However the position in European law was far from clear, and for the purposes of construction it was not possible to give effect to it.

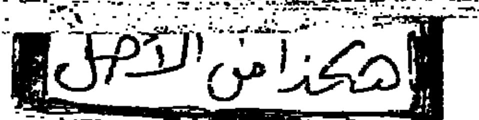
Similar arguments had been put forward in Mr Barber's case. Mr Barber claimed that he was being unlawfully discriminated against under the employer's pension scheme when he was not offered an immediate pension on being made redundant.

A woman of the same age would have been given an immediate pension.

The same submissions on section 6(4) had been made and the same construction would be applied so as to exclude Mr Barber's claim.

The appeals would be dismissed and leave to appeal granted.

Solicitors: Irwin Mitchell & Co, Sheffield. Jaques & Lewis; Mrs S. T. Gill, Claygate; Mr J. D. Sabel.



SPECTRUM

Tender is the night

Photographs by Mike Abrahams and Suresh Karadia

MODERN TIMES

A sideways look at the British way of life

Do you remember when city streets were rich in night-time braziers? Every hole in the road had its attendant and his coke blaze glowing through the perforations of a punched-through oil drum. The guard with a string round his overcoat lived in a hut and drank tea from a billy-can and seemed to be half way between a tramp and a policeman, custodian of a few tools and an inky-black gap in the pavement.

The world is now too expensive a place to allow such after-hours luxuries and such unlikely respectabilities: an old boy of that sort would now be snug in his old people's home, or sleeping rough and discarded under a railway arch. Those were still, just, the days when policemen called you sir whatever you looked like.

I have often enough been a night-tourist, and learned to appreciate the peculiar glamour of being out of kilter with the world, and having it to oneself. Bouncing home across London on the oldest bike in the world after rock 'n roll in Hammersmith (woefully drunk and wobbly) at two in the morning, for instance.

But the nights are best when you've something to do. Best of all – most powerfully romantic – is to be at sea. One harbourmaster-cum-pilot once let me stay up with him while he buffetted towards an unlit rendezvous with a Polish freighter off the North-east coast. Suddenly a wave took us high and close against the great wall of its side, and we looked through a porthole into a little yellow-warm pool of tussled bunks and open magazines, and then plunged back down into the gloom and spray. The ladder was out on the wrong side, but my man took his salty, balletic leap and was crawling up the great steady ship as we rocketed off to lead the hurtling way.

As a chaffeur I used to drive a distinguished man through the night: London to Yorkshire or Cornwall, or Heathrow to Suffolk, slipping down long strips of roads, counting the miles in tens and twenties with a pop station burbling inconsequentialities at just the volume to let the great man sleep his sleep. He might be important, but I was conscious: a bleary-eyed squire to his knight. They were nights spent battling against sleep: often it won for a second or two, a worrying business at 70 or 80mph.

Before that: security cars. One chilly night in 1966 my Alsatian dog and I guarded the drinks cabinet at Wembley, the night before England did something to Germany in football. Throughout, my borrowed dog feigned sleep on the back seat.

It was a marvellous job. There was a crazed night manager, with a house in Penge, or perhaps it was Croydon: we would meet for breakfast, all of us mobiles, at his house, at half-four or five in the morning. Distance no object in the empty, rain-slushed streets. We ate his immense fry-ups, gulped down tea, and dispersed to our beds before the traffic got going as the dawn kippered the sentinel sky over the South Circular. Driving back to town, the window open to blast away at sleepiness, sharp silver air punched away at one's lungs, raw with a nightful of cigarette smoke.

It was a proper night job. We didn't stay up late to go to work as mere jazz musicians do, nor were we remotely like the moonlighting night-clubbers having a collation at the all-night tea bar outside Caxton Hall, drunk and shrill against the gloom. Rather, we were shades who got up in the late afternoon and never knew what mood we were in. Our bodies never did quite forgive the muddle, and teatime never did become a wholly satisfactory breakfast time. We felt the world slipping away as we realized newspapers were not about our disrupted lives, and girlfriends gave up being out of step with our shattered biorhythms and found other lovers.

The night held us in its maw. Now it is mostly the cries of the newborn or the demands of work that jerk me into near consciousness. And the night watches of an inner city shabby suburb can be pretty hectic.

Noisy drunks, on the cusp between drinking bouts, conduct curiously dignified rows outside my window. Across the gardens, the strange, dimly-mystic West Indian and his fat white girlfriend are awake behind their improvised table-cloth curtain which reveals more than it hides. Their window is a sordid, inviting, ikon. Their light is on, as it is for a dogwatch hour or so every night. I'm supposed to be stealing a midnight march on a deadline, but instead I stare down at the seamy vignette.

The Latvian is at his window again: a grey figure, almost transparent, with a brush of white hair. The light from the bare bulb in his room scratches against the parcel-brown wallpaper. Sometimes his gaping, whispy jaws work busily at some divine song. Is the nice old ghoul mourning high-stepping, gaudy, nights in the Riga of long ago? Certainly his world is an interior one. It has no comfort, and no clocks.

It is becoming light now, and the children are shuffling around, smelling of their tumbled beds. The Latvian's white pigeon is strutting the sill, staring out at its open air fellows and perhaps wondering if this will be the new day when it will rejoin them. Over on Radio 2, beamed to the insomndent and inconsolable, Ray Moore will soon be winding up his sweetly-careful dawn show. Wogan and bourgeois good sense will soon be ascendant.

Richard North



INSOMNIAC'S FRIEND
Patrick Lunt

BBC announcer, newsreader and presenter of Radio 2's You and the Night and the Music

I don't know where day and night is bridged: I treat it as a morning programme, though for the first hour or so it feels very late night. In spite of audience research and hundreds of letters you never know exactly who you are talking to; there's such a mixture – long distance lorry drivers, regulars who write in every week, security guards, one or two in hospital, the milkman and his wife, some who are just lonely and treat me as a pen friend. Some have no telephone, no relatives, no one. I think the distance and relative impersonality allows them to tell *you* things they wouldn't tell a neighbour. You get the odd nasty. Mostly you can read between the lines, say 'sorry you slept badly'. I have a more laid-back approach working at night. People *are* nicer then, because the world in general, even if it's going about its business, is less frenetic.... The enormous benefit, personally, is that I have more daytime to spend with our son. (He is married *to* newscaster Jan Leeming). And the one thing you don't get in this job is a Monday morning feeling!



NIGHT DEALER
Berthold Oliner

Manager of the card room at a London club and an ex-international bridge player

Gambling is a service industry, so sure, the night people who work in it are nice, they have to be to last. If you lose at cards, even if it's for the moderate sums that change hands in Kalooki, you suffer, bleed inside a little. I tell the players "so tomorrow is another day, have a cup of tea, don't worry."

"Fifty per cent of our players are women, not young, many widows. A lot are lonely. They come to play cards in pleasant surroundings and to be sociable... I go to all the barmitzvahs and, unfortunately to a number of funerals as well. We have a good relationship with the casino downstairs but that's a different game. Those gamblers are compulsive. The croupiers are in the business because they think it's glamorous and well paid. They're not allowed to talk to the customers. In the card room we fraternise constantly. Sunday night is the busiest of all. I have no car but most of the players live near me, offer me a lift home. Night life plays havoc with your private life. What wife wants a husband at four in the morning? It's ruined four marriages for me, but my present girlfriend is a university lecturer who also works weekends, so that's fine.



ALL-NIGHT CABBIE
Tom Whitbread

Night driver for All London Radio Taxis

Business is down. People just don't go out now – the West End's like Blackpool night out – all the cab lights on. Margaret Thatcher and Mac the Hammer did that – closed down a good half dozen gambling clubs. And video's the biggest killer of all. Bad weather helps! I don't like day work, its a different kind of passenger – the sort who's always late and blames the traffic jam on you. Night people have slowed down, they're out to enjoy themselves. Obviously you get the odd bad one – bilk is the word – the guy who doesn't want to pay. Or the one who is propping up the lamp post. Women drunks are the worst: if she turns on the heater it's good night, God bless; and you can't touch her in case she shouts rape. "The old fashion villains were good as gold. Today's young ones are deceptive ... You've got to be on the radio, in case of trouble or if the wife wants to contact you. Lots of drivers' marriages break up because they never get to see the wife or kids. If you work proper nights you've got a better chance. It suits me and my family.

NIGHT NURSE
Debbie Button

Night sister at the Royal Free Hospital

There are three main reasons why I prefer working nights – apart from the fact that I enjoy nursing. One is that I get four clear nights off, the second is the extra money and the third is that I have more time for my patients. If they can't sleep I can have a chat, make them a cup of tea. They tell you their problems at night, especially on a women's gynae ward."

"The disadvantages are that night work's very anti-social. You need a very understanding partner, not so bad if you're single. Holiday times are the biggest strain. And if you have a lot of agency nurses there isn't the continuity of care, although fortunately this no longer applies here."

"I have thirty beds to look after and one or sometimes two nurses to help me. You don't have time to get nervous on a big ward. You're in charge and you have to cope, though there's a good security guard system if you need it. I do take my work home sometimes, worry about patients, if I've done it right. It drives my boyfriend mad but I can't help it.





NIGHT PORTER
Charles McLauchlin

Head night porter of The Stafford Hotel

I'm like a priest, sworn to secrecy. That's what a good night porter *should* be – someone who helps his guests to unwind, provides them with whatever services they require, with the personal touch ... someone who listens when they want to tell you things but never tells. A lot are in it for mercenary reasons – a bad thing in a night porter. I can go back to the days when Walt Disney stayed here, Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. ... Most of our Prime Ministers know us, heads of state, Royalty, many famous people. This is a traditional hotel, British to the backbone, very high standards. ... I'd say my memory for faces is brilliant: like a Chinaman, I never forget one. I never sleep on duty – need more when I'm off than I used. No, I don't mix with the other concierges, though most are friends of mine. In my spare time I like to study form – I applied for Julian Wilson's job you know but his educational background was better! And I haven't missed Wimbledon since 1960! I wouldn't be in the business if I had family ties. Like the priest ... celibacy is better.

Judy Froshaug

Tomorrow: Friday Page
The woman behind Ulster's Ian Paisley



As the bishop said . . .

MOREOVER . . . Miles Kington

Many of you reading this newspaper will be foreign travellers coming to Britain for the start of the holiday season. Welcome! And sorry about the weather.

While you are here, you will no doubt want to seen some of the great historic institutions of Britain. The Tower of London. Carnaby Street. Sir Roy Strong. But there are other things for which Britain is famous which are not quite so tangible, such as our fighting spirit, our silence in public transport and our sense of humour, and you will no doube want to taste these as well. Today I want to initiate you into the Britsh sense of humour.

Some people say it takes a lifetime to appreciate the British sense of humour. This is nonsense! Ten minutes of study and practice is all that it needs. British humour has now been analysed in our linguistic laboratories and we now know that the formula is so simple that it can be taught in a single newspaper column.

The way it works is this. A British joke comes in two parts. The first part is an ordinary sentence, such as "How would you like a bunch of fives in your face?" (an example of the British fighting spirit, by the way) or "I couldn't half do with a pint of bitter". (An example of British wit, by the way; the speaker means that he doesn't want a half of bitter, he wants a pint.

Now, that by itself is not a joke. But when you add a second sentence to it, it becomes a joke. This second sentence comes from a stock of British phrases which have never, so far as I know, been written down, but which constitute fully half of any British conversation. The most famous one is, "As the bishop said to the actress." Others, in no particular order, are:

"I bet you say that to all the girls."

"That's the story of my life."

"I thought you'd never ask.

"Not so loud, or they'll all want one."

"And I'm the Queen of Sheba."

"It's what your right arm's for."

"No, but I saw the film."

All you have to do when an Englishman speaks to you, is select one of these phrases and answer him with it. Let's try, shall we?

"How would you like a bunch of fives in your face?"

"As the bishop said to the actress."

Not quite right, is it? That's because the first sentence provides no chance of a double-entendre. It would have been different if he'd said, "I can't go on much longer," or "These clothes make it very difficult for me". If the first sentence contains the word "it", you can almost always make a joke with "As the bishop said to the actress." But you will learn with practice. Now, let's try again.

"How would you like a bunch of fives in your face?"

"I thought you would never ask."

That makes a good joke, doesn't it? Also, I bet you say that to all the girls would do very well there. No, but I saw the film would *not* work. It's all a question of getting a feel for it. I am sure you will have much fun finding out.

Note, by the way, that when a man says "I couldn't half do with a pint of bitter," this is one those rare remarks that is too serious to be turned into a joke. You must *always* say to him: "Let my buy it for you".

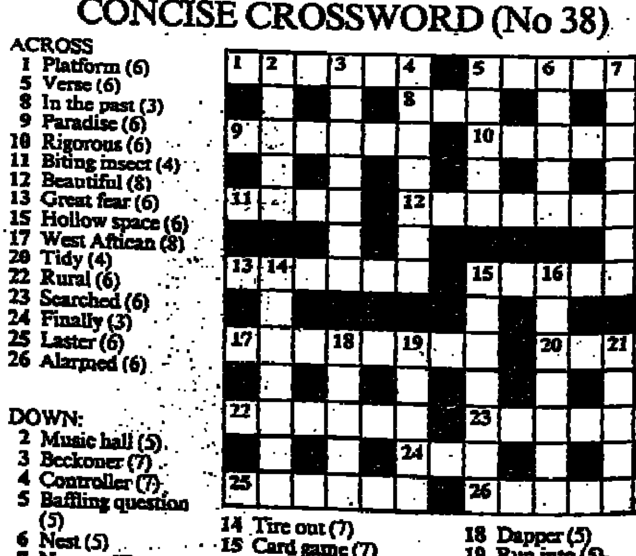
If you would like a full list of these sentences with which to make British jokes, I think the best thing to do is send a request to the editor of *Punch*, a magazine which has been collecting them for 140 years.

When you start practising, remember that it may seem difficult at first, but one gets the hang of it after a while.

As the bishop said to the actress.

(I will deal with our fighting spirit and our silence on public transport some other time. If you want to sample the first, just say: "Come outside and say that again". For the second, when the man asks for your fare, do not say anything back to him.)

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 38)



ACROSS
1 Platform (6)
5 Verse (6)
8 In the past (3)
9 Paradise (6)
10 Rigorous (6)
11 Biting insect (4)
12 Beautiful (8)
13 Great fear (6)
15 Hollow space (6)
17 West African (8)
20 Tidy (4)
22 Rural (6)
23 Searched (6)
24 Finally (3)
25 Laster (6)
26 Alarmed (6)

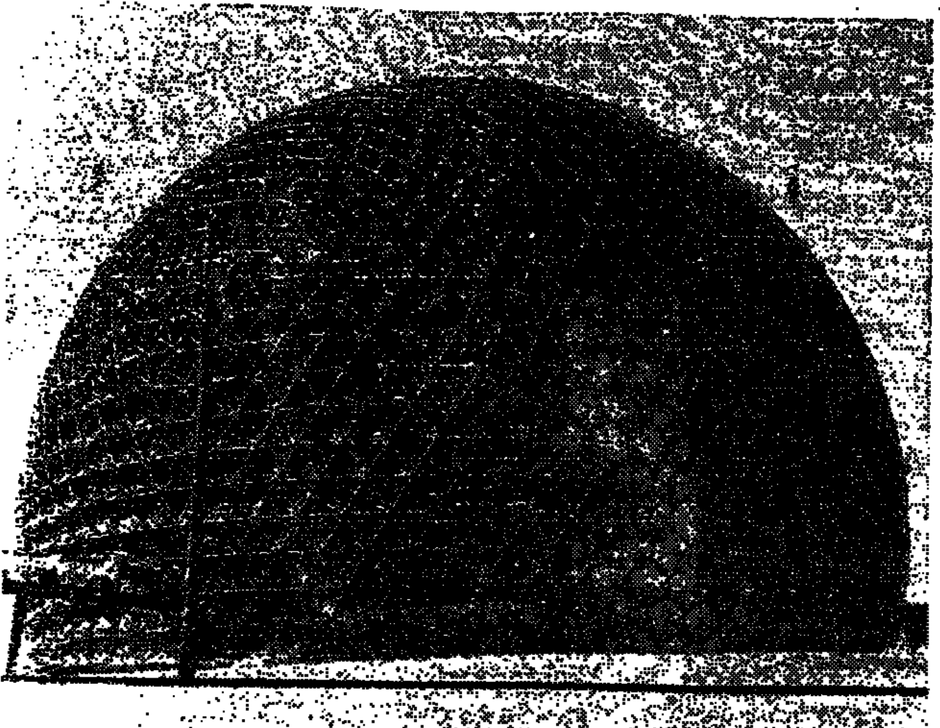
DOWN:
2 Music hall (5)
3 Beckoner (7)
4 Controller (7)
5 Baffling question (5)
6 Nest (5)
7 Narrate (7)
14 Tire out (7)
15 Card game (7)
16 Dare (7)
18 Dapper (5)
19 Run into (5)
21 Detest (5)

SOLUTION TO No 37
ACROSS: 1 Famine 4 Droopy 7 Nine 8 Universe 9 Mackerel 12 Esp 15 Ocular 16 Cumber 17 Toe 19 King size 24 Tramline 25 Flat 26 Osprey 27 Narrowly
DOWN: 1 Fund 2 Miniature 3 Educe 4 Drive 5 Oven 6 Posts 10 Knack 11 Louis 12 Embezzler 13 Port 14 Soft 18 Orris 20 Icily 21 Green 22 Emir 23 Stow

هكذا من الاصل

BOOKS

High-tech Pied Piper




Buckminster Fuller's geodesic dome at Expo '67 in Montreal (left) and "Bucky" himself (right).

Bryan Appleyard assesses a method of saving the world

Critical Path
By R. Buckminster Fuller

(Hutchinson, £12.95)

Every individual generates an ultra-high frequency electro magnetic field. The polarity of this field alternates between positive and negative spending on the state of mind of the individual. Highly sensitive satellites will be used to read the dominant polarity of the entire population of the world. A total referendum or opinion poll can thus be conducted instantaneously.

Aluminium spheres one mile in diameter will be constructed. When heated by the sun the air inside will expand to the point where enclosed air plus structure will be lighter than the surrounding atmosphere. The sphere will float skyward bearing aloft several thousand people whose relative weight on this scale would be negligible.

Pigs, you might add, will fly. But nothing cools scepticism like 500 pages of Buckminster Fuller. Seldom can there have been a thinker of such immense vanity, charm and unnerving persuasiveness. Never can such sustained, hectoring egotism have been made so attractive.

The point is, of course, that to be a confirmed fan of "Bucky" you do not have to be convinced that any of his inventions will work. What matters is why and how he invents them and the quality of his mind. *Critical Path* may well be his last work (he is 88) and it makes it clearer than ever that his mind is indeed possessed of a sustaining sanity which redeems his dreadful prose and cajoles us to suspend our disbelief and our boredom.

These days it is an odd sensation to be subjected to an utterly confidently expressed vision of earthly regeneration. Aside from the growth of pseudo-religious fanaticism, we have largely resigned ourselves to a fragmented, partial understanding of the world. Science has advanced too rapidly for us to retain any overall grasp and the artistic crisis of modernism is simply evaded. Few people now expect technology to save us but Bucky does and he is still up there, a high-tech Pied Piper luring the young into optimism and belief in limitless wealth and a conflict-free world.

Ever the practical man, Bucky includes precise instructions as to how this goal might be attained. Essentially this is via his own variety of radical inventiveness. All inventions along the critical path must be so efficient and workable that their rapid adoption by the entire world must be inevitable.

Behind all this are Bucky's metaphysics, hinging on the belief that our destiny is to be the infinitely efficient, infinitely materially well-endowed problem-solvers of our part of the universe. There is a God, scientifically verified by Bucky's July 12, 1979 version of *Ever Rethinking the Lord's Prayer* which begins: "To be satisfactory to science all definitions must be stated in terms of experience."

Yet the reason we distrust visionaries who actually want to do something is that, from Nuremberg to Brasilia, their visions have gone wrong. World views are all very well but historically they have either left people dead or as good as in some catastrophic urban development. Bucky's vision is entertaining, exhilarating and, at times, moving but Bucky might not be there to see it through and lesser souls would achieve lesser heavens.

And there is one disturbing problem along the critical path – the scenery is lousy. Aesthetics are not part of the world view. Perhaps beauty is simply so much unnecessary baggage until we reach the Promised Land. Commenting on his automated cotton mill, designed in 1952, Bucky remarks: "We designed this factory to be completely automated. Inadvertently it became extraordinarily beautiful". This is, of course, good old fashioned functionalism, the radical innocence that believes the imagination and technology can be one as long as the latter is pursued with sufficient rigour. In Bucky's books they always are; in the real world, almost never.

Oscar winner

The Last Testament of Oscar Wilde
By Peter Ackroyd

(Hamish Hamilton, £7.95)

What man can get inside the mind of any other man to reproduce his secret thoughts and feelings – unless that other is a product of his own imagination? We may read Oscar Wilde's personal letters, see his plays, study biographies built on these and on lively descriptions by friends, relatives and enemies, yet conceivably not reach the man himself. So, in this absolutely stunning book, how near does Peter Ackroyd get?

For *The Last Testament of Oscar Wilde* is no less than a re-creation of Wilde during his last four months of life, clothing the bare recorded facts of a brief yet seemingly eternal period when, after visiting Italy and elsewhere as Sebastian Melmoth, he subsisted in Paris on borrowed funds. Slowly dying from his ear injury contracted in prison and tormented by nightmares, he consorted with youths and pimps; on the boulevards pointed out with scorn, in restaurants all too often requested to leave.

The whole journal, or *apologia pro vita sua*, is shot through with sensuous lyricism. There is a tale of the young prince fatally screened from reality (all these tales concern princes): Oscar, dying, seeks in such jewelled parables to drown the bleak present. There are fantasies like his mother's telling him, when "like a wounded animal" he sought refuge between trials, that his real father was the patriot poet Smith O'Brien: to which he ascribes his instinctive identification as an outcast, who despises yet yearns for recognition. When he shows the journal to Frank Harris and Bosie, Harris dismisses it, tripping him on inaccurate details – and indeed there are plenty, no doubt intentional. Bosie abruptly says that though, like Oscar, it is "full of lies… absurd and mean and foolish", he should publish it.

By this time it's no exaggeration to say that the reader will involuntarily think: *So of course he did, and here it is.* Not only does Peter Ackroyd exert a masterly command of language and ideas that credibly evokes Wilde's sharp wit in epigram or paradox, but he captures the raw vulnerability of the man isolated behind his mask. During his miserable schooldays, Wilde tells us – I mean Ackroyd tells us – he learnt the technique of disarming by caricature. In adulthood he formed the habit of lying to himself, pursuing Beauty and Aestheticism in the guise of clown-dandy until Beauty leads him to the tenderness of "Greek love". A paradox to the end, to expiate his cardinal lie he becomes a criminal-cum-martyr.

Of course questions crowd forward. For example, a complex web of reasons must lie behind Wilde's creative sterility in his last years. Yet we hear little of the content of his long prison letter to Bosie, from which *De Profundis* was eventually quarried, including that obsessive, if temporary, belief in the manifestation of Christ.

The book is a brilliant testament in its own right. Whether or not it is the real Oscar, the individual portrayed would have made a mark on society and literature. Perhaps it is as close to Wilde as we may hope to get.

Mary Cosh

Crime

Messy life and clever spies

Think Big, Think Dirty
By William Garner

(Heinemann, £7.95)

John le Carré is not the only one writing espionage novels that do all the work of the novel proper and carry with them an extra edge. Here is William Garner, a lesser known figure whose ninth book this is, with a story (Lefty Whitehall spy-catcher and a Mole, in essence) that gives him ample and unstrained opportunity to consider with us what should be our attitude to the mess we call life. He tells it in a marvellous atmosphere of men manoeuvring, showing us thus what in large part life is, and he illuminates the telling with nicely pungent observations ("Morpurgo was beginning to feel like an ecumenical delegate, radically different in dogma but obliged, as his Christian duty, to be meek and charitable").

He also contrives to portray spy procedures, those ever-fascinating semi-facts, with impressive veracity, and his people are such as we can recognize in some depth while his descriptive writing is excellent ("The dangerous purple of hot temper and high living") and we are riding high. Not, alas, ultimately on the topmost plane. Garner is betrayed, I think, by his reliance at times on the old suspense trick of leaving the reader in the dark and in his final pages descends to purely literary mystification, though of a sort that would be enjoyable in a lesser book.

But his stature, his nearness to Le Carré/Deighton, is illustrated by a similar venture into spy fiction saying something, a good American first novel, **Convergence** by Jack Fuller *(Hodder & Stoughton, £7.95)*. This is an attack on the philosophy of the CIA, old hat but a good deal subtler than most earlier ones, combined with a touching story of an innocent, well drawn indeed, involved in the dirty world. Fuller has something to put across (that convergence, not opposition, is the way), but, though he has chosen fiction as the most effective means to do it, his actual writing is oddly rebarbative and the whole grips much less than it should. But it tries.

Rainbow in Hell, by David Fletcher *(Macmillan, £6.50)*. Fletcher writes with a genuine intensity that etches the memory. Here a horrors-battered Fleetstreeter becomes an *acte gratuite* murderer.

H. R. F. Keating

Fiction

A bit of ivory in a Big Apple

In Search of Love and Beauty
By Ruth Prawer Jhabvala

(John Murray, £8.50)

Flying to Nowhere
By John Fuller

(The Salamander Press, £4.95)

Ruth Prawer Jhabvala is of the Jane Austen school of novelists; she takes her little bit of ivory and works deliberately within its limits, creating a world where nothing matters beyond its confines. Just as the Napoleonic Wars barely impinge upon Mansfield Park, so the last fifty years, from the 1930s to the present day, are seen in *"In Search of Love and Beauty"* merely as milestones in the relationships of a tiny circle of characters. New York is the ideal setting – again, a little bit of New York, but instantly recognizable. Where else could one find this capacity for total self-absorption, this particular conglomeration of "sex, drugs, nerves and religion"? Mrs Jhabvala turns her ironic gaze on a small group of German refugees, who have comfortably transferred their wealth and adapted their social position to lofty New York apartments and "The Old Vienna" coffee house. Into their lives comes Leo Kellerman, "a yet undefined genius", who has met Freud and Reich and who leads them all for the next forty years in a tortuous country dance of sex and exploitation. He finally reaches his peak at the age of seventy, in the foundation of the Academy of Potential Development in a vast Charles Addamsish mansion in the Hudson Valley. And here, ever drawn by his personal magnetism – undeniable, however bogus – come Louise Sonnenblick and her family.

Their outstanding characteristic is their ability to take themselves utterly seriously. Louise, once the pattern of a devoted wife and mother, throws herself so entirely into her affair with Leo, despite rejection and humiliation, that even when over seventy, when "it might have been expected that her only concern with her heart would be a clinical one", she thinks of nothing else. Her daughter Marietta, who has made the requisite Indian "trip" of the 1960s, finds her only real interest in her homosexual son Mark, who is in turn worshipped uncritically by his adopted sister Natasha.

Peripheral characters are briefly drawn into the charmed, incestuous circle, as one member or another feels the urge for a new partner in the dance; but deep down they all know that the only worthwhile victims to grapple with are each other. The one person to break through is the splendidly anarchic Regi, Louise's oldest friend. Outrageously selfish, scarlet-wigged and trailing gigolos, she delivers home truths with relish and puts the absurdity of Leo's pretensions into perspective.

Thank heaven for Regi. Without her this would be a dull book. Mrs Jhabvala has lost none of her old talent for acute observation, but accumulation of detail can deaden as well as engage the imagination.

Flying to Nowhere, the poet John Fuller's first essay into adult fiction, is an extraordinary little book. "Little" is descriptive, not pejorative. This, too, is deliberately constructed on a small scale. The action, such as there is, takes place on an island, with a handful of characters, in a brief span of time. The setting is vaguely Welsh, medieval and Papist, but nothing is exactly specified. At the end the reader is left largely in suspense as to what has actually happened. But behind the Lilliputian framework loom questions of life and death, good and evil, innocence and corruption. An auspicious start for Fuller the novelist, a tour de force. I wonder how he will follow it up.

Isabel Raphael

Tangerine-Flake Tory

The Purple Decades
By Tom Wolfe

(Cape £8.95)

Richard Holmes reports on the thoughts of a Kandy-Kolored Konservative with a passion for the Right Stuff and his pilgrimage to the true heartland of Blueberry Pie

Purple, huh? Tom Wolfe, the dude in the White Suit, the man who rapped us with "Radical chic" and the "Me-decade", the man who reached Parts of the Typewriter that other Reporters never rumbled, is now all of 51 and going deep purple. As he might have put it in the early *Esquire* days: "!!!!!!!" (I'll explain what I mean in a moment: this is just the "down-stage voice" of the New Journalism.) Lordy, lordy, how Tom flies.

Here, anyhow is a retrospective collection of his work. 21 essays and extracts, from 1964 to 1981, running through the whole mad circus of his American sub-cultures – from Surfers, Acid Freaks, West Side Divorcees, and Soho Bohos, to Astronauts, Moonies, Manhattan Socialites, Mid-Atlantic Men, Pop Painters, and "Down-Filled People" – "they wear down-filled coats in public. Out on the ski-slopes they look like hand-grenades. They drive two-door cars with instrument panels like an F-16's."

Altogether it covers the entire spectrum of his bizarre, wonderfully funny, High Journalism, and displays a distinct and steady colour change – tone-shift, red-shift – from the ecstatic "Kandy-Kolored Tangerine-Flake" of the mid-sixties, to the increasingly dispeptic Purple and Puce of his most recent attacks on Modern Art *(The Painted Word*, 1975) and Modern Architecture *(From Bauhaus to Our House*, 1981). Wolfe's grin, in fact, becomes something of a snarl: from Electric-Kool to Juvenal.

It's all still immensely exhilarating to read. He dashes off his special form of baroque, euphuistic, glossy-magazine prose with a gusto that it is quite breathtaking. One has to go back to the Regency – to Hazlitt, to Charles Lamb – for anything equivalent in English English. (Indeed it is arguable that what Wolfe calls the "New Journalism" (1973) really began with Hazlitt's essay *The Fight* (1822), recounting the pugilistic combat between Bill Neate and The Gasman a mile to the left of Hungerford, in much the same way that Wolfe describes the Stock Car Races at the North Wilkesboro Speedway in North Carolina.) It is comic, hyperbolic prose, that gets right inside the language, attitudes, accents and reflexes of subjects: and it is masterly in presenting an action, a drama. "… The voice tells you (on a flight from Phoenix preparing for its final approach into Kennedy Airport, New York, just after dawn): 'Now, folks, uh … this is the captain … ummmm … We've got a little ol' red light here on the control panel that's tryin' to tell us that the *landin'* gears're not … uh … lockin' into position when we lower'em … Now I don't believe that little ol' red light knows what it's *talking* about. …' " Freeze.

Tom Wolfe

Moreover it is superbly visual. Wolfe writes like an anthropologist. (A "Martian" is the current term). Clothes, furniture, hair-styles, hand gestures, brand name food and drink, ways of walking, sitting, moving in and out of a room, are marvellously observed and reproduced (often *mimed*). The satire always move from exterior surface to interior value, status, ambition.

"The new liberated working man would live as the Cultivated Ascetic. He would be modelled on the BA-degree Greenwich Village bohemian of the late 1940's – dark wool Hudson Bay shirts, tweed jackets, flannel trousers, briarwood pipes, good books, sandals and simplicity – except he would live in a Worker Housing project." So much for the visionary architects at Yale and Harvard.

But while the radical style has remained constant, the direction of the satire has become more conservative. This is the keynote of the collection. If there is one dominant theme in *The Purple Decades*, it is Wolfe's rediscovery of the All American Hero. (Europe and Britain slide steadily into the penumbra.) The Dandy is drawn to the Man of Action: the White Suit salutes – well – the Red Neck. We glimpse this early on in the piece on Junior Johnson, Stock Car Racer (1965), who represents the old true breed of small-town, Appalachian coolness and good ol' boy physical bravado, "the rural Southern code of honor and courage". It recurs more openly in *The Truest Sport: Jousting with Sam and Charlie* (1975), about a pair of US Navy fighter pilots flying hair-raising combat missions from a carrier into North Vietnam.

It reaches its apogee in *The Right Stuff* (1979), Wolfe's best and most sustained work, (two long extracts), which follows the career of the Mercury Project astronauts and their initiation into the secret "fraternity" of absolute bravery: "Naturally this was never mentioned. Yet there it was. Manliness, manhood, manly courage … there was something ancient, primordial, irresistable about the challenge of this stuff, no matter what a sophisticated and rational age one might think he lived in."

This moral pilgrimage through the Purple to the true heartland of Blueberry Pie, gives one much food for thought. Of course the Dandy and Daredevil have always been close allied (*vide* Brummell or Baudelaire); but Wolfe's growing passion for national virtue, for the "right stuff" as opposed to the "wrong stuff", is clearly indicative of something much larger, an historic mood powerfully at work there across the Atlantic. (Does President Reagan have the "right stuff" one wonders?) British readers may greet it with a slightly quizzical eyebrow: that Tom Wolfe would instantly raise into a flighty parabola of mocking prose. Well, hell, Tom, there's no stoppin' ya.

THE TIMES DIARY

Israel's new man

I confidently expect that the Israeli cabinet will this weekend confirm the appointment of Yehuda Avner as the new ambassador to London, to succeed Shlomo Argov who was shot in June last year. Admittedly Avner's is by my count the eleventh name to come to the fore. My revelation that Elihu Lankin, who commanded a gun-running boat during the anti-British terrorist campaigns, was going to be nominated for the job effectively scuppered his chances.

Since then General Shlomo Arel had become favoured candidate. Avner, though, has the advantage of English birth, being a native of Manchester who emigrated to Israel 30 years ago. A civil servant, he has been political adviser and English speechwriter to the Prime Minister, who now favours his appointment to London.

Artful doings

The £60m takeover battle over Southeby's is not the only wrangle causing acrimony in the art world. Each year the Government gives £1m to help regional and university museums to buy works of art. Subject to a nominal right of veto by the Arts Minister, allocation is in the gift of Sir Roy Strong, director of the Victoria and Albert Museum. But with the V & A soon to be removed from direct ministerial control and become a trustee museum, MPs are pressing for the £1m to be distributed by the Museums and Galleries Commision. While the minister consults, Strong is busily lobbying. Despite his eloquence I expect the MPs to prevail.

Savoy fare

To please Professor Arnold Bender, who says we are all saltaholics, and to launch a sodium-free salt substitute called Selora, which is to salt what Stork was to butter, the Savoy chef Anton Edelmann yesterday produced an entirely salt-free menu. It was, he boasted, the first completely desalinated meal in the world, but I am inclined to take that with a pinch of, well, you know what.

Timely quip

The extremely beautiful and charming Princess Michael of Kent gave what may have been the first royal interview to have been broadcast live when she was guest of the week on *Woman's Hour* yesterday. Asked about the critical press coverage she has received, she replied winingly: "I try to have a sense of humour ... and only read *The Times*."

Consuming

After an acrimonious confrontation on Monday's BBC *Breakfast Time* programme Gerard Vaughan, the minister for consumer affairs, gallantly offered Elizabeth Filkin, the director of the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux, a lift from the studio in his ministerial car. Thanks to the unexploded German bomb, the two were stuck in the traffic together for more than two hours. "It did give me an opportunity to get our views across," Filkin said airily yesterday, but even so the minister has announced an independent review of the running of the organization.

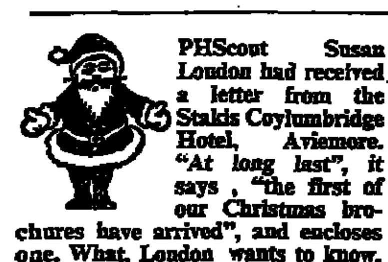
Buxton ho

The theme of this summer's Buxton Festival is Boccaccio, and flight to the hills for sybaritic entertainment. Not only will there be a retrospective of Pasolini's Boccaccio films and two operas, Vivaldi's *Griselda* and Gounod's *La Colombe*, inspired by Boccaccio stories, but the festival is recruiting a cast of one hundred to read the complete *Decameron*, ten chapters on each of ten days. Artists of every sort will be press ganged for this first public reading of the bawdy classic, but others to be invited to read chapters include Lord Goodman; the Duke of Devonshire; Lady Spencer, who reopened Buxton spa last year; her mother, Barara Cartland, whose books are rather like Boccaccio diluted with spa water; Gerald Kaufman, who is a festival fan; and Roy Hattersley, who was rash enough to mention one in print.

Get the drift?

Scots! Hold on to your snowballs! Colin Reid, lecturer in public law at Aberdeen University, counsels that my declaration that snowballing is now legal in Scotland was a mite premature. The Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982 has come into force for most purposes, and is intended to replace various local Acts and the Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts 1892 to 1911, as I said – but the older legislation remains in force for the time being, and will not cease to have effect until the end of 1984 or such other date as the Secretary of State may specify.

It would be a mean old procurator fiscal who brought charges under the leglislation, but it could happen, and the transitional period is to allow local authorities to produce any by-laws they consider necessary to deal with things not covered in the new Act – like snowballing.



PHScout Susan London had received a letter from the Stakis Coylumbridge Hotel, Aviemore. "At *long last*", it says , "the first of our Christmas brochures have arrived", and encloses one. What, London wants to know, happened to the first cuckoo?

PHS

Irving Kristol reports on America's controversial line on El Salvador

The only way for Reagan

New York

If Jimmy Carter had been elected president in 1980, what would US policy now be toward El Salvador? Does anyone really think that it would differ essentially from President Reagan's, which can be fairly described as "minimal, defensive intervention"? Or, for that matter, what would a President Mondale's policy be? The rhetoric might be different, but this would not affect the substance of policy.

Any president would find in this case he had very little freedom of action. He certainly would be reluctant to send in troops; Americans are having enough trouble governing themselves without trying to govern El Salvador. On the other hand, he is not going to sit by and watch El Salvador join Cuba and Nicaragua as another "Marxist" dictatorship supported by and allied with the Soviet Union.

It is conceivable, if barely, that an American president would take seriously the public suggestions of some Latin American countries, and of the West European allies, that we push the government of El Salvador to negotiate with the rebel forces, in the hope of establishing some sort of "popular front" government.

He would quickly find that to be a blind alley. If the rebels were interested in mere political participation, they would not have boycotted the last elections. A government that emerges from such an election is not about to appoint guerrilla leaders to its cabinet, especially when these leaders have made it quite clear that they are interested in *nothing less* than total power, undisturbed by free elections.

The Reagan policy in El Salvador is pretty much an inevitable policy for any administration. So why is it so controversial?

The answer, in part, has something to do with the spirit of demagogic opportunism that today envelops the Democratic Party when it is in opposition. That party, and especially its liberal wing, has come close to believing that it is the only legitimate governing party, and that its task is not merely to win the next election but to destroy any Republican administration that presumes to sit in office.

Such demagogic opportunism, however, would itself run the risk of affronting public opinion were it not sanctioned and legitimized by a set of ideas that are unexamined truths for influential sections of the media and academia. In the case of El Salvador, there are two such ideas that cloak irresponsibility with the mantle of statesmanship. The first is a simple-minded, "progressive" economic determinism. The second is a self-inflicted verdict of guilt when confronted with militant, left-wing, egalitarian ideologies.

This economic determinism, so ingrained a mental habit that even conservative politicians resort to it without a second thought, is revealed every time we encounter unrest or turmoil or subversion in a poor country. We immediately start thinking about the nation's poverty as being beyond doubt the "fundamental cause" of the political turmoil.

Practically every country in Latin America – and El Salvador most notably – has a long history of political instability, social unrest, and economic ineptitude. Why is this so? Why has it been so for more than 150 years? No one seems able to come up with a plausible answer. All one can say is that the traditions – political, religious, cultural – that shape Latin American thinking and behaviour are such as to make it exceedingly difficult for the countries of South America to proceed along the line followed by North America and Western Europe.

Whatever decent solution might exist to the internal problems of Latin America lies in the womb of time. We can offer economic assistance, of course, and where political stability exists, economic aid can be helpful. But political stability is the essential prerequisite. This is most especially and obviously the case when the government confronts a well-organized guerrilla insurgency, since a major goal of the insurgents is, precisely, to destroy the economy. This is exactly what is happening in El Salvador.

The other main ideological problem derives from the fact that when faced by a political opposition that asserts a claim to "social justice" – a presumptive economic egalitarianism enforced by political coercion – Americans immediately feel defensive and impotent.

We are so disoriented by that appeal to "social justice" that we immediately, in our minds, begin to delegitimize the existing regime by wondering whether it really does have popular support, or by focusing on the various inadequacies (eg, military incompetence) and sins (eg, violations of human rights) of that regime. The inadequacies are real enough, as are the sins. But somehow we do not get similarly upset when we see such inadequacies and sins in left-wing regimes, nor do we spontaneously seek for reasons to think better of the insurgencies they have to cope with.

The issue in El Salvador is just about as clear-cut and simple as any foreign policy issue can be. The options are limited, the choice would seem to be obvious. What is absurdly complicated, to the point of being self-destructive, is the state of mind with which so many influential Americans approach this issue.

The author is Professor of Social Thought at the New York University Graduate School of Business. This article first appeared in The Wall Street Journal.



Chronology of the Iran-Iraq war

October 1979: Iraq demands abrogation of 1975 treaty delineating border with Iran in disputed Shatt-al-Arab waterway: calls on Iran to evaluate strategic islands at mouth of Gulf: demands autonomy for Iran's Baluch, Kurdish and Arab communities.
November 1: Demands rejected.
December 14-March 29, 1980: Border skirmishes.
April, 1980: Thousands of Shia, Muslims – supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini – deported from Iraq. Khomeini calls for overthrow of President Saddam Husain.
September 21, 1980: Major Iraqi offensive: oil refinery centre of Khorramshahr captured. Abadan surrounded.
January 1981: Iranian counter-offensive. Four months fighting lead to virtual stalemate.
September 1981: Abadan siege lifted.
May 1982: Khorramshahr recaptured after Iranian spring offensive.
June 1982: Iraqi forces withdraw from Iran.
July 1982: Iranian army crosses into Iraq. Heaviest fighting of war. Total deaths on both sides since it began put at 150,000.
February 1983: New Iranian offensive fizzles out after early reverses.
April 1983: Iraqi protest at continued shelling of border towns.

Inside war-torn Iraq: will Saddam be the last victim?

The war between Iraq and Iran, now two and a half years old, has settled into a stalemate. Iraq's armed forces can contain the occasional Iranian offensives but cannot regain the military initiative. Peace attempts run into the obstacle of Ayatollah Khomeini's passionate antipathy to the Iraqi President, Saddam Husain, and his insistence on Saddam's removal as an Iranian war aim.

The Ayatollah evidently believes that if he keeps up the pressure long enough, Iraq is bound to crack. He may not be wrong.

The Iraqi president is now increasingly dependent on Arab paymasters who would gladly ditch him if they could be sure of a stable peace. He is seeking desperately to broaden his domestic political base and has made overtures to a wide range of opposition forces proposing a national coalition government.

These forces include leftists, democratic nationalists, Islamic groups and – perhaps most significantly – Kurdish parties involved in *a long-drawn-out guerrilla struggle* in the northern mountains.

The Kurds are Iraq's biggest opposition group. After dark their guerrilla forces control large areas of northern Iraq. In the past President Saddam's regime has been ruthless in its treatment of opposition, especially Kurdish opposition. That he should now offer power-sharing to a group like the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), which has played a leading role in the Kurdish guerrilla struggle, suggests that he is indeed a desperate man.

President Saddam is going ahead defiantly with a few prestige projects like the $2,000m mosque in Baghdad. Yet public servants' salaries, including those of officers, have been cut back 20 per cent. Inflation is running at around 50 per cent. Payments to Iraqi contractors are reportedly being postponed for two years.

Iraq is seeking to reschedule nearly 2,000 million dollars of payments due this year on its total debt of about $7,000m. Foreign reserves have fallen from more than $30,000m before the war to less than $5,000m today. The present shortfall in revenue is estimated by western analysts to range from 500 to 960 thousand million dollars a month. The regime has even resorted to selling public sector industries to private capital.

The key question is what position the Gulf states will adopt in the present financial crisis. Hitherto they have spent $46,000m in loans to Iraq. Saudi Arabia is believed to have given an extra thousand million dollars a month plus an additional amount of about 6-7,000 million dollars in January.

This last payment seems to have come in the wake of a joint plot by Iran and Syria against Iraq. The plan was, allegedly, for an Iranian attack to coincide with a Syrian move to cut the Aqaba-Baghdad highway at their common border in the Mafraq area. Because of the involvement of Syria and Libya, both allies of the Soviet Union, the western camp closed ranks behind the Iraqi regime. Saudi Arabia provided finance. The French even opened their military stores to the Iraqi army in addition to giving credit to French companies operating in Iraq.

Reports are that this latest handout exasperated the Saudis, who are growing increasingly restive. Even the Gulf states cannot go on spending such sums indefinitely.

As the financial noose has tightened in recent months, so President Saddam was led to make *small political offerings to the* Kurds. Kurds drafted into the army have been allowed to serve in Kurdish areas, Kurdish prisoners have been released and thousands of Kurdish deserters given amnesty.

The reason for these concessions is that the northern Kurdish areas of Iraq have been slipping from his grasp. The countryside there is out of government control from dusk onwards. Like Lilliputians tying down Gulliver, the Kurdish guerrillas have effectively trussed up the regime through many small-scale raids and operations. Anyone the Kurds may consider worth kidnappin – government officials, foreign engineers – travels in convoy under military escort. President Saddam needs to neutralize the Kurds, at the very least. It would be even better for him, of course, to rally their support.

The dilemma of whether to join a coalition regime is particularly perplexing for the Kurds. They have learned from experience not to trust others. When they have no real guarantee that any future regime in Baghdad will do any better by them, can they really afford to ignore the bait of autonomy that President Saddam is dangling?

Any autonomus Kurdistan with a measure of internal democracy co-existing alongside an autocratic regime in Baghdad is like an elephant inside a boa constrictor – fundamentally indigestible. And one interpretation of President Saddam's present strategy by opponents is that it is no more than a transparent device to buy time. On the other hand, if he feels that his survival is at stake, he is capable of taking any kind of gamble to stay in power.

Though the largest Iraqi Kurdish guerrilla group – Jalal Talabani's PUK – was negotiating indirectly with President Saddam as recently as January, it is now anxious to give the impression that its dealings with *the regime are over. The ostensible* reasons are the united front it has newly created with 19 other Iraqi opposition groups and the regime's present weakness.

Some Kurds argue that even an Islamic Republic in Iraq would be preferable to the present regime. Such a regime would be unpopular, unstable and, above all unbeloved by the West. The West might then perhaps be led to support the Kurds' claim for an independent state that was denied them after the First World War. (There are 16 million Kurds living in Iraq, Iran, Turkey and Syria).

The Kurds are themselves, however, deeply divided and Saddam Husain, even with his back to the wall, is a clever politician. If, for example, he is able to bring some Kurds into the regime, can others afford to stay out? Suppose he concedes one of the major Kurdish demands – the stationing of 20,000 Kurdish troops in their own area with an international guarantee?

Whatever they say publicly, the *Kurds cannot afford to stay* out of Saddam's deadly game.

Helga Graham

Building on the glory of Gandhi

Now that the elation over the triumph of *Gandhi's* Oscars has waned, a straw poll of established UK producers and directors reveals only guarded optimism over the industry's future. "I'd like to think this has broken through a few barriers. We shall see", said Verity Lambert, EMI's new head of production. "It's amazing that the press does one piece each year and then forgets us", said Alan Parker. "This Government is intent on reducing existing support for the cinema", commented one irate industrialist. "In effect the success of *Gandhi* simply increases confidence in a tiny handful of people. It doesn't help the industry as a whole."

Since November 1982 the industry has been gripped by mild panic at the prospect of Iain Sproat, Under Secretary of State for Trade, abolishing the Eady levy, a ticket tax originally created to help British producers. Most film-makers agree that in practive Eady has not worked for a long time, and that the National Film Finance Corporation which it funds has never met its brief – to stimulate commercial yet indigenous British films. But they oppose its abolition because it would remove the last shred of protective clothing guarding the film industry from the competition of television which shows huge numbers of films at a minute fraction of their real cost.

First to protest was the Association of Independent Producers (which includes David Puttnam). Since then, the new 200-strong Directors Guild of Great Britain has called for a reversal of government policy. The Guild is also banking on an audio-visual revolution in the near future: with the advent of cable, they say, television, cinema and theatre will flow together both as platforms for artistic expression and as sources of funding.

In December, Lord Grade set up a new company which would put stars such as Glenda Jackson and Albert Finney on the West End stage and then broadcast the performances *abroad on cable*. Now Lord Grade, as part if the US Embassy Communications company, has bought the US pay-TV and cable rights to *Gandhi* – a deal that went through the week before the Oscars and is worth a reported $17m about *£11m*.

In some countries Goldcrest, the company that nurtured *Gandhi*, is selling David Puttnam's *First Love* TV series for cinema release. Goldcrest sales chief Bill Gavin recently explained that "everything has changed in the space of 18 *months, simply because* American cable is now devouring everything we can supply, and paying larger sums than we ever imagined in the process". In Britain, Rediffusion, the TV rentals company involved in cable development, have already *invested £1.5m in film and TV* production, with the promise of more to follow.

But the question remains: will the City invest in the rapidly changing film business? Clive Parsons (producer of *Gregory's Girl*): "At least *the awards will focus people's* attitudes here on our successes abroad". Jeremy Thomas, producer of two of Nicolas Roeg's pictures, feels the Oscars "can only do good on the finance side. The industry has been considered a failure, wrongly, *for too long*." But *Tony Williams*, former head of Rank's now-defunct production programme, is cautious: "The response last yeaar, after *Chariots*, was virtually nil. The finance will only come if the City can see exactly how they're getting their money back, and we haven't got the marketing strength to ensure that yet."

With foreign TV sales and careful marketing, a modestly-budgeted film can new hardly lose money. And on a major project like *Gandhi*, which cost $20m, the figures can be mouth-watering: with the $17m sale to Lew Grade and its worldwide cinema release, *Gandhi* should make a net profit of at least $30m. So why doesn't investment pour in?

At the top end of the sale, backers were alarmed by the collapse of Lord Grade's huge programme of "international" films two years ago.

It has been said that the British film industry is a marsh infested with the buzzing of pressure groups, amateurs, and professional mourners. Alan Parker and his colleagues in the Directors Guild fall into none of those categories. "I believe we can crack the world market," says Parker, "if only we can get government support in our struggle with piracy and the TV companies. With that support we could stimulate the City investment."

Chris Auty

Ronald Butt

Yon Cassius, Foot's unlikely hero

The programme for the Royal Shakespeare Company's new production of *Julius Caesar* (which the critics do not exactly urge us to rush to see) is eccentric in typographical design and ingenious in content. *Julius Caesar* is a political play, and as though to compensate the audience for any disappointment with what happens to it on the stage, the programme is embellished with (among much else) political comment.

"Eminent contemporary political figures" are asked the following A-level question: "Were the conspirators right to have assassinated Julius Caesar for the public good, in order to prevent the creation of what seemed to them a virtual dictatorship?"

Six of the seven replies were judicious in content and would satisfy the examiner's requirement that the question answered must be the question asked. General Sir John Hackett concluded that the question involved in this assassination was essentially the same as that which would be involved in deciding to launch a nuclear attack if the public good seemed to require it and confessed: "I do not know the answer."

Sir Harold Wilson thought it was not "appropriate" to assassinate a national leader; Mr Neil Kinnock, and Mr Peter Jenkins of *The Guardian*, thought Caesar's assassination unjustified because it ushered in a worse dictatorship than Caesar's. Mr Enoch Powell, in a neat reference to the plot of Essex against Elizabeth I, observed contentedly: "How happy England, with legitimacy to be its shield against impending perils!"

In this galaxy of sober comment, however, one contribution shone with a quite peculiar light, illuminating the commentator far more than the subject. Mr Michael Foot replied: "Cassius is the real hero of the play, the real man of flesh and blood and feeling, the true, responsible, far-seeing revolutionary. Maybe Shakespeare himself wanted to call this, the greatest of his political plays, by its proper name. But some theatrical agent or promoter stepped in and insisted that the title Julius Caesar was necessary for box office purposes."

Thus, alone of the respondents, Mr Foot dodges the question. He escapes by lauding a hero-figure. Cassius becomes a kind of Roman Nye Bevan. This kind of escapism is, of course, characteristic of Mr Foot's political utterances generally and it is of more than literary significance. It arises from the split political personality of a man who, in his private political fantasies, broods favourably on revolutionary scenarios elsewhere that his other parliamentary and law-abiding self could never countenance at home.

Still more illuminating, however, is Mr Foot's nomination of Cassius as "the real hero ... the *far-seeing* revolutionary." (Did Cassius foresee Philippi and the harsher domination of the Caesars that these events precipitated?) It is the admiration of one man with a lean and hungry look for another. The parallel is quite startling. Like the Cassius of Caesar's description, Mr Foot "reads much; he is a great observer..."

Such men as he be never at heart's ease
Whiles they behold a greater than themselves
And therefore are they very dangerous

Most people's politics are probably determined more by genetic predisposition than they care to think, and Mr Foot's are those of an instinctive anti-powers-that-be-man, an overturner. He finds it hard to pay respect to the existing order. To a man with this kind of pride, Shakespeare's, if not the historical, Cassius who

....had as lief not be as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I myself

would naturally be appealing.

So to such a character he gives heroic status, even though Cassius makes false propaganda to win Brutus to his cause:

... I will this night,
In several hands, in at his windows throw,
As if they came from several citizens,
Writings all tending to the great opinion
That Rome holds of his name ...

What is a little trickery of this sort compared with what goes on inside the Labour Party? What is Cassius's bitter tirade against Caesar compared with Mr Foot's notion of truth that made him say of Mrs Thatcher: "She worships the profit motive, the money test. Nothing else, no other value in life, is allowed to count."

Yet, of course, there is a difference. Mr Foot (even metaphorically) is not prepared to wield the revolutionary dagger to usher in the social revolution that will make all men equal and create a fine new order. He will not abandon constitutional ways, for he is a parliament-man, content to admire great revolutionaries from his armchair. That is his and our safeguard. As for making Cassius his hero, that you might say is no more than literary *jeu d'esprit*.

But it is very careless *jeu d'esprit*, and Mr Foot is habitually more careless about facts and consequences than politicians who wish to be taken seriously ought to be. In this case, he has little excuse. He is essentially a bookish, when not a ranting, man. The old bibliophile is the name that Mr Alan Watkins has coined for him. So he should be aware that Shakespeare's *Cassius is a* man of envy and resentment, a man who had he lived to enjoy power would probably (as the great quarrel with Brutus over Cassius's bribery shows) have been corrupted by it.

The same is true of the historical Cassius. If Cassius had defeated Octavian and Antony, would the empire of the Cassiuses have been better than that of the Caesars? Why does not Mr Foot know that every new order (most conspicuously Lenin's) has been corrupted by power and that the case against his socialist new order is that in the modern world it gives greater power to the state than any other system.

The historical Cassius killed Caesar not for institutional liberty but to restore the power of the aristocratic order. Apart from proud dislike of the existing power, he had little in common with Mr Foot's aspirations. But they did share one thing. Cassius seemed no more aware of the consequences of his deed than Mr Foot worries about the consequences of inflating the economy with £10,000m, taking us out of the European Economic Community, putting up protectionist shutters and unilaterally renouncing nuclear defence.

Caesar's death by 23 wounds only made matters worse. But they were bad anyway. "Debauched by demagogues and largess, the Roman People were ready for the Empire and the dispensation of bread and circuses" was the comment on these events by that great authority, Professor Ronald Syme.

Fortunately, the British people do not seem to be ready for the not-dissimilar bread and circuses offered by Mr Foot's Labour Party. Fortunately, also, Mr Foot is really no Cassius. The irony is that in his own party he is more likely to be metaphorically knifed than knifing.

Susan Marling

Seeing red over the Blues

Joseph Horowitz is a hard man to shock. A composer and professor of music at the Royal College gets to hear some strange noises. Electronic music produced by hitting the exhaust pipe of a 1959 BSA motorbike with a rusty spanner, tunes which have much in common with the rumbling of a full stomach, concertos for a bagpipe and Bex Bissel Shampoo-Master. But what I took him came as a genuine surprise.

From the Redifussion music factory in Orpington I had been given a six-pack of background music cassettes. Twenty four hours of neatly categorized numbers – Red, Green, Blue and – wait for it – Beautiful Music. Listening to it all was like eating chips with gloves on. What musical chemistry could produce such blandness? I packed the cassettes in a violin case and went to see the master.

We began with some Green. Green is middle of the road. Very suitable for foyers and lifts and other places where there's a minimal chance of an attentive audience. Horowitz gave the first tune, "London Town", his full attention. He frowned and made little tapping movements with his foot. "This music has been made by s mebody very clever," he said eventually. "It's a sound which reminds you of music but isn't. An excellent engineer has taken a chord sequence and just devised a pattern of harmonic variations. There's no pronounced melody and beat that you can follow and the chords hang on in a way that it's difficult to tap your foot in time.

"One of the first jobs I ever had at the Bristol Old Vic. I had to compose background music for the interval. I nearly lost the job because I couldn't write music that people wouldn't *listen* to. It's very difficult.

"Most composers have something in their music which makes it exciting or disturbing so that you can't help but be involved. This, you see has had every idiosyncracy removed. Remarkable. As I say, it is anti-music, but I pay tribute to the gangster who created it."

I was just getting going on the Red (the "big beat sound, with brass percussive rhythm and discreetly spaced vocals") when we were interrupted. Before I could switch the machine off another music teacher caught a few bars of "Get Up and Boogie" and narrowed her eyes. "You can't imagine what a torture it is when they play that stuff in restaurants. You see, if you're a musician you *have* to listen."

We drove on into the Blue. "Romantic' piano and strings with relaxed *rhythm predominating*." Only the titles of the numbers were faintly ironic: "There's a Kind of Hush", "How Long Has This Been Going On?" and "Music Speaks Louder than Words". I asked the professor if any of the great composers' work would stand the Green or Blue treatment. "No", he said. "I think a bad pupil of Vivaldi would be the nearest in classical terms. This is music arranged by uninterested people but beautifully engineered. It's as though a computer has written the verse inside a birthday card and cut out all the emotive words."

I packed my cassettes away and could hear some students practising jazz. There was a piano and saxophone. I wondered if they would ever try to get a holiday job in a hotel and be turned down in favour of a Micro 2 endless loop machine stuffed to the gunnels with Blue. It wasn't until I was out of the building that I noticed from the publicity material that Rediffusion's telex code is SONATA. Joseph Horowitz would have liked that.



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CHICAGO

The city Martin Luther King called the most segregated in the North has a new black mayor. "The whole nation is watching," Mr Harold Washington said yesterday, "as Chicago has sent a powerful message." Indeed this urban political spectacle has attracted an international audience, made up in part of ever-watchful anti-Americans greedy for evidence of social ills, in part of America's friends, who have been at once fascinated and repelled by the overt racialism and violence of the contest yet somehow exhilarated by the vigour of municipal politics in a great city. And what a contest. Mr Washington is a lacklustre former Congressman and a tax evader whose canvassing in a local prison was greeted by one newspaper as "homecoming". His opponent's disabilities began with the fact that he is a Republican in a city where they weigh Democratic votes; Jewish in a city of Polish and Irish anti-semites; a former patient in psychiatric hospitals and – perhaps the least disadvantage – a beard-wearer in a city where, in 1968, Mayor Richard Daley's police had only to see facial hair in order to draw their nightsticks.

The message from Mr Washington's election is mixed. It speaks of the disarray of the machine bequeathed by Mayor Daley – thanks to Mr Washington's predecessor Mayor Jane Byrne – and the belated rise of black political organization of a type that has carried blacks into city administration across the North East of the United States, in parts of the South and in California. The election was a delayed psephological expression of the "white flight" that has made Chicago a city of residential apartheid.

Yet there are grounds for optimism that Mr Washington will be able to establish himself. He is no radical, not even a black leader in the mould of the Rev Jesse Jackson: it is likely there will be accommodation with the remnants of the Daley machine, for it knew only one motto and that was power. The recent tenure of the mayoralty in Los Angeles is instructive here: Tom Bradley, a mediocre performer in some regard, constructed a useful alliance with city business leaders which on the evidence of the forthcoming Olympic Games has served the city well.

For American politics at large the message from Chicago has two parts. One is that the election presages no rise of black political influence in Washington D.C. – the reverse. As blacks lose their place as the premier racial minority in the numerical sense in the United States to the Hispanics so their political leverage in the federal government declines: the black caucus in Congress is in decline. Blacks in Washington still have some veto power but during an administration indifferent to their political aspirations (witness the President's misguided attempt to roll back the Voting Rights Act) and their economic plight (black unemployment remains stubbornly some nine percentage points above that for white males) they make scant positive contribution to policy-making. Even a Democrat president as liberal as Mr Walter Mondale might be as unlikely to listen to black political lobbyists with undivided attention: other vocal minorities now press themselves into the Democratic Party's coalition.

Yet Mr Washington's election shows clearly the vital role of black political organization at local level; in some of the black city wards he received 94 per cent of the vote which has been boosted by active registration campaigns. Black voting registrations could, by the time of next year's presidential primaries, be at an all-time high – a fact for both parties to weigh.

WHEN JUSTICE MISCARRIES

No country's system of trial is proof against error, and none is free of the occasional miscarriage of justice. The English adversarial system with its reliance on what happens in court on the day of trial, is perhaps more prone to achieving an incorrect result than the continental inquisatorial approach, in which far more investigation is done before the case reaches court. In logic, it is as much of an injustice that a guilty defendant goes free than that an innocent man is convicted, but we are struck more deeply by the consequences of unjust conviction especially when it leads to imprisonment.

The English trial system is weighted in favour of the accused. It insists on an extremely high standard of proof before there can be a conviction, and there are a number of evidential safeguards within the trial procedure. Yet mistakes happen, whether because of human failing or perversity, or poor advocacy, or mere accident. So an appeal procedure allows victims of alleged injustice to test the verdict against them. Sometimes, there is even a second tier of appeal.

Even so, injustices slip through uncorrected, and they are sometimes appalling. Men have spent months, sometimes many years in prison because someone wrongly identified them, or a key witness was not called at the trial, or an apparently truthful witness is subsequently found to be corrupt, or just because the jury believed the wrong person. Occasionally, the efforts of the organization *Justice* or of individual writers like Mr Ludovic Kennedy, or campaigns in newspapers, draw attention to miscarriages and, with luck, they are remedied. *Justice* believes, however, from its experience, that there are some 200 to 300 relatively serious miscarriages of justice a year. Only a small proportion of them are righted.

Last November, the House of Commons Home Affairs Committee proposed a safety net, an independent review body which would have the power to consider, and if necessary investigate, those cases that fell short of convincing the Home Secretary to grant a pardon, and did not provide new evidence of the kind that would persuade the Court of Appeal to entertain a new appeal, but were nevertheless felt to contain some indication that injustice might have occurred.

The Government has now rejected that proposal, but in terms which demonstrate acceptance of the possible extent of the problem and a willingness to try to close the gap through which the unfortunate victims fall. The Government's solution is couched in the language of intent, rather than action: "The Home Secretary will in future be prepared to exercise his power of reference (to the Court of Appeal) more readily" and the Lord Chief Justice "sees room for the court to be more ready to exercise its own powers to receive evidence, or order a retrial".

The Government is right to prefer that miscarriages of justice be corrected through a judicial, rather than an extra-judicial process. It is too optimistic, however, to believe that all miscarriages will be removed by the Home Secretary and the Court of Appeal each showing more flexibility. Some cases are not susceptible of treatment by court proceedings. The Government allows the possibility of calling in experienced lawyers to conduct one-man investigations in particularly complex cases. That device may well be needed more often than the Government implies.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF GRIEF

The pilgrimage to the Falklands by those bereaved was dignified and moving. Though the experience itself must have been heartrending, the families clearly felt the need to go. Nobody would begrudge them their journey to the South Atlantic or the generosity of British Airways and Cunard in providing them with a free passage.

Yet, a faint sense of injustice has been stimulated. Widows of the war in Ulster might feel slightly put out. The conflict in which their husbands perished has been protracted and largely inglorious in the sense that the mainland British public would prefer to forget about it, even though it has still to be won. A wider element of grievance exists, however. There are more than 64,000 British war widows. No breakdown is available, conflict by conflict, though the bulk of them lost husbands in World War II (figures for bereaved parents are unknown). Only those who suffered their loss after 1967 have enjoyed the right to free travel to an overseas grave, provided the visit was paid within two years of burial.

Lady Jeger was justified in tabling a question in the House of Lords on Tuesday asking the Government to consider helping those widowed long ago who have never been able to pay their last respects at the graveside. What can the Government be expected to do in response? It is not clear how great the demand would be if retrospective facilities were offered to all 64,000, plus one companion if the post-1967 formula was followed. If even a majority took up such an offer the cost would be considerable. Thousands died in hundreds of theatres between 1939 and 1945 in a global not a local conflict. Transporting the widows of World War II would not be a matter of packing people into Jumbo jets and arranging departures to a handful of destinations.

The Government should pause for a while in the hope that a level of demand will manifest itself through the British War Widows and Associates and similar organizations. After a judgment has been reached, the Ministry of Defence might consider launching an appeal and setting up a fund – Whitehall offering, perhaps, to match pound-for-pound every private contribution – for the benefit of pre-1967 war widows.

Disbursements could be made on an ad hoc basis depending on an applicant's financial circumstances and the complexity of travel arrangements required. It is far easier and cheaper, for example, to visit Normandy than Korea. The Government could also offer consular assistance in countries like Burma where foreign visitors are not a common phenomenon. A sympathetic British official in Rangoon, for example, could make all the difference to a World War II widow on what could be a bewildering and emotional occasion.

Sometimes a poetic cliché is apt to describe a circumstance. There genuinely is many a corner of a foreign field that is forever England, from the Imjin River in Korea, through the Asian jungles to the heights above the Dardanelles and the rolling countryside of northern France and Belgium. If at all possible, the bereaved should be able to visit those corners, however great the lapse of time since their loss. They have a claim on our compassion, our gratitude and our purse.

Road to church unity

From the Earl of Lauderdale

Sir, Canon Alan Wilkinson (April 9) touches some sore spots, notably the unacknowledged and unconscious forces at work to retard Christian unity. In Scotland some of us have been pegging away at this.

Alongside the medieval parish kirk of St Mary's, Haddington, East Lothian, stands my private chapel, long derelict and long known as the Lauderdale Aisle. In parallel with a decision by the Kirk Session to restore the choir and transepts of this church – in ruins and open to the sky since 1550 – and to do so as an ecumenical venture, an ancient pilgrimage point was restored too.

This used to be an "Almage of the Blessed Virgin and Three Kings", which stood in the north transept and was still being endowed as late as 1595, some 35 years after the Scottish Reformation. It has since been restored as the Shrine of Our Lady of Haddington in the Lauderdale Aisle near by and been made available for the use of all. Church of Scotland ministers celebrate their Holy Communion there regularly, Anglicans offer their Eucharist there. Roman Catholics offer Holy Mass from time to time.

There is a major pilgrimage on the second Saturday of May each year (May 14, 1983) with public transport from St Andrews Square, Edinburgh. Up to 1,000 people gather from all over central and southern Scotland and northern England. The parish minister plays host and conducts a pilgrim's progress of prayer around the church. An Anglican bishop presides at the Eucharist with Church of Scotland ministers joining in the administration. The Auxiliary Bishop of St Andrews and Edinburgh Archdiocese offers Holy Mass in the Roman rite. There is a special blessing and communion of the disabled and sick. Some pilgrims attest to striking "favours".

It is all organized by a group of four Church of Scotland ministers, three Anglicans and two Roman Catholic priests with a few lay people. There is a special Marian prayer – in the form of a Memorial of the Incarnation – compiled by the parish minister which we regularly use together. Among us there has grown a deep unity of love, even if full unity of faith and order still eludes us.

Yours etc,
LAUDERDALE,
House of Lords.
April 10.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Citizen's advice a growth industry

From Mr Jonathan Davies

Sir, It is dismaying to read of the Minister of Consumer Affairs' actions against the Citizen's Advice Bureaux (report, April 11).

The bureau which I attend once a week for a legal session is run by three people, who work harder, see more people, solve more problems in a day than most solicitors would ever attempt to do.

The staff's range of knowledge is quite extraordinary; their filing and information system is second to none; and their patience with small niggling problems is monumental.

In the area where this bureau works it is the only growth industry and for a large proportion of poor people the bureau is the only ally or intermediary between them and a rigid and indifferent bureaucracy.

It is extraordinary to read of a minister, who has no doubt run his own advice clinic in the past, attacking such an efficient and valuable organisation – and then justifying the attack with remarks of the fatuousness that you quote.

Yours sincerely
JONATHAN DAVIES,
4 Paper Buildings,
Temple, EC4.
April 11.

Labour's arms policy

From Mr David Green

Sir, Michael Meacher's passion for hiding reality behind statistics (April 7) does not seem to have diminished since we both lost the Oldham, West by-election in 1968.

All governments so far have failed to lead this country to the extra performance necessary to sustain its living standards. Labour and Conservative alike have fought inflation by murdering demand, rather than regenerating supply. The only difference between the last Labour Administration and the present Tory one is that Labour tried to ransom its political reputation by surrendering on the wages front. It created the 22 per cent inflation which the present Government has since bought off – temporarily – with grotesque interest rates, consequential over-valuation of the currency and destruction of jobs.

Underneath, nothing has changed. Nothing *will* change so long as brute force is the Tory solution, ignorance the Labour one.

Of the ignorant, those who advocate withdrawal from the EEC, upon which most of our remaining jobs depend, and those who imagine that our independent nuclear deterrent has any bearing whatever on the world scene, must rank high.

Of course, with that intellectual flexibility without which membership of the Labour Party is now impossible, Michael Meacher only takes you to task for criticising Labour's unilateralism on the cruise missile. Presumably he is not so sanguine about the rest of his policy. Certainly our tiny land area and dense population mean virtual annihilation under nuclear attack.

Only nuclear disarmament plus total neutrality *might* remove us from the destruction list – and then only if we were disposed to give free entry to any Power threatening nuclear attack if it were refused. The probability of someone trying to enslave us if undefended, however, is considerably greater than the probability of someone trying to destroy us if defended. It's the probabilities that matter.

I'm sure that if Michael Meacher and his colleagues had told the ancestors of my bees that there was no point in them having a sting because using it would kill them (which is true) I wouldn't have any bees if they had accepted his advice. As it is their species has survived on earth for around 200 million years. But then perhaps Michael Meacher doesn't keep bees either.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GREEN,
Rhyd yr Harding,
Castle Morris,
Nr Haverfordwest,
Dyfed.
April 7.

Post-coital pill

From Sir Anthony Alment.

Sir, It is perfectly reasonable to refuse, as John Finnis does (April 5) to distinguish between the union of human gametes to create a zygote and an implanted embryo. To answer Ian Kennedy's question (April 11), to whom does the test-tube baby belong, someone free from lawyers' obsession with property might answer, "God".

There is at present no law about unknowable conceptions because they are an undefined category with regard to intent. Abortion law deals with decisions about conceptions knowable by implantation, and although "pregnancy" may have a useful legal narrowness, doctors invariably refer to the "products of conception" when removing the material of miscarriage.

Whether the zygote comes to full life status only by natural (or artificial) nurture is not a scientific but a moral issue, although the present Government inquiry will doubtless recommend legal answers to whether there should be restriction of freedom to eliminate zygotes and what is the change in value between zygote and embryo. To be more precarious, which is certainly the condition of the former, is not to be less alive.

Yours sincerely,
ANTHONY ALMENT,
Winston House,
Boughton,
Northampton.
April 11.

The sentence in Mr Ian Kennedy's letter of April 11 reading: "And for an abortion the law requires a pregnancy, not contraception" should have read: "And for an abortion the law requires a pregnancy not conception".

Third World aid not all one way

From Professor A. I. Clunies Ross

Sir, Readers of the article by Professors Bauer and Yamey in *The Times* of April 11 should remember that official "aid", which the writers regard as blighting him that gives and him that takes, is simply a transfer to Third World governments of claims to resources. Studies such as one by Peter Heller (in the *American Economic Review*, June, 1975) seem to confirm what we might reasonably expect: that, given extra resources through aid, countries tend to expand across the range of types of spending, both private and public.

The activities of Third World governments are not confined to erecting monuments and persecuting minorities but extend to health and training, to agricultural extension and credit, to irrigation and roads and bridges. Whether the effect of aid is good or not depends on whether the government is responsible in setting priorities and efficient in observing them. There are weak and irresponsible governments, but there is no universal rule of profligacy and depravity. Gifts and bonanzas may be wasted; they may distort priorities; they may corrupt; but they may also add to the capacity of the recipients to secure more of those useful things which in some degree most governments do provide.

If extra resources passing to governments in the form of aid are as pernicious in their effects as Professors Bauer and Yamey believe, then it must surely be bad too for a Third World country to find that it possesses a large mineral deposit. Botswana would be lucky if, like Lesotho, it had no diamonds. Bangladesh is blessed because, unlike Indonesia, it has no oil.

The unwary reader of Professors Bauer and Yamey might suppose that donors exercise no control over the uses of their aid. This is very far from the case. Intergovernmental organizations virtually always, and governments often, give their aid for agreed projects. It is true that, apart from the IMF, they do not normally make their aid conditional on the pursuit of certain general economic policies. The combined mismanagement of the world economy by the major Western Powers since 1973 suggests that this may not be entirely a matter for regret.

Professors Bauer and Yamey rightly dispose of some spurious arguments for aid. It would be good if they were to use their considerable experience to help in distinguishing what works from what does not, in elucidating what donor and recipient might do to ensure that aid is useful. Instead they join in the business of creating stereotypes, stereotypes moreover that can only bolster meanness and insularity.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY CLUNIES ROSS,
Department of Economics,
University of Strathclyde,
Curran Building,
100 Cathedral Street,
Glasgow.
April 12.

From Sir Colin Campbell

Sir, The contribution of Professors Bauer and Yamey is timely, but seeks to push the pendulum too far.

While we should eschew the obligation argument, it must be good business for us to do everything we can to help the Third World countries to help themselves, as well as good morality.

The distinguished professors have made no reference to the need for establishing a mechanism for improving commodity prices. This remains an important and urgent priority.

The professors are right to draw attention to the dangers of aid buoying up incompetent and improvident regimes. The giving of development aid should be dependent on the receiving countries conducting their affairs with reasonable efficiency and so far as possible without corruption.

Above all, we should cease giving aid to the "self-inflicted wound" countries where imprudent fiscal and economic policies stifle the development which, given the reform of mistaken policies, they are capable of achieving on their own.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN CAMPBELL,
Kilbryde Castle,
Dunblane,
Perthshire.
April 12.

Christians and Jews

From Mr Richard S. Harvey

Sir, Your recent article, "Jesus was a Jew" (April 2) and letters have helpfully clarified some areas of misunderstanding between Christians, Jews and others. May I, as one who endeavours to stand within both Jewish and Christian traditions, add some comments from an often neglected perspective.

Jewish Christians, or "Messianic Jews", compose that small but significant and growing minority that throughout history has maintained loyalty to Jewish birth and identity whilst being of firm Christian convictions about the person of Jesus of Nazareth.

Those fellow-Jews who *did* tolerate and follow Jesus (*pace* C. F. D. Moule, April 7) eventually found themselves out on a limb between the larger groups of non-Christian Jews and non-Jewish Christians. So, too, today they are caught in the interface between Jewish and Christian establishments. They experience both the latent antisemitism within the Church and Christian theology, and the rejection of the Jewish community for publicly declaring their belief that the Messiah has come.

Jewish Christians have often been regarded as traitors with less than sincere motives for "conversion" (a word that should primarily express spiritual rather than societal change) by the majority of Jewish people and as something of an embarrassment to the Christian Church. Unless, of course, one attains recognition as bishop, cardinal or prime minister!

Nevertheless the option of belief that Jesus's alleged messianic claims were historically vindicated by his rising from the dead on the first Easter morning has always been available to all. Whilst not the traditional Jewish position, and now under question from sections of the Christian Church, faith in God's revelation in Jesus must surely be either the main source of disagreement upon which the mistakes of history have been compounded, to the shame of the Church, or the means of true reconciliation and mutual understanding.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD S. HARVEY,
7 The Chestnuts,
Walton-on-Thames,
Surrey.
April 7.

Victims of war

From Mrs Felicity Little

Sir, I was interested to read the letters from A. G. W. Wakefield and Mrs C. Kirk (April 12). Ironically, the day the Falklands' relatives landed to pay their visit, my family dedicated a memorial stone in my father's birthplace in England. It is in memory of both my parents. They were killed at sea at the fall of Singapore in 1942 (as far as we know) after staying faithfully at their posts, after years of loyal service to their country.

Is the Government now saying that we shall all be allowed to cast our wreaths where our loved ones fell in war in the future?

Yours faithfully,
FELICITY LITTLE,
The Malthouse,
Teffont Magna,
Salisbury,
Wiltshire.
April 12.

Ships and men

From Mr George J. Bonwick

Sir, Mr J. Newman (April 7) of the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association, misquotes shipping minister, Mr Iain Sproat. He did not say "UK crew manning levels are as much as 25 per cent and more higher than those of European competitors" but that they were "in far too many cases", and he was quite correct.

Apart from a number of "share ships", i.e., small ships whose small crews share the gross freight with owners rather than receive wages, British crews are certainly larger than most others – in some cases one-third larger; the only exceptions being state-owned or state-subsidised ships or those manned by low-cost personnel from South-east Asia.

Mr Newman knows perfectly well that in recent months some UK owners have transferred tonnage to reputable foreign registries because they are permitted to carry fewer personnel. The newest Panamax bulker, i.e., one capable of carrying about 70,000 tons of cargo, for instance, registered in the UK carries 26; an identical ship also manned and managed in the UK but registered in Bermuda only 20 and many comparable Scandinavian and European ships fewer still.

I believe the shipping minister has acted wisely and with courage.

However, I do not share his belief that "the decline of the British Merchant Navy can be halted and can be reversed." On the contrary, I am sure that for some time yet the fleet will continue to decline and, because of the paucity of new buildings, to age. Reversal of the trend is well over the horizon.

Yours truly,
G. J. BONWICK,
17 Chestnut Avenue,
Wokingham,
Berkshire.
April 7.

Wages at BP

From Mr R. W. Adam

Sir, Your issue today (April 7) headlined "BP worldwide wage bill up by a quarter", referred to "employees of British Petroleum ... pushing up last year's wages bill by nearly 25 per cent". The article notes our comment that a significant part of the apparent large increase in the overseas wage bill was attributable to exchange rates movements.

In terms of the currencies in which wages were paid by the group's main employing companies, the increase in the wages bill between 1981 and 1982 was, in round figures, 6 per cent in the United Kingdom, and 7 per cent in Germany and France. In the case of our US affiliate, Sohio, whose wages bill represents 45 per cent of the group's, any comparison is distorted by the acquisition of Kennecott in the middle of 1981: Kennecott itself had more employees than Sohio and the additional half-year's wages for those in 1982 as compared with 1981 invalidates any comparison. This factor alone makes the headlined statement of an increase of a quarter in BP's worldwide wage bill misleading.

Companies are repeatedly being urged to make greater disclosure. In fact we were under no legal obligation this year to give the global figures which led to the report in *The Times* and, indeed, most international companies have not done so. In the circumstances, it seems unfortunate that as a result of BP's being so forthcoming, the instant headline and the contents of the report should have given such a misleading comparison.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. ADAM, Deputy Chairman,
British Petroleum Co Ltd,
Britannic House,
Moor Lane, EC2.
April 7.

Education and achievement

From Mr A. A. Barton,

Sir, Though your editorial, "Filling the school void" (April 12) is welcome as drawing attention to a neglected area of public responsibility, it is disappointing to find it marked by the same muddleheadedness which has bedevilled the politics of both parties towards education.

If "education" is something which is offered to children, *qua* children, surely it is obvious that it cannot be primarily concerned with "achievement" if this means achieving a competence in abstract thought only accessible to those who excel their peer group.

"What list of all the ills confronting Britain in 1965 could possibly have included the grammar schools?" Well, that compiled by those concerned with the fate of 11-year-olds with an IQ of 110 or thereabouts who were debarred, regardless of their tastes, ambitions and commitment to school work, from the opportunity of being taught science by specialists, by the operations of administrative convenience and chance. The cure may have turned out worse than the disease, but that was the grievance, and it was real.

The central difficulty is perhaps even more oppressive now, and it is that at least one third of the population is entered for a race it must lose and go on losing from five to 16, because the only achievement recognised is academic, and competitive, too. In the nature of the case, half the population is below average.

Professor Kennaway's letter at the bottom of the same page indicates a possibility of a different approach, where there would be room to rate various kinds of practical competence and reliability as "achievement", and without the necessity for the kind of streaming which overrides the choice of the pupil.

Given a well designed scheme of options, young people will choose sensibly from the age of about 13 if they are provided with sensible and sympathetic advice.

Your faithfully,
A. A. BARTON,
17 Dunsany Road, W14.
April 12.

Ill effects of lead

From Dr James Bevan

Sir, Lead poisoning has become an emotive subject with good reason. As a general practitioner I, too, am concerned about the evidence of the increasing number of surveys showing that lead can reduce the intellience of children and, presumably, adults. I am not surprised that some research, as in all scientific work, does not show statistical evidence of this reduction.

None of the enquiries have shown a statistical swing – which might reasonably have been expected if lead had no effect on intelligence – *in the opposite direction*. Miss Marjorie Smith and her colleagues' (April 6) research shows evidence, even if not satistically significant, in favour of reduced intelligence in children with higher levels of lead.

I do not see how any practising doctor can reassure his patients about the safety of lead, at any level, even when below the present so-called "safe level" (blood lead of 25 ug/100 dl). It is possible to reduce the general hazards of lead contamination by stopping its use in petrol even though the real benefits of this may not be obvious for some years. As a public health measure it is essential, as a political step it should be easy. Surely the time has come for this decision.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES BEVAN,
9, Hill Road,
N.W.8.
April 7.

Cash in hand

From Mr Allan Todd

Sir, The Chief Cashier of the Bank of England must now be a happy man. After April 21, with the issue of the new coin, he will at last be able to carry out his promise to pay the bearer of a £1 note the sum of one pound.

Yours faithfully,
ALLAN TODD,
Setlands,
St George's Lees,
Sandwich,
Kent.
April 11.

Bomb in Thames

From Mr H. R. Stevens

Sir, Without wishing to detract in any way from the courage of those who handle unexploded bombs, why, once the Thames bomb had been placed in a barge (report, April 12) was it not gently covered with marine collision matting (or sandbags or the like) and towed out of the centre of London?

If such action had been taken immediately the bomb could have been out of London by dawn; and the worst damage that could have occurred would have been a sunk or damaged barge.

The whole affair appears to be a massive and costly overreaction.

Yours etc,
H. R. STEVENS,
Brock Cottage,
34 Compton Way,
Moor Park,
Farnham,
Surrey.
April 12.

From Mr Nicholas Bennett

Sir, Where is the GLC's non-nuclear bomb free zone?

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS BENNETT,
22 Almond Grove,
Hempstead,
Gillingham,
Kent.
April 12.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 13: The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher, His Excellency the Jordanian Ambassador and Mrs Izziddin, the Lord Rayner, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and Mrs Walker, Sir Anthony and Lady Parsons, Dame Cicely Saunders and Professor Marian Bohusz-Szyszko, Dr and Mrs Peter Froggatt and Dr and Mrs Patrick Nuttgens have left the Castle.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan and Mrs McIntosh and the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta had the honour of being invited to luncheon with The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 13: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited Royal Air Force Lyneham.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lady Anne Tennant and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick.

April 13: The Duke of Gloucester this afternoon addressed the Business in the Community National Conference at Goldsmiths' Hall, London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
April 13: The Duke of Kent, Colonel-in-Chief The Lorne Scots (Peel, Dufferin and Halton Regiment), today received Colonel Arthur Kemp, Honorary Colonel of the Regiment.

Princess Alexandra, chancellor, will preside at congregations for the conferment of degrees at Lancaster University on July 4, 5 and 6.

Requiem Mass for King Umberto will be celebrated by the Apostolic Pro-Nuncio in Westminster Cathedral today at 11 am.

Queen Marie Jose is unable to attend the Requiem Mass for King Umberto in Westminster Cathedral owing to illness.

Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton will be installed as Seneschal of Canterbury Cathedral on July 4 in succession to Lord Astor of Hever.

A memorial service for Brigadier H. S. Hopkinson, late of The Blues and Royals, will be held in The Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks on April 28, at noon.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr B. G. French and Miss V. V. Singleton
The engagement is announced between Benjamin, younger son of Mr and Mrs Walter French, of Westhill, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, and Virginia, daughter of Sir Edward and Lady Singleton, of 57 Victoria Road, London, W8.

Mr M. A. Blanchard and Miss J. S. Hartnell-Beavis
The engagement is announced between Michael, second son of Mr and Mrs P. H. Blanchard, of Concord, California, and Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs M. C. Hartnell-Beavis, of Kilcreggan, Scotland.

Mr R. Brown and Miss P. A. Tyrol
The engagement is announced between Robin, younger son of Mr and Mrs George Brown, of Crowborough, East Sussex, and Patricia, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Frank Tyrol, of Feasterville, Pennsylvania, United States.

Mr S. B. Burnett and Miss A. M. Isherwood
The engagement is announced of Stephen, son of Right Rev Dr and Mrs B. B. Burnett, of East London, South Africa, and Anne Marie, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Isherwood, of New York, United States.

Mr C. Chapman and Miss M. L. Blount
The engagement is announced between Christopher, elder son of Mr and Mrs T. Chapman, of Sutton-at-Hone, Kent, and Michelle, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs B Blount, of Meopham, Kent.

Mr S. J. Coleridge and Señorita S. C. Salaiza Rincon
The engagement is announced between Stephen John, son of Mr F. S. Coleridge, of Little Comberton, Worcestershire, and Mrs D. P. E. O'Leary, of Hampleden, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, and Sandra Chetzul, daughter of Señor and Señora T. S. Salaiza, of Chihuahua, Mexico.

Mr J. R. A. Coales and Miss M. Borden
The engagement is announced between Robert, elder son of Mr and Mrs Robin Coales, of Coleshill, Buckinghamshire, and Margaret, daughter of Mrs J. Borden, of Allenhurst, New Jersey.

Mr J. L. Gibbon and Miss V. J. Wells
The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Colonel and Mrs Edward Gibbon, of Over Wallop, Hampshire, and Victoria, second daughter of Captain and Mrs Sandy Wells, of Prinsted, Emsworth, Hampshire.

Mr D. R. Hartley and Miss C. A. Fry
The engagement is announced between David Richard, son of Mr and Mrs J. R. Hartley, of Wellington, Shropshire, and Carolyn Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs G. B. Fry, of Overstone Solarium, Northampton, and Beaminster, Dorset.

Mr W. Heeps and Miss J. Bartlett
The engagement is announced between William, elder son of the late Mr and Mrs W. H. Heeps, of Falkirk, Stirlingshire, and Jennifer Bartlett, only daughter of Mr and Mrs F. E. Evans, of Oxford House, Hay-on-Wye, Powys.

Mr B. L. Henderson and Miss R. Maclaran
The engagement is announced between Brian, son of the late Mr T. C. B. Henderson and of Mrs Henderson, of Gorse Hill, Ballynahinch, co Down, and Rose, daughter of Colonel and Mrs F. B. S. Maclaran, of Hillhead, Cullybackey, co Antrim.

The Rev L. W. G. Hudson and Mrs H. G. Taylor
The engagement is announced between Leslie W. G. Hudson, of Combe St Nicholas, and Doreen M. Taylor, widow of Mr Hugh Garner Taylor, of Cricket St Thomas, Chard. The marriage will take place shortly.

Mr G. A. McNab and Miss A. E. Simpson
The engagement is announced between Gordon Alastair, only son of Mr and Mrs A. McNab, of Melrose, Scotland, and Anne Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Simpson, of Foxrock, co Dublin.

Mr J. J. Mannering and Miss A. J. Beresford
The engagement is announced between Julian, only son of Mr and Mrs John Mannering, of Dover, and Amanda, only daughter of Wing Commander and Mrs Charles Beresford, of Hampstead, London.

Mr W. J. Moodie and Miss A. C. Edgar
The engagement is announced between William, son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Moodie, of Pretoria, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Edgar, of Linton, Cambridge.

Mr K. C. Owen and Miss C. E. Brocklehurst
The engagement is announced between Charles, only son of Mr K. J. Owen, of Maidenhead, and Mrs D. L. Owen, of Malvern, and Catherine, only daughter of Mr J. M. Brocklehurst and Mrs M. P. Brocklehurst, Wharfe, Austwick, North Yorkshire.

Mr G. N. Phillips and Miss A. S. Awdry
The engagement is announced between Graham, only son of Mr and Mrs R. C. Phillips, of 218 Northampton Road, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, and Amanda, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Awdry, of 250 Amersham Road, Hazlemere, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire.

Mr S. Roper and Miss A. K. Reynolds
The engagement is announced between Simon, eldest son of Mr J. P. W. Roper and Mrs Anne Roper, of Oxford, and Amaryllis, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Reynolds, of Oxford.

Mr E. H. E. Sawbridge and Miss A. R. L. Watt
The engagement is announced between Edward, son of Mr and Mrs Henry Sawbridge, of Kingsgate, Kent, and Angela, younger daughter of Major and Mrs Anthony Watt, of Sunninghill, Berkshire.

Mr P. J. Vanner and Miss C. J. Bailes
The engagement is announced between Paul James, elder son of Mrs E. A. V. Vanner, of Banstead, Surrey, and Mr J. T. Vanner, of Bramley, Surrey, and Caroline Jane, eldest daughter of Mrs J. Bailes, of Wilton, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire, and Mr J. E. Bailes, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Captain H. A. O. Wicks and Miss J. M. Smyth
The engagement is announced between Alastair Wicks, 14th/20th Hussars, son of the late Mr J. A. E. Wicks and Mrs Wicks, of Queen Alexandra's Court, Wimbledon, and Joanna, daughter of Major and Mrs R. H. Smyth, of Headley, Hampshire.

Mr R. C. B. Wood and Miss W. G. Taylor
The engagement is announced between Richard, only son of Mr and Mrs P. B. Wood, of Jordans, Buckinghamshire, and Gayle, only daughter of Mr K. M. Taylor, of Penn, and Mrs W. V. Taylor, of Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.

Marriages

Commander J. Cooke, RN, and Miss H. Chamier
The marriage took place on Saturday, April 9, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, W1, between Commander Jonathan Cooke, RN, and Miss Henrietta Chamier.

Mr R. B. Davis and Miss G. F. Wimbourne
The marriage took place in Palm Beach County, Florida, on Saturday, March 26, of Mr Richard Davis, of Sandhurst, Kent, and Miss Gillian Wimbourne, of Boynton Beach, Florida. Mr Christopher Davis was best man.

Mr S. C. Habershon and Mrs C. M. Mendelsohn
The marriage took place in Ludlow on Saturday, April 9, between Mr Stephen Charles Habershon and Mrs Caroline Mary Mendelsohn.

Dr D. S. Holloway and Dr E. H. H. Jamieson
The marriage took place on Saturday, April 9, at the Church of St Nicholas, Castle Hedingham, between Dr David Stansfeld Holloway, younger son of Mr and Mrs Francis Holloway, and Dr Elizabeth Helen Hall Jamieson, daughter of Mr and Mrs Andrew Jamieson. A reception was held at Rookwoods, Sible Hedingham, the home of the bride.

Mr M. E. L. James and Miss F. A. Blakey
The marriage took place quietly in London on April 2 between Mr Michael E. L. James and Miss Frances A. Blakey.

Mr H. Taylor and Mrs N. Cooke
The marriage took place on March 19, 1983, at the Methodist Church, Sidlesham, West Sussex, of Mr Hermon Taylor and Mrs Noreen Cooke. A reception was held at Goodwood House.

Mr K. F. Unwin and Miss J. F. P. Arnold
The marriage took place on Saturday, April 9, at the Church of St Laurence, Hawkhurst, Kent, between Mr Kieron Unwin and Miss J. F. P. Arnold.
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Alison Stevenson, Margaret Roe, Jane King and Holly Barker. Mr Mark Ray was best man.
A reception was held at Bedgebury Park.

Christening

The infant daughter of the Hon Ian and Mrs Wills was christened Emma Elizabeth Hamilton by Canon Philip Hobbs at St Andrew's, Sevenhampton, on Sunday, April 10. The godparents are Mr Simon Murray Wells, Mr Robin Bell-Irving, Miss Rosemary Whitaker and Miss Jane Gundry.

£1,000 Premium Bond prizewinners

AS 398046
1AW 170289
1AZ 339555
2AN 803457
2AN 885605
2AS 567844
2AW 939132
3AZ 209586
4AP 415759
7AF 874244
7AF 913000
7AK 850730
7AW 183582
7AZ 608109
8AB 474718
8AB 501089
8AW 452922
9AB 641798
9AB 938882
9AP 109262
10AK 746497
10AW 980965
13AN 249046
13AS 585411
14AZ 431171
14AZ 490310
15AN 520347
16AL 393089
16AL 406185
16AL 524789
16AS 909052
16AT 847672
16AT 915842
17AB 702884
17AN 339333
17AT 467866
17AT 947271
17AZ 664586
18AB 857813
18AB 780502
18AP 257777
18AZ 866240
19AF 926520
19AP 416793
19AT 131384
20AB 992566
20AN 336719
21AB 206715
21AF 075660
21AK 910666
21AN 861326
21AP 507216
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21AZ 767965
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6DB 836104
6DZ 287564
2EL 194249
5EK 821302
6EB 402074
6EZ 884848
7EF 217663
7EL 373812
7EP 126696
8EL 982664
8EZ 156059
8EZ 780274
9EP 831284
0EN 679457
0EZ 836868
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8QW 438894
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16WP 607903
16WW 360837
17WB 807470
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19WK 386283
19WL 899386
19WN 556618
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19WS 876831
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20WL 497196
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3XS 730883
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6XS 685682
8XN 169234
9XN 427197
9XP 916990
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13XP 581480
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13XW 718664
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8YB 139820
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23ZW 036309
23ZW 396327
24ZF 178607
24ZF 913291
24ZL 276748
24ZN 668463
24ZW 178730
25ZK 860670

University news

Strathclyde
The following will receive honorary degrees tomorrow:
DSc: Dr Edward Victor Buchanan, aged 96, believed to be the university's oldest graduate; Mr John Fozard, chief designer of the Hawker Siddeley Harrier and divisional marketing director of British Aerospace; Professor Jerzy Kroh, rector of the Technical University of Lodz, Poland; Dr Helen Muir, director of the Kennedy Institute of Rheumatology, London.
LLD: Mr Joel Barnett, MP; Dr John Barnett, principal and vice-chancellor of Edinburgh University; the Very Rev Dr Andrew Herron, former moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.
DLitt: Dr Naomi Mitchison, author.

Mrs Avril Fishwick, of Haigh, near Wigan, being sworn in yesterday as the first woman High Sheriff of Greater Manchester. With her is Sir William Downward, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

Time 'running out for Brighton pier'

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

The rescue trust formed to buy the Victorian West Pier at Brighton gave a warning yesterday that it would soon be too late to save the collapsing structure.

Mr John Lloyd, secretary of the Brighton West Pier Trust, said after an appeal to local councillors: "This is our last throw, because we think something has got to be done to the pier this year".

The pier is one of the most evocative surviving monuments to the heyday of the Victorian seaside holiday. It has separate official listings as a dangerous structure and as an *historic building of exceptional* importance.

Mr Lloyd said that the trust wanted Brighton council to pay half of the £25,000 needed to finance a study intended to lead to a programme to restore the pier and raise the necessary money.

"If nothing is done very soon it will be too late", Mr Lloyd said. "A kiosk at the southern end fell into the sea recently. Four columns from the southern end have gone. I do not think even the engineers know how long it will last."

The pier was built 120 years ago but has been eclipsed by its less elegant and junior neighbour, the Palace Pier. The West Pier is more than 1,000ft long and has been closed to visitors for more than five years. It stands on cast-iron piers that were screwed into the chalk bed of the foreshore.

Full restoration would cost *more than £5m and complete* demolition would cost several hundred thousand pounds. It has been put on sale by the Crown Estate Commissioners for £100 to a buyer who can prove that he can raise £300,000 for immediate essential maintenance.

Clues too evil for the crossword

By Philip Howard

Is the study of Latin and Greek elitist and unviable in this day and age? Ask a silly question, in trendy jargon, and you get a blazing thunderbolt from Professor E. J. Kenney, of Cambridge University, in his presidential address to the Classical Association at Nottingham University last night.

His theme was: "The key and the cabinet", taken from a letter of Sir Walter Scott: "I am no great idolater of the learned languages, excepting for what they contain. We spend in youth that time in admiring the wards of the key, which we *should employ* in opening the cabinet and examining the treasures."

Professor Kenny argued with wit and precision that in classical literature the key is the treasure, the medium *is* the message. This may be elitist, if you insist on using that vulgar boo-word.

Learning any new language is certainly difficult. Agreed, agreed, But it can be just as "relevant" in certain circumstances to want to use French to understand Molire or Baudelaire, as to buy a pound of oven-ready frozen chipped potatoes. Catullus may be as relevant and actual as Ted Hughes.

Latin was a self-consciously learned and elitist literature, owing allegiance to the genres, forms, metres and technical standards of Hellenistic Greece. Professor Kenney made a powerful plea for a return to philology in its original sense to *the study and love of language.*

He gave examples from the grand literature of echoes, nuances, allusions, puns and learned clues, too evil for *The Times* crossword, that are untranslatable and inaccessible to anybody who does not understand the language, from the majesterial innuendo of Tacitus to the revolutional proclamation made by the metres of Horace's *Odes.*

Professor Kenney doubts the value, or even the possibility, of teaching most Latin poetry in translation. He holds that nobody can really pretend to understand a Greek or Latin text who has not translated it, however inadequately, for herself or himself.

This may be unfashionable. It may be elitist. But, by Apollo, it is true. Love of language rules. Anti-elitist philistines of the world unite: you have nothing to lose but your brains.



A portrait of Princess Anne by Lincoln Taber, an American who studied under Annigoni in Florence, which is to be presented to the Fishmongers' Company today to hang in Fishmongers' Hall in the City. The oil on panel *picture shows the Princess standing in Gatcombe Park,* her Gloucestershire home.

Luncheons

Ministry of Defence
Mr Clive Whitmore, Permanent Under Secretary of State for Defence, was host yesterday at a luncheon given by the Ministry of Defence at Admiralty House in honour of Mr Kaul, Indian Defence Secretary, Dr Arunachalam, Indian Chief Scientific Adviser, Air Marshal Gole, Deputy Chief of the Indian Air Staff, and Brigadier Chandra, military adviser, Indian High Commission.

PRIVATbanken Limited
Mr James Mellon, HM Ambassador designate to Denmark, was the guest yesterday at a luncheon given by PRIVATbanken Limited at 107 Cheapside, London, EC2.

Receptions

HM Government
The Hon Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a reception given at 1 Carlton Gardens, in honour of the President of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities, M Francois Ceyrac.

Newspaper Press Fund
The Lord Mayor attended a reception given yesterday evening by the Newspaper Press Fund in the Old Library at Guildhall at which the Prime Minister was the principal guest.

West Africa Committee
The council of the West Africa Committee held a reception last night at the Army and Navy Club for ambassadors, high commisioners and heads of missions of countries in West Africa and members of HM Government.

Dinners

Speaker
The Speaker gave a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday in honour of the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University and Mrs Warnock. Other guests were:
Mr Ernest Armstrong, MP, and Mrs Armstrong, Mr Bryant Godman Irvine, MP, and Mrs Godman Irvine, Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Bond, the Rev Michael and Mrs Chantry, the Rev Nigel and Mrs Collinson, the Rev Jeffrey John, the Rev Philip Ursell, Mr and Mrs John Ward, Mr and Mrs Felix Warnock, Miss Grizel Warnock, Mr James Warnock, Miss Stephana Warnock, and Rev Dr and Mrs Kenneth Wilson.

Mr F. S. Law
Mr Frank S. Law, a UK member of the Economic and Social Committee, gave a dinner on Tuesday at Boodle's for M François Ceyrac, president of the committee. Those present were:
Mr A Alexander, Mr B Bonfield, Sir John Buckley, Lord Chalfont, M C Evain, Lord Gormley, Mr D Hancock, Mr D Howell, Sir Robert Lawrence, Mr P E Lazarus, M R Louet, Mr D McLaughlin, M A Marget, Lord Marsh, Mr N Miller, Mr E Mills, Mr D Palmer, Mr W Poston, Mr B Rigby, Mr B Schroder, Mr P Thomson, Sir Charles Villiers and Mr M Zinkin.

Latest wills

Borthwick, Mrs Gladys of Wythenshawe, Manchester, left estate valued at £87,846 net. She left all of her property to the Royal National Institute for the Blind.
Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Burges, Major Ynyr Alfred of Battle, Sussex £543,069
Feakes, Mr Gordon of Rodmersham, Sittingbourne, Kent £220,600
Fischel, Mr Roy of Hampstead, London, produce broker £201,793
Grant, Mr Cyril Edward, of Lymington, Hants £248,824
Hodgson, Mr William, of Patrington, Humberside £498,538
Symonds-Tayler, Lady, of Woking, Surrey, widow of Admiral Sir Richard Symonds-Tayler £93,546

Easter banquet

Lady Mayoress
The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave the Easter banquet at the Mansion Jouse yuesterday in honour of the members of the Diplomatic Corps and their ladies.

The speakers were the Lord Mayor, the Dominican Ambassador and Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. The guests included:
The Lord President and Mrs Biffen, ambassadors, high commissioners, chargés d'affaires, agents generals, aldermen, sheriffs, members of the Court of Common Council and officers of the Corporation of London and their ladies; the Bishop of Norwich and Mrs Wood, Sir Denis and Lady Truscott, Sir Edmund Stockdale, Lady Hesketh, Sir Ralph and Lady Perring, Sir Murray and Lady Fox, Sir Antony and Lady Acland, Sir Robin Brook, Princess George Galitzine, the Commonwealth Secretary-General and Mrs Ramphal, The Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps and Lady Richards, the Hon Eustace and Mrs Gibbs, *General Sir Peter and Lady Hunt*, Mr and Mrs F E R Butler, Mr and Mrs B J P Fall, Mr and Mrs Roger Mitchell, Miss B E J Morrison, Mr and Mrs A A Ross, Mr and Mrs R F Salisbury, and Mme A F Tielman, Miss Bridget Jolliffe, Miss Susan Jolliffe and Mr Paul Jolliffe.

Birthdays today

Mrs Elaine Blond, 81; Professor Sir Robert Bradlaw, 78; Miss Julie Christie, 43; Sir Denis Follows, 75; Sir John Gielgud, CH, 79; Mr Ivor Guest, 63; Lord Hastings, 71; Major-General C. Lloyd, 77; Mr J. McLauchlan, 41; Mr Julian Lloyd Webber, 32; the Right Rev Michael Marshall, 47; Baroness Masham of Ilton, 48; Mr P. G. A. Ramsay, 57; Professor J. M. Roberts, 55; the Ven R. H. Roberts, 52; Mr Rod Steiger, 58; Mrs G. J. Warnock, 59; Baroness Wootton of Abinger, CH, 86.

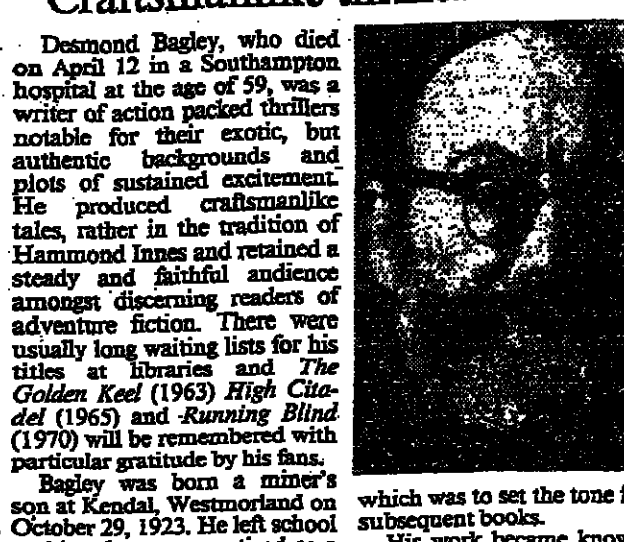
Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr Robert Poulton, editor of the *Northampton Chronicle & Echo*, to be executive editor (south) of *The News* Portsmouth, and its associated weekly newspapers. He succeeds Mr Howard Faircloth.
Lieutenant-General Sir Nigel Bagnall to be C-in-C BOAR and Commander Northern Army Group on July 1 with rank of General.

OBITUARY

MR DESMOND BAGLEY

Craftsmanlike thriller novelist



Desmond Bagley, who died on April 12 in a Southampton hospital at the age of 59, was a writer of action packed thrillers notable for their exotic, but authentic backgrounds and plots of sustained excitement. He produced craftsmanlike tales, rather in the tradition of Hammond Innes and retained a steady and faithful audience amongst discerning readers of adventure fiction. There were usually long waiting lists for his titles at libraries and *The Golden Keel* (1963) *High Citadel* (1965) and *Running Blind* (1970) will be remembered with particular gratitude by his fans.

Bagley was born a miner's son at Kendal, Westmorland on October 29, 1923. He left school at 14 and was apprenticed as a printer's devil. His war was spent unadventurously enough *in the aircraft industry* where he made Spitfire parts from 1940 to 1946.

Afterwards he determined to remedy this inactivity by travel, and it was his subsequent wanderings which provided the authenticity of setting for which his novels were to be noted, and, as he claimed, the education to enable him to write them at all.

He first went to South Africa, a country which made a considerable impression on him and provided him with a good deal of subsequent material. He had a variety of jobs there, as coal miner and asbestos miner before moving towards journalism via a spell as a nightclub photographer. In South Africa he also married his wife, Joan, who was the manageress of a Johannesburg bookshop, whose stock, he liked to claim nade no slight contribution to his education as he was obliged read his way through it in his frequent visits there.

Success for Bagley did not come until he was 40 when *The Golden Keel* was published. This was based on a story he had heard a dozen years previously, about a hoard of treasure which had been hidden after an Italian partisan raid on a motorised convoy. Bagley *declined an invitation to go on* a treasure hunt for it by an interested group, but wrote about it instead, in a carefully crafted and researched novel which was to set the tone for his subsequent books.

His work became known for its highly technical content and wide range of reference. Geology, shipbuilding, Mayan history, seismology, genetic engineering and computer science were all drafted into the service of the thriller novel from his typewriter.

After his second novel, *High Citadel* (1965) – a story of American travellers hijacked in the Andes and forced to *improvise medieval weapons in* the face of Communist inspired gunfire – Bagley decided to return to Britain and eventually made his home in the Channel Islands. From his base there he produced a flow of successful novels and was reckoned, in time, to be one of the highest earning writers of fiction in the world.

Besides Africa, which he covered thoroughly, he had also travelled in the United States, Australasia, Antarctica and in almost every country in Europe which gave his work a wide range of backgrounds. He was a thoroougbly professional writer and a credit to the genre he chose. As his books suggest he was a man of many and varied interests which included music, photography and wine making. His chief recreation in more recent years however was provided by his computer – originally acquired to help him edit his work – on which, *chiefly*, he played war games.

Bagley was a member of the Crime Writers' Associaiton, and of the Mystery Writers of America.

REAR-ADMIRAL B. C. DURANT

Rear-Admiral B. C. Durant, CB, DSO, DSC, who died on April 12 at the age of 72 was formerly Chief of Staff Far East Station and after his retirement from the Royal Navy the first Director of the Navy League. A navigation specialist he had had an active war in which he was present at the sinking of the Bismarck and subsequently had a ship sunk under him.

Bryan Cecil Durant was born on June 17, 1910 and entered the Royal Navy in 1929. He specialized in navigation in 1935 and after the outbreak of war served in the destroyer Ivanhoe which took part in minelaying operations off Axis-occupied coasts.

In 1940 he joined the 8-inch gun cruiser Dorsetshire, a ship which was to have an eventful career before succumbing to the bombs of Japanese dive-bombers. Dorsetshire had already sunk a German surface raider in the South Atlantic when she was drawn into the *hunt for the German battleship* Bismarck in the North Atlantic in May 1941. Durant navigated the ship during this operation which ended with Dorsetshire being ordered to close in and administer the *coup de grace* to the German ship after she had been reduced to a flaming wreck by torpedo bomber attacks and the shells of the British battleships King George V and Rodney. Three 21 inch torpedoes from Dorsetshire dispatched Bismarck to the bottom on May 26 after three days of pursuit and battle.

In the following year however Dorsetshire was to suffer a *similar fate herself* when attacked and sunk by Japanese dive bombers in the Indian Ocean. Durant spent thirty hours in the water before being picked up,but was soon at sea again as navigator of the aircraft carrier Victorious. After periods in the South Pacific and in northern waters operating against German units in Norway, Victorious was sent to the Eastern Fleet for operations against Sumatra and Java and *finally, the Japanese mainland.*

It was during this last phase that Durant showed his expertise as a navigator when his skilful manoeuvring of the ship saved Victorious from destruction from repeated attacks by suicide planes. These feats gained him the DSC.

The end of the war was not to signal the end of active service for Durant, however, and he commanded the 4th Frigate Squadron during operations in the Korean War, for which he was awarded the DSO.

Later appointments included Director of the Operations Division, Admiralty, and Captain of the Fleet, Home Fleet, and he was finally Chief of Staff, Far East Station from 1961 to 1963 when he retired. He was ADC to the Queen in 1960.

After he retired he was appointed the first Director of the Navy League and held the post from 1964 to 1975. He was a Deputy Lieutenant for Greater London from 1970 to 1978.

He was twice married, first, in 1939 to Pamela, a daughter of Brigadier-General W W Seymour. She died in 1963 and he married, in 1967, Rachel, daughter of Colonel the Hon David Bruce. There were three daughters and one son (now deceased) of the first marriage.

DR HUGH REID

Dr Hugh Alistair Reid, OBE, who died in the Royal Liverpool Hospital on April 10, at the age of 69, was one of the world's leading authorities on snake bite.

Reid qualified in Edinburgh in 1936. He served as a medical officer during the war and saw action in North Africa before taking part in the invasion of Sicily and the Italian campaign. He gained his parachute wings. In 1948 he took up an appointment as specialist physician to the Iran Oil Company in Abadan, where he met his wife-to-be, Patricia, who was a nursing sister there.

After Abadan, he joined the colonial medical service as consultant physician to the Government of Malaya, and it was while working at the General Hospital in Panang that he established his reputation as an authority on snake bite. He founded the Snake and Venom Research Institute in Penang and was its first Director from 1961 to 1964.

He joined the staff of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine in 1964 as the first Senior Lecturer (Technical Assistance) under the Porritt Scheme, and continued to work on the clinical and laboratory aspects of snake bite until his death, four years after his official retirement. His distinction in this field was recognised by the Redi Award of the International Society on Toxinology in 1979, and by the designation of his unit in Liverpool as the WHO Collaborative Centre for the Control of *Antivenoms in 1977.*

Reid's major contribution to medicine was in establishing a rational basis for treating victims of snake bite. His work was based on the careful study of hundreds of cases, meticulously recorded and analysed with great clarity. There is no doubt that in addition to hundreds of people in the past, thousands in the future will owe their lives to Reid's work.

He was a man of great warmth, and a rich sense of humour, who bore the pain and distress of his last illness with characteristic courage. He is survived by his wife and three daughters.

Colonel Frederick Arthur Sudbury, OBE, who died on April 5 at the age of 78, was JP for Inner London from 1962. He was Colonel in charge of movements and transport in the 14th Army 1944-45, and after the war was a member of the Thames Conservancy Board 1958-65.

Mr Francis William Alfred Fairfax-Cholmeley, CBE, who died on April 7 at the age of 78 in Kirriemuir, Angus, was a director of Barclays Bank 1957-73 and Chairman of Barclays Bank SA, France, 1968-70.

هكذا من الاهمال

THE ARTS

Julian Mitchell's *Another Country*, for all the play's success in Britain, has struck few comparable chords in America: its author (right) tells ruefully of his struggle for recognition

Transatlantic tribulations

New Haven, Connecticut, is to New York what Oxford is to London – far enough away to be entirely its own place, close enough for easy access, and harbouring a major university. When I first arrived, in September 1959, I took one look at the gothic buildings and thought I knew where I was: Straight out of Oxford. I gave the Americans alpha-minus for a very decent shot at the real thing.

After a week or two my confidence began to falter. Things were not what they seemed – Yale was not an imitation Oxford, it only looked like one. I began to have the giddy feeling that no appearance could be trusted. The walls looked solid enough, but I was less and less sure they would support me if I risked leaning against them. It was the same with the language. I spoke English, the Americans spoke English, but there was often a baffling lack of communication. I do not think "culture shock" had yet been invented, but I had it badly. It took me a full six months really to know where I was, and by that time I was in Los Angeles, lost again, but lost in America this time, not in a British idea of it.

Returning to New Haven in January 1983, I soon felt giddy again. This time I was there to attend rehearsals of my play *Another Country* at the Long Wharf Theatre, which is next to a large wholesale meat business, some distance from the ivied calm of Yale. It is also a long way from Shaftesbury Avenue, where the play was running at the Queen's Theatre and coming up to its first anniversary despite a drizzle of journalistic articles about the death of the West End. For reasons no one quite understood, the play seemed to have caught the imagination of the young, some of whom came to see it dressed as the characters. We even had a few giggling groupies, and performances were coming on at Oxford and Eton.

So – though the play is set in an English public school in the 1930s, a setting not readily available to American audiences – I was once again confident as I arrived in Connecticut. The audience had been softened up, I was told, by a steady diet of British television – *Brideshead*, *Tinker Tailor*, *To Serve Them All My Days*. Even more important, there was already an excellent production of Simon Grey's *Quartermaine's Terms* packing them in at the Long Wharf's Second Stage. The British educational system was no longer the mystery it once was.

Still, there were problems. For the dormitory scene we needed iron bedsteads, and none sufficiently uncomfortable could be found in all America. RAF beds were imported from Britain. The director, John Tillinger, was an Old Stoic. He phoned me shortly before I left to say I might have to bring corps uniforms over with me. Luckily some were discovered in California, though the puttees certainly were not regulation. Yale thought it could lend us a cricket bat, but then could not find it, so we bought one in New York. It was not much use, really – the actor whose prop it was never grasped the basic elements of the forward defensive prod, and since there are no indoor nets in America I was unable to give him the benefit of my coaching. Another very difficult prop to find in Reagan's America, not surprisingly, was a bust of Lenin, but we had had a hard time finding one of those in Thatcher's England. Then there was the question of the accents. No one in the all-American cast sounded *precisely* right to me but as it turned out they all sounded English to the Americans, which was what mattered.

The real difficulties arose over public school language and life. The idea of older boys being allowed to beat younger ones remained incredible to American audiences. The house system was extremely baffling, and the plethora of cups for different activities caused much confusion. As for the difference between house and school prefects – that remained a source of utter mystery.

I did my best to Americanize the public school slang. My own inventions, such as "sunker" for "expel", were the first to go. They were followed by such arcane references as Haig, French, Curzon, Milner, Bournemouth, Bedales and Dartington Hall. "Toad-in-the-hole" was allowed to stay, on the grounds that it might get a laugh, but of "frigging" the less said the better. "Prep" proved particularly hard to translate, since boarding schools are so rare in America, and "homework" is not the same thing at all. Eventually we settled weakly for "evening work". "Conking out" had to go, "white feathers" had to be explained, but to "creep down to Cromer" was kept in, and always got a laugh, either for onomatopoeia or sheer British insolence. The audiences always laughed, too, at Queen Elizabeth I's troubles with her Puritans – but then perhaps some of them were their descendants.

The first preview was a disaster. (The girl next to me left rapidly at the interval.) But, with the help of Anglo-American friends and their children, more translation was attempted, and later audiences seemed to understand more or less what the play was about. The direction was good, the cast was good, the stage manager was the best I had ever come across anywhere – confidence grew. New York producers prowled around. It was all up to the *New York Times*.

The power of the *NYT* over the American theatre is not quite credible to Englishmen who visit occasionally. Yet the theatre critic, by whom one lives or dies, himself counts for very little: if he leaves the paper his influence wanes. Partly it is the cowardice of producers who have not fought strongly enough against one paper's power. But, whatever the reasons, a bad notice from the *NYT* often means that producers do not bother to return your calls. Whereas in Britain we hate *all* critics, more or less impartially, theatre people in America tend to reserve most of their venom for the *NYT* man: his impending visit gives everyone the most appalling nerves and the wait for the review to appear is interminable (no overnight reviews for New Haven!).

Unfortunately this overwhelmingly important man had already seen my play in London and not liked it. The suspense was terrible. Walking across New Haven's famous Green – a large open space dominated by a row of three splendid churches – I came across what looked like a man reading the *New York Times*. On closer inspection, he was a sculpture, and he was reading the Arts Pages. Not far away was another extremely lifelike sculpture, this time of a man with an umbrella hailing a cab. This second sculpture was called "Does this mean it's over? Excuse me – Taxi!" To me it was obvious that the second man was a producer who a moment before was sitting next to the first man, reading the review of my play. It had not been kind. He would not be returning our calls next morning.

The sculptures proved all too prophetic. The man from the *NYT* disliked the play at even greater length than he had in London, and added insult to injury by saying how much better the American production was. I was in Newport, Rhode Island, when I read the death sentence, and spent the day glowering at the summer palaces of the very, very rich. Passing the gate of Klaus von Bulow, I thought how typically anti-social of the rich it was only to attempt their murders against their nearest and dearest, when there were so many people crying out to be bumped off all over New York.

Plays have lives of their own, however, long after reviews and loathing of reviewers are forgotten. The Long Wharf production has twice almost reached New York in spite of the *NYT*. We hope to start shooting the film in July. When I heard of the second near-miss I was in Wengen, consulting with the film director in pouring rain. The New York production was all on and off in a day. No one can say the American theatre is not exciting. But I am giving my play the full six months I needed myself to adapt to transatlantic conditions.

Television

Romantic chill

The polar regions have always been a source of romance for those who have never visited them, and Shackleton (BBC 2) will be a great success with armchair explorers. It began as no doubt it means to go on, with various scarred and burnished visages looming out of the Antarctic mists like transplanted Yeti. The ice cracks with the sound of thunder, and impedes the Discovery with a force "stronger than human resolution".

But, since this is drama rather than documentary, "human resolution" becomes the theme as soon as we revert to warm and dry land. In last night's episode (the first of four) Scott and Shackleton fight over their rights to the South Pole as if the whole continent were a stamping ground designed solely for the benefit of ambitious British explorers. Perhaps they wanted to play polo on it.

Scott (Neil Stacy) is portrayed as a calculating careerist who has no objection to distorting the truth in order to enshrine himself as a hero: and if, as someone says, these men carry a piece of Antarctica in their hearts, in Scott's case it seems wholly to have replaced that less than vital organ. Shackleton (David Schofield), or "Shackles" as he is known to the lower decks, is in contrast an engaging and volatile figure for whom the challenge and the adventure are more important than any rewards.

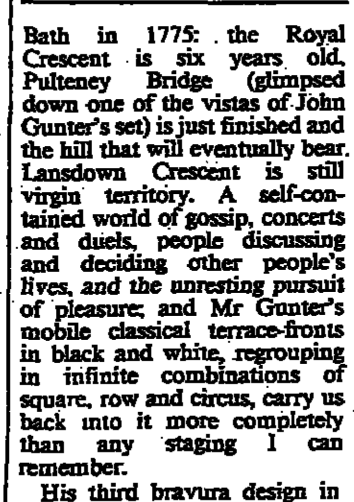
Christopher Rallings's script, however, reverts at crucial moments to the tone of "derring do" films of the Forties and Fifties – no doubt in deference to the atavism involved in reconstructing British heroics of this kind. There were so many stiff upper lips that one hardly *noticed anything else, even* if the cold cracked them from time to time.

The obvious analogy, of course, is between the polar expeditions of the early twentieth century and the contemporary exploits of Russian or American astronauts – within a year or two, we will be watching *Glenn* if not *Gagarin*. Despite the occasional longeur, though, Mr Rallings has managed to concentrate, or simplify, historical events so that they form a sufficiently dramatic pattern. And of course the landscape helps: at the end of last night's episode the great ice barrier loomed like a dream of death.

Peter Ackroyd

The composer Alexander Zemlinsky, supporter (and brother-in-law) of Schoenberg, remains one of the strange 'unknowns' of twentieth-century music. But in Germany, at least, there are strong signs of revival. **Stephen Pettitt reports**

Natural heir to a great musical tradition



Lithograph of Zemlinsky by Emil Orlik

This summer the Hamburg Staatsoper bring to Edinburgh the two one-act operas by Alexander Zemlinsky, *Eine Florentinische Tragödie* and *Der Zwerg*. In the company's home city Zemlinsky's last complete opera, *Der Kreidekreis*, finished in 1932, is in repertory; and at the same time a production of the much earlier *Eine Florentinische Tragödie*, written in 1916, can be found further south, in Hanover's imposing Niedersächsische Staatstheater. These events, together with the availability of the string quartets and a few other works on record, are signs that a Zemlinsky revival in Germany is in full swing. On the evidence of one's ears, it is long overdue.

How have we managed to overlook such extraordinary music for so long? Partly it must be because the serialism cultivated by the three "New Viennese" giants has commanded the attention of commentators. Though just as Viennese and as new, Zemlinsky did not follow their fashion. Indeed he followed no fashion at all, although as a keen promoter of particularly the music of Schoenberg (who married Zemlinsky's sister Mathilde in 1901) he actively stimulated contemporary trends. Nevertheless he was a natural heir to the Austro-German musical line. In his student days he came under the direct influence of Brahms, and a little later that of Mahler, who supported his cause and conducted the first performance of his second opera, *Es war einmal*, in Vienna in 1900.

His own prowess was readily acknowledged by Schoenberg, Webern (both of whom he taught) and Berg, who famously quotes from Zemlinsky's *Lyric Symphony* in his own *Lyric Suite*. But the natural pastures for his expression were those in which Richard Strauss, after *Salome* and *Elektra*, felt so uncomfortable, the fields of tonality at its breaking-point. Although the surface style of much of his music, and certainly *Der Kreidekreis*, varies wildly, underneath lies a consistent and strong personality. One might expect as much from a composer forced to make his living, like Mahler, from conducting, and from a Jew obliged to endure the trauma of fleeing to America, where in 1942 he died. This was a move which also took away his creative will.

Der Kreidekreis is probably the most eclectic of all Zemlinsky's works. It has ostensibly an oriental setting, *à la Turandot*. *It is sometimes sleazy, like* Weill's *Threepenny Opera* (Zemlinsky conducted the première of *Mahagonny* in Berlin in the early 1930s). And in Haitang, the nominal heroine, are to be found many elements of the character of Lulu (Zemlinsky was to decline an invitation to complete Berg's opera). But most significantly the opera continually raises moral and social questions. Although Haitang and Pao, who has earlier more or less raped his bride-to-be, become Empress and Emperor, he clearly represents something tyrannical, while all the way through she is mercilessly exploited. Even if we are to imagine the couple living happily ever after we are obliged to remember the price, that of humanity itself, that has been paid.

Herbert Wernicke's production for Hamburg updates the original setting to the Germany of the 1930s, apart from what looked like a touch of Habitat in the Venetian blinds and paper lampshades. The latter of course were intended to reflect the symbol of the chalk circle, and rather naively in one scene so does a large round goldfish bowl (populated) and the full moon without. There is also a huge *metal ring (actually an ellipse)* fixed around the proscenium and studded with light-bulbs. Within the circle itself Pao exercises a sort of wisdom of Solomon in order to determine who, Haitang or Yü-Pei, is the real mother of a boy-child – his own, as it proves to be. This in turn decides which of the two is the murderess of Yü-Pei's husband, Ma, an odious character who buys Haitang in Tong's "teahouse" but later reforms before he receives his rather rough *justice. The circle is seen* as a symbol of a bond which includes the concepts of both entrapment and inevitable consequence.

The singing was heard with miraculous clarity through *Zemlinsky's lavish* but careful scoring. Beatrice Niehoff and Werner Götz as Haitang and Pao portrayed their parts respectively with helplessness and fearsome authority, although the use of microphones as they ascended the steps to their thrones at the end was a rather ugly climax to the evening. Frau Tschang, Haitang's mother, was imbued with rich pathos through the powerful contralto of Olive Fried-richs, while the roles of Tong (Peter Haage), *Ma* (Guillermo Sarabia), Yü-Pei (Celestine Casapietra) and the corrupt judge Tschu-Tschu (Ernst-Theo Richter) were all positively and aptly characterized. Russell Smythe, as Tschang-Ling, Haitang's revolutionary brother, was rendered mute by a cold and so Richard Salter gamely tackled the part from the pit whilst the former mimed. The conductor, Adam Fischer, paced the drama well, almost making sense of the decision to play the three acts without a break, while the Philharmonische Staatsorchester rose magnificently to the demands of a score in which at one moment the music is as dry as Stravinsky, the next as luscious as early Schoenberg. English audiences ought to be given the chance to hear it.

Meanwhile in Hanover the resident company are revealing another, more traditionally-based, side of Zemlinsky. *Eine Florentinische Tragödie*, which like *Der Zwerg* is taken from a short story by Oscar Wilde, is an unequivocal mix of Strauss and Mahler. Although the plot is simple it deals in complexities, principally with the neuroses of Simone, who discovers his wife in a clinch with his best friend. Zemlinsky's manner here is to submit his characters mercilessly to the most harrowing of human circumstances. Once more the *woman, like Lulu*, is the innocent victim, and she spends most of the opera looking on powerlessly as her husband proceeds inexorably to the murder of her lover. As torrid as *Salome*, yet with touches of *Ein Heldenleben* too, the work's psychology is like that of a Mahler symphony. It represents a crisis of what could be a single identity.

Heinz-Jürgen Demitz, as Simone, coped outstandingly well with the tortuous demands of *his ever-changing role*, sustaining a formidable momentum towards the denouement. Hans-Dieter Bader as Guido Bardi, the intruding yet genuinely enamoured Prince of Florence, showed occasional insecurity in his intonation; but the steadily increasing irrelevance of his aristocratic position, and the revelation of prince as man as the opera progressed, was utterly convincing. As the unfortunate Bianca, Renate Behle artfully elicited our sympathy. Hans-Peter Lehmann's production was effectively straightforward and authentically Florentine in appearance; and, even if the Hanover orchestra could not quite match their Hamburg rivals, Robert Maxym's conducting put everything in its proper place, both musically and dramatically.

Theatre

Agreeable toughness in Sheridan's wit

The Rivals
Olivier

Bath in 1775: the Royal Crescent is six years old, Pulteney Bridge (glimpsed down one of the vistas of John Gunter's set) is just finished and the hill that will eventually bear Lansdown Crescent is still virgin territory. A self-contained world of gossip, concerts and duels, people discussing and deciding other people's *lives, and the unresting pursuit* of pleasure; and Mr Gunter's mobile classical terrace-fronts in black and white, regrouping in infinite combinations of square, row and circus, carry us back into it more completely than any staging I can remember.

His third bravura design in succession (after *Guys and Dolls* and *Lorenzaccio*) for the Olivier Theatre, it makes light of this vast stage's notorious difficulties, apparently by perceiving the completing half of a circle in its gigantic forestage and then finding its prototype in Bath's architecture. And Peter Wood's production, though it has a breathless feeling and with time to think would shed the little air it retains of a chocolate-boxy H. M. Tennent revival, has a breadth and completeness which Mr Gunter's design suits perfectly. It also has an agreeable toughness which shows how much Sheridan's wit looks not backwards to Congreve but forwards to the robust *humour of Boucicault, Dickens* and Gilbert.

The Absolutes father and son, in the persons of Michael Hordern and Patrick Ryecart (and was it the gifted Mr Gainsborough who did that portrait of them half-hidden in the passage?), arrive in a society that Sheridan, who had eloped from it with an heiress only a few years previously, knew too well: a marriage-market where youthful enterprise mines away unseen beneath parental plans. Sir Michael gives us the comic *tour de force* you would hope for – "plaguy gruff", says Jack, and that seems a mild description for this martyr to the gout, with whom only someone of Mr Ryecart's wit and spirit could manage to deal.

He may melt into ecstasies over the charms of his future daughter-in-law, and in the process of a fruit breakfast too, thus furnishing Mr Wood with a characteristic visual image which echoes the orange trees and pineapples that fertilize some of Mrs Malaprop's imagery. But the way he whacks a chair to make his son sit in it speaks for a whole childhood of what he describes as "Jack, do this – if he demurred, I knocked him down".

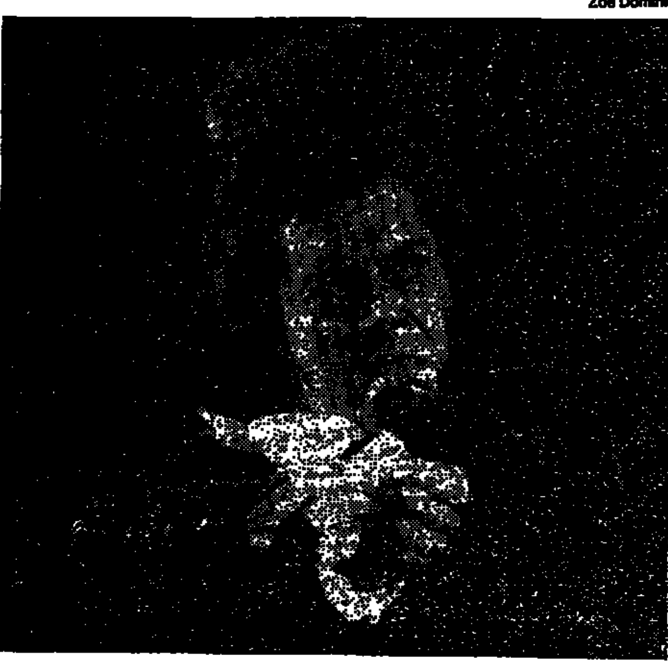
Advised to clap the unwisely loving Lydia under lock and key, Mrs Malaprop ominously characterizes the suitor Beverley as "an ensign whom nobody knows anything of", and Sheridan, who knew what a blank reception from self-ap*pointed judges of acceptability* was like, must have written that with a wry smile. Geraldine McEwan plays Malaprop as a still-attractive *femme savante*, her verbal pretension fatally undermined by a feminine *vagueness about detail, who has* acknowledged the first approach of middle age by going into mauve satin and amethysts, and a fashionable headdress whose feather seems just as likely to take flight as her own uncontrollable verbal fancy.

This defies the text (Acres's cry of "Ods wrinkles!" gives the game away) but it is stimulating suggesting a comic ancestry for the character, not in Restoration comedy's grotesque old women, but its affected ladies like Melantha in *Marriage-à-la-Mode*, learning new words (French in her case) every day before breakfast. It is also unanswerably funny: Miss McEwan's crisp bass cuts deliciously through the lines and it soon becomes an anticipated pleasure to watch her collecting her fine features into a Joshua Reynolds composure before uttering another thundering solecism.

Other happy surprises include Niall Buggy as Sir Lucius O'Trigger and (truly inspired casting) an explosion from Clod Hall in the shape of Tim Curry's Acres, a glorious comic creation straight out of Gillray. Beside all these great professionals the Lydia and Julia still manage brilliant debuts: Anne Louise Lambert is too maturely lovely for the 17-year-old Miss Languish, thriving on a diet of library novels, but she is an expert comedienne whose bespectacled interrogation "Did you inquire for *The Delicate Distress*?" would send most maids reeling back a pace. Fiona Shaw, fresh from RADA, breasts her way through the eloquent protestations of Julia's role with the desperate good breeding of Elizabeth Spriggs trying to play Penelope Keith trying to play Margaret Thatcher. And as her lover Faulkland, whose neurotic doubts make him a great comic and tragic character, Edward Petherbridge's severely Scottish gentleman makes a seldom-explored corner of the play shine with life.

Anthony Masters

Zoë Dominic



Tim Curry: truly inspired casting

Antony and Cleopatra
The Pit

From the outset, this is undoubtedly Helen Mirren's evening. She has captured the infinite variety of Cleopatra's moods and achieves the quicksilver changeability that has eluded other actresses. In midflight she slides from laughter to anger to playfulness with not a hint of a gear change. The many facets add up to a complete person, lighthearted yet with depths of feeling, devious and straightforwardly courageous. It is a tremendous achievement.

Adrian Noble's production, transferred from the Other Place, allows an unimpeded view of the action. He has stripped away the trappings, leaving a bare black stage on two levels. Nadine Baylis's costumes provide the commentary on the differences between East and West. Cleopatra wears extravagant gold and her handmaidens are in multicoloured silk. The Romans are functional and austere, with robes like uniforms. The renegade Antony wears red leather jerkin and trousers, covered when we first see *him by a glittering Egyptian* cloak.

Thus the play moves unimpeded by scene-changes in a swift continuous whole, another scene beginning as soon as the previous scene fades, as in a film. Changes of mood are stressed *by Leo Leibovici's* lighting that focuses at times on one character, leaving the rest of the stage in darkness.

Against this blackness, the acting is starkly exposed. I was less than happy with Michael Gambon's Antony, whose arrogance and bluster skated over the emotions; his despair at the end was emphatic but unconvincing. More involving was the realization of Bob Peck's Enobarbus of the depths of his betrayal of Antony. The old soldier's pragmatism is overtaken by the gut feeling that nothing but death can exonerate deserting a friend.

The opposing qualities of Rome and Egypt are brought out in the lesser roles. The protective attitude of Cleopatra's maids towards the unhappy Eunuch, who is all too aware *in the sensual* atmosphere of what he has missed, and the Eunuch in turn comforting Cleopatra when she hears of Antony's marriage, all reflect a pervading female influence. Octavius's court is staunchly masculine, emotions expressed in *backslapping* friendship, and release gained through orgiastic drinking parties, where, in the heat of the moment, Antony and Pompeius (Clive Wood) fall into an almost homosexual clinch.

The two conflicting sides of male and female finally meet in Octavius's defeat of Egypt. If Antony's death leaves one unmoved, Cleopatra's last scenes are strongly affecting. Helen Mirren has finally made that leap from the eyecatching *early promise to being an* actress of considerable depth.

Clare Colvin

Concert

RPO/Weller
Festival Hall

Even Dame Janet Baker, then, has at least one foot made of clay. She began Wagner's *Wesendonck Lieder* on Tuesday with an uncertainty that was quite astonishing in her, with maladjusted tone and the odd flatness that did not improve for being so defiantly sustained. *Her answer to the problem* seemed to be an extra injection of feeling, and the awkwardness was quickly overcome, but she was at less than a high level of emotional intensity and became distinctly uncomfortable especially in the second and fifth songs. It was simply impossible to credit that anybody could care so much about the ecstatic nothingnesses that Mathilde Wesendonck was penning for her adored Richard.

Mr Weller compounded the excess. The final postlude seemed as if it was never going to end, and elsewhere the RPO's deficiencies in tone and togetherness were unfortunately magnified by the slow motion. The only escape from this came in the fourth song, with its thrusting *Ring* themes, here made unpleasantly military. *Dame Janet was obliged* to put her chin in the air and adopt the posture and vocal style of an old-fashioned Valkyrie, which at least gave her a persona to screen off the suffering commitment.

Sometimes it can be advisable to leave well alone, as Mr Weller demonstrated in a curiously come-day-go-day performance of Mahler's Fifth Symphony. There was no plan to it, no reason why one thing should follow another, and the massively diverse second movement was a structural mess. The Adagietto was also unlucky in falling victim to slowness again: it became a death trap to the strings.

This disorganized performance happened on some good things: caustically cheap banjo effects in the middle of the giant scherzo, made the more telling by someone in the audience dropping silver at the time. It was generally a performance that favoured the outposts of the orchestra, horns and solo trumpet as well as double basses, but the centre was rarely touched.

Paul Griffiths

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Airship Industries 25p Ord (140a)	133
Associated British Ports 25p Ord (112)	159
Baltic Leasing 5p Ord (108a)	234–5
Booth C. 5p Ord (a)	18
Canvermoor 25p Ord (74a)	136
Datastream 5p Ord (180)	243–8
Grainger Trust 25p Ord (a)	190
H B Electonics 10p Ord (38a)	95
Intervision Video Hldgs 10p Ord (a)	44
Microgen Holdings 10p Ord (190a)	323–5
Resource Technology 10p Ord (93a)	187–25
Sinclair W. 25p Ord (100a)	85
Superdrug 10p Ord (175)	265
Television Services Int 10p Ord (10½a)	23½
Tops Estates 10p Ord (10¼a)	58
United Packaging 10p Ord (72a)	105
Wight Collins R Scott 10p Prd (150a)	254

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities

MARKET REPORT • by Michael Clark

Boost for ICI shares

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings Began, Monday. Dealings end, April 22. Contango Day, April 25. Settlement Day, May 3.

The worst of the recession may be over for ICI, one of Britain's biggest industrial companies and traditionally the barometer for the rest of industry.

Yesterday, the shares held steady at 416p – only 4p short of the year's high – after a significant upgrading of profits by the influential Scottish brokers Wood, Mackenzie.

First quarter figures, due on April 28, are expected to show pretax profits up from £62m to £90m. Analyst Mr Jim Cook, at Wood, Mackenzie, has dramatically upgraded his earlier forecast by £102m to £462m for the full year, compared with £497m last year. However, for 1984 he is looking for a record-breaking £662m. The previous best of £627m was achieved in 1979.

Mr Cook expects a much improved contribution from the pharmaceutical side, where profits should increase from £138m to nearer £200m. Losses from the petrochemical side will be reduced to under £100m against earlier forecasts of £139m.

Meanwhile, the Germans continue to push up price of petrochemicals while the weaker pound against the Deutschemark should also help. All ICI's European profits are earned in Deutschemarks.

The steadier oil price should see an end to destocking in the rest of industry, also helped by further improvement in the American economy.

Alfa-Laval, the Swedish engineering company, is placing up to 800,000 shares in Britain to raise about £17.5m to fund more overseas trade.

Elsewhere, interest rate hopes continued to dominate sentiment, although investors paused for breath after this week's record-breaking run. The *FT* Index ended the day 0.6 down at 687.1.

Gilts encountered renewed profit with falls of up to £½ in longs ahead of dealings in the new tap Exchequer 10½ per cent 1989 today. But dealers reckoned that the Bank of England had received applications worth only between £250m and £500m for the £1,000m of stock on offer.

The market also discounted the continued improvement of the pound's steady performance on the foreign exchange, finishing 0.6 cents down at $1.5345 and dealers were dismayed by the latest figures showing government borrowings £1,000m above earlier estimates.

Shares of **Fisons** slipped 3p to 605p after news that 94.52 per cent of the 7.4 million extra shares offered by way of a rights last month had been taken up. Brokers Laing & Cruickshank placed the remaining 408,000 shares in the market at 590p to the turn.

Meanwhile, Fisons has already spent £1.3m of its cash on the acquisition of **Societa Intersint Italiana**, an Italian pharmaceutical company.

Continued bid speculation added another 1p to the troubled tyre giant **Dunlop**, at 59p. **Pegi Multi-Purpose** bought another 6.5 million shares this week, taking its stake to 26.1 per cent.

As-predicted by *The Times* in January, Mr Touker Suleyman has asked shareholders in

According to broker Statham Duff Stoop, in its latest review of the construction industry, there is a backlog of renewal and maintenance of main roads, sewers and public-sector buildings. As a result, it recommends purchase of Brickhouse Dudley, unchanged at 60p, and Y J Lovell, 2p up at 190p. Investors should also take up their rights entitlement on John Mowlem, up 2p at 242p.

Mellins to fork out extra cash to continue with the group's rejuvenation. The group is issuing 619,000 shares at 100p on the basis of one-for-six to raise £545,000. The issue has been underwritten by brokers Laing & Cruikshank and the Mellins directors. The money will be used to reduce the group's debt. The shares closed 13p higher at 164p.

Also on the cash raising trail was **Immediate Business Systems**. The group is hoping to raise £2.52m by way of a rights issue of 1.35 million at 198p on the basis of one-for-four. Broker Margetts & Addenbrooke East, Newton, have underwritten the deal. The group, which makes and markets immediate billing systems, has also forecast a loss of £1.6m for the year. The shares tumbled 22p to 264p.

Little **Arlen Electrical** jumped 18p to 275p on hopes that Mr Arthur Levy, chairman, will return from the Hanover trade fair, in Germany, today, weighed under with orders for his new fluorescent light starter motor.

Also in electricals, **BICC** slipped 8p to 235p after a lunch with brokers. But **Benn Bros**, the publishers, advanced 25p to 153p after the board announced it had received an approach which may lead to a bid. At this level, the group is valued at just above £10m.

BRITISH FUNDS

1982/83 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS							
100¾	92⅞	Treas	9¼% 1983	99⅞	+1/16	9.262	9.682
104¾	96⅞	Exch	13½% 1983	101 11/16	−⅛	13.276	10.510
101⅞	97⅞	Exch	10% 1983	99⅞	..	10.013	10.189
98	87¼	Fund	5½% 1982-84	97¼	..	5.662	9.490
103⅞	91⅞	Exch	11¼% 1984	100⅞	−1/16	11.153	10.121

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) April 13	Market rates (close) April 13	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.5335-1.5495	$1.5360-1.5370	0.17-0.12c prem	0.30-0.25c prem
Montreal	$1.8925-1.9085	$1.8950-1.8960	0.20-0.10c prem	0.33-0.23c prem
Amsterdam	4.20-4.24fl	4.21¾-4.22¾fl	2-1½c prem	5¼-4¾c prem
Brussels	74.30-74.90f	74.50-74.60f	3-13c disc	13-23c disc
Copenhagen	13.26-13.34k	13.28½-13.29½k	245-360ore disc	810-830ore disc
Dublin	1.1810-1.1920p	1.1835-1.1855p	50-65p disc	125-145p disc
Frankfurt	3.73-3.76½m	3.74½-3.75½m	2-1¾pf prem	4⅞-4⅜pf prem
Lisbon	149.00-150.75e	149.25-150.25e	370-1370c disc	680-2205c disc
Madrid	208.00-209.20p	208.20-208.40p	180-260c disc	465-580c disc
Milan	22225-2237lr	2227½-2229½lr	10-13lr disc	32-37lr disc
Oslo	10.97-11.04k	10.97-10.98k	240-345ore disc	790-905ore disc
Paris	11.19½-11.27f	11.21¾-11.22¾f	1½-2⅝c disc	8½-10⅝c disc
Stockholm	11.50-11.57k	11.50½-11.51½k	5-95ore disc	205-305ore disc
Tokyo	365-369y	366-367y	135-110y prem	355-325y prem
Vienna	26.25-26.45sch	26.28-26.33sch	12-10gro prem	32-27gro prem
Zurich	3.14½-3.18f	3.15¾-3.16¾f	1¾-1¼c prem	4¾-4¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.3 at 82.8

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10½%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 10⅛ Low 10

Week Fixed: 10½-10¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9 25/32	2 months	9 25/32
3 months	9 25/32	3 months	9 21/32

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	10⅛-10 1/32	1 month	10¼
2 months	9 29/32-9⅞	2 months	10 17/32
3 months	9 25/32-9¾	3 months	10 11/32
6 months	9 19/32-9 17/32	6 months	10 7/32

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	11-10⅞	7 months	n.a.
2 months	10¾-10⅝	8 months	n.a.
3 months	10⅝-10⅜	9 months	10⅛-10
4 months	10½-10⅜	10 months	n.a.
5 months	10⅜-10	11 months	n.a.
6 months	10¼-9⅞	12 months	10⅛-10

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	10 7/16-10 5/16	6 months	10-9 15/16
3 months	10 3/16-10 3/32	12 months	10-9 15/16

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	10⅝	3 months	10⅜
7 days	10⅝	6 months	10
1 month	10½	1 year	10

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 11 Close 10

1 week	10¾-10⅝	6 months	10 1/16-9 15/16
1 month	10½-10⅜	9 months	10⅛-10
3 months	10 5/16-10 3/16	12 months	10 3/16-10 1/16

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 10¼-10⅛ 6 months 10⅛-10

Finance House Base Rate 11½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.7725-1.7875
Bahrein	0.5785-0.5815
Finland	8.3530-8.3930
Greece	128.00-130.00
Hongkong	10.4100-10.4500
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4470-0.4500
Malaysia	3.5400-3.5700
Mexico	225.00-250.00
New Zealand	2.3300-2.3500
Saudi Arabia	5.3000-5.3300
Singpore	3.2250-3.2550
South Africa	1.6850-1.7000

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.2960-1.2970
+ Canada	1.2339-1.2343
Netherlands	2.7465-2.7475
Belgium	48.49-48.54
Denmark	8.6475-8.6575
West Germany	2.4370-2.4390
Portugal	96.60-97.60
Spain	135.50-135.60
Italy	1449.50-1450.50
Norway	7.1425-7.1475
France	7.3060-7.3110
Sweden	7.4820-7.4870
Japan	238.25-238.40
Austria	17.09-17.10
Switzerland	2.0520-2.0540

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1: US $0.8104-0.8107

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 9⅛-8⅞; seven days, 9-8⅞; one month, 9 3/16-9 1/16; three months, 9 5/16-9 3/16; six months, 9 7/16-9 5/16.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $428.75 (an ounce); pm, $429.25 close, $429.50.
Krugerrand* (per coin): $441.50-443.00 (£286.50-287.50).
Sovereigns* (new): $100.50-101.50 (£65.25-66.00).
* Excludes VAT

Investment and Finance

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 687.1 down 0.6
FT Gilts: 82.24 down 0.25
FT All Share: 433.02 down 0.64
Bargains: 23,274
Tring Hall USM Index: 170.5 down 0.2
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Average 8480.44 up 11.81
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1057.30 up 4.90
New York: Dow Jones Average (latest) 1150.74 up 5.42

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5365 down 50pts
Index 82.8 up 0.8
DM 3.7500
FrF 11.2225
Yen 366.50
Dollar
Index 122.4 up 0.3
DM 2.4375 up 140pts
Gold
$429.50 down $2.75
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold $429.25
Sterling $1.5360

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10½
3 month interbank 10 9/16-10 1/16
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 5/16-9 3/16
3 month DM 5 1/16-4 15/16
3 month 13⅝-13½
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period March 2 to April 5, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

A I Ind Prod 13p, up 1½
Benn Bros 153p, up 25p
Bodycote 58p, up 11p
Gt Nthn Tele £48½, up £7½
Met Explor 40p, up 4p
Royal Worcs 168p, up 23p
Rockware 41p, down 5p
M T D (Mangula) 21p, down 2p
Brook St 24p, down 2p
Elsburg Gold 275p, down 18p
Cons Plant 75p, down 4½
Hewden-Stuart 34p, down 2p

TODAY

Interims: Dowding and Mills, MP Kent, Wm Low, Martonair, New Central Witwatersrand areas, Peters Stores, St Grp.
Finals: Anglo American, Ash and Lacy, Associated British Ports, Beauford, Benford Concrete Machinery, Cass Rp, General Investors and Trustees, Green's Economiser, TC Harrison, Hestair, House Property Company of London, Lec Refrigeration, London Brick, Martin Albert, Morgan Crucible, Newarthill, Austin Reed, RTZ, Taylor Woodrow, Utd Ceramic Distributors.
Economic statistics: UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid March), London dollar and sterling certificates of deposit (mid March).

Maxwell ready to bid for Cope

Mr Robert Maxwell is said to be ready to bid 70p for Cope Allman International which would top the Dowable consortium's 60p bid by 10p. A 70p offer would value Cope at £27.7m.

The bid would come through Hollis Bros & ESA which holds more than 7 per cent of Cope's shares and is 85 per cent owned by Pergammon Press, Mr Maxwell's private company. Last night Mr Michael Doherty, Cope's chief executive, said the board had been approached last Friday be Mr Maxwell but no price had been discussed.

The Cope board meets on Monday and reports say it will recomend an offer from Mr Maxwell. But Mr Doherty said it remained Cope's aim to stay independent and it was not looking for a white knight.

● **£1m TAKEOVER:** *Lex* Service Group, which is best known as a car and commercial distributors, yesterday strengthened its presence in the electronic componenet distribution business with the £15.3m acquistion of Jermyn Holdings, an unquoted British holding company. The takeover was funded by placing 6.6 million Lex shares on the stock market at 231p each.

● *UDS CIRCULAR: Directors of UDS,* which recommended the lower Bassishaw bid against the higher one from Hanson Trust say they weighed the prospects of employment against price in reaching their decision. Their duties under the 1980 Companies Act are outlined in a circular to shareholders. The two dissenting directors who preferred the higher Hanson bid will put out a circular today explaining their reasons.

The Dow passes record by 5 points

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Wall Street stocks held their early gain yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose about 5 points at 1150 – solidly over the record closing high of 1145.90 set on March 24.

Advancing issues led declines by nearly a two-to-one margin and trade continued heavy.

International Business Machines was 107⅝ up ⅝; General Motors 60 up ½; General Electric 107¾ off ⅛; American Telephone and Telegraph 64⅝ up ⅛; International Paper 53⅞ up ⅛; Eastman Kodak 81 up ¾; Exxon 32⅜ up ⅛; Minnesota Mining 77¾ unchanged; Atlantic Richfield 44 up ⅛ and Merck 83¾ up ¼.

Motorola was up 1¼ to 107¾; Teledyne up 2¼ to 148⅝; Flexi-Van down 1½ at 24½; Comsat down ⅝ at 67; Whirlpool up 1 to 51¼; General Mills down ⅛ at 54¼; Lockheed down ¼ at 106 and General Dynamics up ¼ at 44½.

Mr William Lefvre, analyst at Purcell Graham, said: "Despite all the fears about a sputtering in the economy the recovery is for real. It's healthy and looking even better than the Administration has been forecasting.

Public borrowing may be £1,000m over Budget forecasts

Bank of England signals go-ahead for half-point cut in base rates

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The Bank of England yesterday gave the green light to the clearing banks to lower their base lending rates, and a cut from 10½ to 10 per cent is expected today.

But new official figures suggest that public borrowing in the 1982-83 financial year may have been £1,000m higher than forecast in the Budget, reinforcing the widely held view that the Government's borrowing target for 1983-84 is over-optimistic.

After more than a week of holding the line on interest rates against City pressure for a reduction, the Bank of England yesterday trimmed its key money market dealing rates by up to ¼ percentage point.

This is a clear signal to the banks that a base rate cut is now in order, and it is likely to be reinforced by a further trimming of dealing rates today if the banks do not move first.

The authorities have been anxious to temper what they regard as the markets' over-enthusiastic rush to lower rates as sterling bounced back once fears of an oil price collapse receded.

They believe that rates may not be able to fall much further without putting sterling under pressure in a still-volatile market, and without jeopardizing monetary control.

The message to the markets has thus been to "cool it". But the acceptance by British National Oil Corporation's customers of the latest price cut and Tuesday's call by Mr Paul Volcker, Chairman of the United States Federal Reserve, for lower American interest rates has encouraged Whitehall to give the go-ahead for a modest interest tate reduction.

The pound slipped half a cent against a stronger dollar yesterday to $1.5365, but rose against other leading currencies such as the Deutsche mark.

Its trade-weighted index gained 0.8 to 82.8, its highest level for nearly three months. A half-point cut in bank base rates has already been more or less discounted by the foreign exchange markets.

Interest rate optimism failed to cheer the gilt market. The new medium tap stock was, as expected, undersubscribed with only a third to a half of the £1,000m on offer being taken up.

Gilt prices fell on unease over the latest government borrowing figures.

These showed central government borrowing in 1982-83 of £12,581m compared with a Budget estimate only a month ago of £11,257m.

Estimates for borrowing at the end of the financial year are notoriously unreliable because government departments and local authorities tend to bunch spending in the final month to soak up any spare cash.

But the rush to spend last month has caught the Government by surprise, with central government alone paying out about £1,300m more in March than expected on goods and services.

As a result, public sector borrowing in 1982-83 is likely to be £1,000m or so higher than the £7,500m forecast in the Budget. And last month's spree, which has almost eliminated the expected shortfall on departmental spending, casts doubt on this year's public borrowing forecast of £8,000m.

The 1983-84 forecast builds in a £1,600m allowance for shortfall. But if departments are becoming cleverer at spending right up to their permitted cash limits this may now not materialize, especially since rising inflation later this year is likely to put a squeeze on programmes.

MPs criticize 'unclear' fiscal policy

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Government was criticized yesterday for failing to clarify its interest and exchange rate policies.

The Commons Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee said in a report on the Budget that three essential conditions would need to be met if the Chancellor's limited recovery was to be achieved.

Interest rates, perhaps the single most important brake on investment expenditure, would need to continue on their declining trend; immediate domestic and international action would be needed to meet any further deterioration in international lending; and it would be necessary to maintain the improved competitive position which had resulted from recent falls in the exchange rate.

The all-party committee agreed that the Treasury had failed to spell out any coherent policy on interest rates and exchange rate movements. Mr Edward du Cann, Conservative chairman of the committee, said: "It is very important that people know what government policies are. Here is an unknow area; the House of Commons ought to know."

The report contrasted exchange rate movements with the Budget, saying: "It cannot be emphasized too frequently that the level of sterling has a major impact on this economy and the movements we have witnessed, both upward and downward, since the Government entered office, have far more important implications for economic activity that a £1,000m or £2,000m fiscal adjustment.

"The potential benefit to industry from each 1 per cent fall in the currency is worth up to £1,000m, provided costs can be controlled.

City Comment

How are the mighty fallen

It is an arresting sign of the times that Saudi Arabia plans this year to run a budget deficit equivalent to about 9 per cent of gross domestic product. Compare this with 3½ per cent in Britain. The collapse in oil prices and consumption also means that the kingdom is likely to incur a *balance of payments* deficit.

King Fahd told the nation yesterday that spending in the fiscal year which starts tomorrow would be $76,400m (£49,600m), up 8 per cent from the outturn for last year, against revenues of $66,000m.

Only two years ago the kingdom was prudently balancing its budget and running a huge balance of payments surplus on current account. Clearly, a crucial decision has been made at the highest political level not to reduce the growth rate.

The government cannot afford to do this, for political reasons, but an economic argument can be made as well. The Saudis are *presumably* taking the view that oil prices and demand will pick up next year. Higher world economic growth forecasts support the case.

But it is far from clear how the Saudis propose to fund their deficit.

Saudi Arabia has no domestic capital market worthy of the name, so the deficit will presumably be financed either by external borrowing, or drawing on foreign reserves, or both.

But $10,000m is a fair proportion of the kingdom's extternal assets of about $160,000m, and withdrawal of that amount could cause some concern among banks and security markets.

It is likely, therefore, that this year we shall witness the extraordinary sight of Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter, borrowing on international markets.

MPs seek JBE 'sale' statement

By a Correspondent
Glasgow

Sir John Mayhew-Sanders, the chairman of John Brown, is to be asked by two Scottish Labour MPs today to make a *public statement on the future* of the company's turbine division, John Brown Engineering, after extensive rumours that it is to be sold off.

Mr Hugh McCartney, Dumbartonshire Central, and Mr Andrew McMahon, (Glasgow, Govan), say they have information that suggests John Brown's board is considering selling off JBE for around £50m to off set projected overall losses for the company of around £9m this year. John Brown's total debts are estimated at about £40m.

Mr McCartney said yesterday: "There is something happening, *but it's happening at* the highesat level. I have spoken to Mr Graham Strachan, the managing director of JBE. He knows there is something going on, but he's as much in the dark as I am". Mr McMahon said: "It's not fair to the workforce who are very much aware of this situation. The company must make a statement either way".

Hawker Siddelely, GEC and Northern Engineering Industries have all been named as being interested in JBE. Although Hawker Siddeley has confirmed it has "looked at" JBE, it declined to comment whether it would be making an offer, as did GEC.

Best placed to acquire JBE is Northern *Industries*, whose profits rose last year from £33m to £39.5m. But Mr Duncan McDonald, chairman, said: "We have had no contact whatsoever with John Brown".

JBE made a trading profit last year of £5m and is expected to be in the black again this year. This month it clinched a £8.5m turbine order, its 14th from the Soviet Union.



Mayhew–Sanders: facing questions by MPs

Profit doubles to £36m at Reuters

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Reuters yesterday announced profits that had more than doubled to £36.5m. Ownership of the news and financial information agency has been the cause of an extraordinary quarrel among Fleet Street newspaper proprietors.

Reuters, whose fortunes have been transformed in recent years by its move into supplying computer-based financial information to banks and dealers around the world, boosted operating profits from £16.4m to £36.5m in 1982. Much of this rise reflected better profit margins although a strong sales performance sill helped to push up revenues by 30 per cent to £180m.

Owned mainly by the provincial and national press, Reuters, chaired by Sir Denis Hamilton, is raising the dividend to shareholders by 200 per cent. Last year it paid a £1.96m dividend, equivalent to 14 per cent of 1981 after tax profits. This year it is paying £5.68m or 17 per cent of net profits.

The increased payout is sure to raise the tempo of the argument who owns how much of the company. Their 41 per cent share is held through the Newspaper Publishers Association but there is dispute over how this should be allocated among the Fleet Street companies.

The argument could be *settled at meetings planned* during the next few weeks. Mr J E Lepage, director of the association, said yesterday: "One would hope the matter will be resolved within the next three to four weeks."

Mr Glen Renfrew, managing director of Reuters, said: "The 1982 results confirm the promise of 1981. Exchange rate movements helped us a little, but most of the improvement in the figures was solidly based on excellent sales and effective cost control. We continued to cope well with the competition."

Reuters' profits have soared from £3.9m in 1980 and another big rise in profits is expected in the current year.



Hamilton: Reuters' ownership in dispute

More talks called at Harrods

By Jeremy Warner

There was a new development yesterday in the row between the main House of Fraser board and Lonrho the company's largest shareholder, on whether Harrods, the Knightsbridge store, should be split from the rest of the group.

House of Fraser has refused a request by Lonhro representatives on its board that a separate motion calling for a demerger of Harrods be put to a shareholders' meeting on May 6

Lonhro, has requisitioned a separate meeting to consider its proposal. Fraser directors declined to say whether this would be held in tandem with the meeting called to pass their own resolution expressing confidence in the board and backing its view that Harrods should remain in the group.

A document to explain this view was dispatched to Fraser shareholders last night.

STC plans division to sell expertise

By Andrew Cornelius

Standard Telephones and Cables, the electricals group headed by Sir Kenneth Corfield, plans to set up a new operating division in September to sell STC's expertise in research, new product development and factory automation systems.

The new division, STC Technology, will have an annual turnover of £60m a year and nearly 2,000 employees. It will include Standard Telephone Laboratories, a new product development unit at Harlow, Essex, and a factory automation systems and machine tools operating unit at Foots Cray, in Kent.

ITT IDEC, which STC formally takes over from its former parent company, ITT, this month, will also be included in the division. IDEC employs 330 people at Stevenage, Hertfordshire, and is a communications and computer softwear consultancy.

About 20 per cent of STC Technology's business is with companies outside the STC group at present. However, Sir Kenneth believes that the company could double that amount once the company is launched. "This would have a corresponding effect on the numbers employed", he said.

Sir Kenneth said the decision to establish the new division would turn STC's research and development work into a profit maker for the group.

Sir Kenneth said that the only factor which could delay *setting up the new company in* September is a problem in recruiting a chief executive. "We are looking for someone now", he said.

Expansion drive, page 24

£1.1m mail order loss at Empire

Empire Stores (Bradford)
Year to 29.1.83
Pretax loss £1.1m (profit £2.4m
Stated earnings 1.47p (5.61p)
Turnover £142m (£139m)
Net dividend 0.1p (2.55p)
Share price 68p, up 4p
Dividend payable 30.6.83

Like the other two mail order companies which have recently reported their figures, Empire Stores (Bradford) took a hammering in 1982-83 as recession hit its customers' spending power.

But unlike Freemans and Grattan the experience in the second half was much better than expected and Mr John Gratwick, the chairman, is bullish about the current year even though there could still be a small first-half loss.

The City had expected much worse figures after Grattan's poor results last week and scaled the expected loss up to £2.5m from £2m. But the second half profit of £838,000 unexpectedly offset the first half loss of £2m.

Claim fall lifts Pearl by 17 pc

Pearl Assurance
Year to 31.12.82
Net profit £13.5m (£11.5m)
Net final dividend 18p, making 27.5p (23p)
Share price 621p, up 23p. Yield 6.3%
Dividend payable 15.6.83

Pearl Assurance was helped to 17 per cent rise in net profits to £13.5m by much improved underwriting results in the second half.

At the half-way stage Pearl's net profits were down by nearly a tenth. But the property account in Britain, which was badly hit by weather claims in the first half, broke even on underwriting in the second.

Motor claims were also down in the second half, helped by the absence of 1981's special £1.6m transfer to strengthen the claims reserve. For the whole of last year, the underwriting loss *showed a small improvement*

The stock market welcomed both the results and the 24 per cent increase in the final dividend to 18p net.

OECD says France may fall behind in upturn

Cost of Mitterrand experiment

By Our Economics Correspondent

France, which hoped to show the world how socialist policies could usher in a prosperous new economic order, is in danger of being left behind by international recovery, according to the latest survey on the French economy by the Paris-based Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development yesterday.

The *OECD* economists deliver a grim verdict on the first two years of President Mitterand's experiment. Rapid inflation and a yawning balance of payments deficit have forced on the government a more restrictive economic course which will inhibit growth and increase unemployment, the OECD says.

These disappointing results have arisen partly from more depressed world activity than expected but also from domestic misjudgement, according to the survey.

"The outlook for the French economy over *the next 18* months is not encouraging in terms of activity and employment", the OECD says. Economic output is expected to be "all but flat" in 1983 after 1.5 per cent growth last year, with a weak upturn in the first half of 1984.

Unemployment is expected to worsen by 150,000 to 200,000 between now and early next year "after marking time temporarily". And the balance of payments deficit is expected to improve only modestly, despite repeated devaluation.

The forecasts were prepared before the latest devaluation within the European Monetary System and the austerity measures announced by President Mitterand afterwards. But on the positive side they do not take account of the drop in world oil prices and greater optimism over international recovery since the OECD last *looked at the world outlook* in December.

The OECD is highly critical of some measures introduced by the Mitterand government, though it concedes that these have checked the recessionary trend which began in mid-1980 and stabilised the unemployment total.

It says the stimulus to demand through household spending was satisfied more by imports than from domestic sources, so the recovery was short-lived and the external deficit climbed. Rising wage costs, exacerbated by government measures on the minimum wage, work sharing and social security payments, and high interest rates, impaired investment.

The OECD warns that if the trade account improves more slowly than expected, short-term policy might have to become even more restrictive

APPOINTMENTS

New chief of finance at BICC

Mr J. R. Martyn has been appointed finance director of BICC. Mr Martyn was previously director, planning and finance of BICC Cables.

Mr R. Nelson Oliver has become chairman of Wimpey Homes Holdings, the Wimpey group's United Kingdom private housing arm.

Mr Tony Coane is the new managing director of Wimpey Construction, the Wimpey group's United Kingdom contracting arm.

Mr Peter W. Bickerton has joined Manufacturers Hanover as an associate director in the corporate finance department. Previously Mr Bickerton was deputy chairman and deputy managing director of Sime Darby London.

Mr J. Wood Scott has been appointed contract operations director of Weir Westgarth. He succeeds Mr John F. Davies who became managing director in February.

Mr John Pilkinton is the new marketing director of Norwest Holst.

Mr David Hicks has become managing director of Bowater Ripper.

Mr John Abecassis has joined the board of London shipbrokers Eggar Forrester. He remains managing director of the associated company, Eggar, Forrester Offshore. Mr Paul Talbot Willcox, managing director of Eggar, Forrester, has also been appointed to the board of Eggar, Forrester Offshore.

Mr Robin S. Napier has become a director of Marlar International.

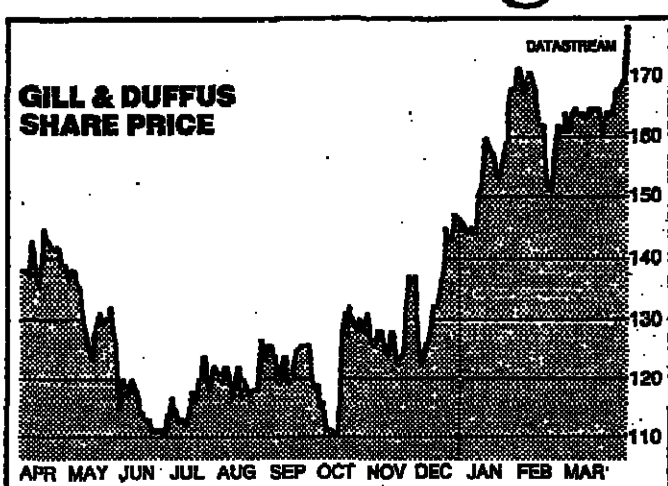
Mr A. Michael Detsiny is to join Allied Breweries as marketing director. He is currently marketing director of Cadbury, the confectionery division of Cadbury Schweppes.

Mr Stephen Whitehead has been appointed managing director of C. Howard & Partners.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Sally White

Gill & Duffus edges ahead

Gill & Duffus Group
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit £12.9m (£12.8m)
Stated earnings 11.0p (10.4p)
Turnover £1,006m (£889m)
Net final dividend 4.8p mkg 8.4p (same)
Share price 178p +8p. Yield 6.7%



Dull commodity markets were expected to produce corresponding profits at Gill & Duffus, and the small increase to £12.9m was in line with expectations. But the share price has moved up, reflecting a *jump to £19m or £20m this year*, with a rise for shareholders as a result. Most markets have seen more activity this year, and the company has closed loss makers.

In chemical trading Gill & Duffus lost £3m and has £500,000 close-down costs in the United States. But the new sugar and grain team, operating from Geneva and Connecticut, made a substantial profit, which balanced that out.

The traditional businesses – mainly cocoa, coffee and rubber – had a quiet trading period, but coffee exporting from Brazil did well.

Metal trading was weak, and has been reorganized on a commission only basis. This in now in line with Gill & Duffus' gold and petroleum futures operations. The costs of physical trading are regarded as being too heavy, considering conditions.

The group has bought the remaining 50 per cent of Clarkson Puckle, insurance broker, from Brooke Bond and this made £2.3m, slightly better than 1981.

Looking to 1983, the company says it is starting with more activity and profitability – most of the soft commodity markets have seen better trading. It plans to build on its new sugar and grain companies, and to strengthen coffee trading in the United States. Rubber has been responding to improved orders from the motor industry.

Business with Eastern Europe fell, because of bank reluctance to provide credit for those countries which reduced their ability to buy raw material. As a result, European business fell from 28 per cent to 19 per cent of turnover. But bank credits are now beginning to be available again.

Soft commodity activity has cooled a little, and the market may decide that the prospective rating at 13½ times earnings is high enough.

Burmah Oil

Burmah Oil
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profits £81.0m (£81.4m)
Stated earnings 18.33p (23.40p)
Turnover £1,536.8m (£1,407.9m)
Final dividend 7½ mkg 9p (8½p)
Share price 168p up 5p Yield 7.6%
Dividend payable 1.7.83

The most notable news from Burmah yesterday was that Sir Alastair Down, who saved the company after the great tanker crash, is retiring as chairman in July, to be succeeded by Mr John Maltby.

Yesterday's results are certainly nothing to write home about, but although flat, pretax profits are slightly better than the City expected. The figures were boosted by a £9.6m improvement in exploration and production to £48.5m, while lubricants and fuels, the other twin support of the company, was marginally down at £49.1m.

Shipping improved from £5.3m to £10.7m, but the continuing feebleness of the tanker market means this momentum will not be maintained in the coming year. As usual, Burmah continues to pay for its problems of the past, this time primarily the disastrous Tabbert caravan operation in Germany.

These crop up in the form of a £9m loss on the investment division (against a £900,000 profit in 1981) and in £14m of write-offs that make up the bulk of this year's extraordinary items provision of £18.5m.

Although there should be some improvement in profits this year, Burmah's health is tied to the economy. Without the long-rumoured bid, of which Burmah continues to profess no knowledge, the shares are going to look extremely dull.

Only slight recovery from £605,000 pretax can be expected from glass group Rockware this year, given pressure on margins, its 90 per cent debt to shareholders' funds ratio, and heavy capital spending. But the dividend may be restored.

Higgs and Hill Group

Higgs and Hill Group
Year to 31.12.82
Pertax profit £4.8m (£3.6m)
Stated earnings 38.4p (30.30p)
Turnover £160m (£127m)
Net/final dividend 5.75p mkg 9p (6.5p)
Share price 335p up 13p Yield 3.8%

Construction and property group Higgs & Hill has maintained the steady upward trend in both profits and dividends, and is reflecting the relative bouyancy of its private commercial construction work in the south east and its reputation in management contracting.

Sales and profits are up 27 per cent, and the dividend is up 38 per cent, still more than four times covered.

The company says it has become increasingly difficult to replace construction work in Britain with work at a satisfactory margin, and profits and sales are expected to be flat this year.

Overseas, which accounts for about 20 per cent of turnover, the company has secured some good contracts, with the £15m central bank in Barbados, and a £25m management contract for a hospital in Egypt.

Property in Britain was difficult, and the trading result was disappointing. In France lettings were good, although this was not fully reflected in profits, but an improvement is expected this year.

Higgs & Hill is confident that a further good performance will be shown this year, and the market is suggesting that up to £5.5m pretax could be made. The balance sheet remains strong, the company being in a good net cash position.

Given this performance, the company's prospective price earnings rating at 11 times earnings does not look demanding.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● Immediate Business Systems is to raise about £2.52m net of expenses by a one-for-four rights issue of 1.35m new ordinary shares of 10p each at 198p per share. The issue has been underwritten by Margetts & Addenbrooke, East, Newton, *stockbrokers* to Immediate Business Systems. IBS also announces a new venture in Hongkong. Shares in IBS have been dealt on the Unlisted Securities Market since a placing at 90p per share in February, 1982.

Astbury & Madeley (Holdings)
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit, £1.21m (£901,000)
Stated earnings, 12.1p (11.3p)
Turnover, £12.27m (£10,55m)
Net dividend, 5.0p (5.0p)

Huntleigh Group
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit, £803,000 (£1.4m)
Stated earnings, 4.8p (8.7p)
Turnover, £17.38m (£14.71m)
Net dividend, 2.0p (1.7p)

John Finlan
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit, £592,000 (£568,000)
Stated earnings, 12.44p (20.48p)
Turnover, £4.6m (£6.3m)
Net dividend, 6.25p (6.25p)

Wilson (Connolly) Holdings
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit, £10.1m (£8.31m)
Stated earnings, 31.1p (27.3p)
Turnover, £43.7m (£39.8m)
Net dividend, 3.75p (3p)

Oilfield Inspection Services
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit, £1.34m (£1.03m)
Stated earnings, 10.7p (10.4p)
Turnover, £11.76m (£9.22m)
Net dividend, 2.3p (nil)

Royal Worcester
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit, £1.28m (£1.95m)
Stated earnings, 12.5p (25.1p)
Turnover, £49.63m (£47.76m)
Net dividend, 8.6p (8.6p)

Automation revives Dewhirst's margins

By Jonathan Clare

L. J. Dewhirst
Year to 14.1.83
Pretax profit £2.9m (£2.5m)
Stated earnings 6.33p (5.55p)
Turnover £27.4m (£23.2m)
Net dividend 1.27p (1.08p)
Share price 127, up 4p. Yield 1.4%

Heavy expenditure by I. J. Dewhirst on automating its textile plant has helped improved margins in the face of almost static selling prices to increase profits from £2.5m to £2.9m last year.

Sales this year are already well ahead and increased volume should mean first half profits are at least 15 per cent up on £1.4m last time.

Dewhirst's success is largely due to its long-standing relationship with Marks and Spencer which takes about 90 per cent of its production. But the uniform side – mainly for the police with the Metropolitan force a big customer – suffered last year from growing competition.

Companies like Hepworth and the Burton Group are believed to have been tendering to fill gaps in their production lines. This competition meant sales last year missed targets, but prospects are much better with a year's work in hand.

Capital expenditure last year was £1.4m, but substantially more is expected this year with hopes that the recession is ending. Cash is marginally up on a year ago at £4.5m even after December's £400,000 purchase of Castlecrafts though lower interest rates have pushed investment income down slightly.

Sales last year were up by 18.2 per cent, all but 1.2 per cent of which is volume. There is a one-for-four scrip issue.

Mohair boost to £1.96m

By Jeremy Warner

British Mohair Spinners.
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit £1.96m (£852,000).
Stated earnings 9.6p (5p).
Turnover £25.76m (£22.2m).
Net final dividend 3.24p making 4.2p (4p).

A substantial improvement in demand for yarns last autumn, plus the effect of a weaker pound on British Mohair Spinners' competitive position, boosted the company's profits to £1.96m last year.

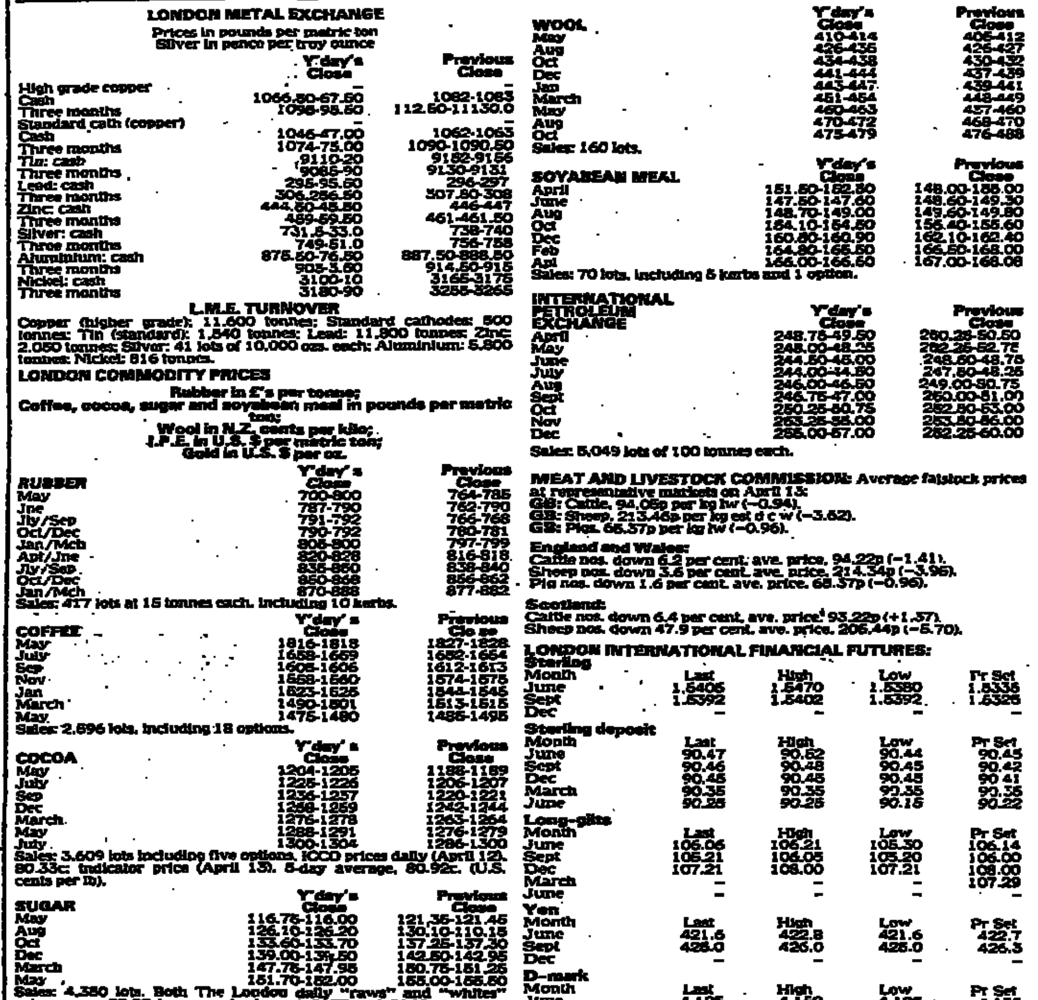
The improvement extends the recovery in the Bradford-based combing, dyeing and spinning group's profitability from the disastrous downturn in 1979 and 81. Most of it came in the second half.

Mr John, chairman, said trading conditions proved to be much better than expected with demand for worsted speciality yarns reviving substantially during the autumn.

The company said that it was becoming increasingly competitive in world markets as a result of the cheaper pound.

A final dividend of 3.24p is being recommended raising the total for the year from 4p to 4.2p.

COMMODITIES



LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce

	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
High grade copper	–	–
Cash	1066.50-67.50	1082-1083
Three months	1096-98.50	112.50-11130.0
Standard cath (copper)	–	–
Cash	1046-47.00	1062-1063
Three months	1074-75.00	1090-1090.50
Tin: cash	9110-20	9182-9156
Three months	9085-90	9130-9131
Lead: cash	295-95.50	296-297
Three months	306.256.50	307.80-308
Zinc: cash	444.50-45.50	446-447
Three months	459-59.50	461-461.50
Silver: cash	731.5-33.0	738-740
Three months	749-51.0	756-758
Aluminium: cash	875.50-76.50	887.50-888.50
Three months	905-3.60	914.50-915
Nickel: cash	3100-10	3165-3175
Three months	3180-90	3255-3265

L.M.E. TURNOVER
Copper (higher grade): 11.600 tonnes: Standard cathodes: 500 tonnes: Tin (standard): 1.540 tonnes: Lead: 11.800 tonnes: Zinc 2.050 tonnes: Silver: 41 lots of 10,000 ozs. each: Aluminium: 5.800 tonnes: Nickel: 816 tonnes.

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar and soyabean meal in pounds per metric ton;
Wool in N.Z. cents per kilo;
I.P.E. in U.S. $ per metric ton;
Gold in U.S. $ per oz.

RUBBER	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	700-800	764-785
Jne	787-790	762-790
Jly/Sep	791-792	766-768
Oct/Dec	790-792	780-781
Jan/Mch	805-800	797-799
Apl/Jne	820-828	816-818
Jly/Sep	835-850	838-840
Oct/Dec	850-868	856-862
Jan/Mch	870-888	877-882

Sales: 417 lots at 15 tonnes each, including 10 kerbs.

COFFEE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	1816-1818	1827-1828
July	1658-1659	1652-1654
Sep	1605-1606	1612-1613
Nov	1558-1560	1574-1575
Jan	1523-1525	1544-1545
March	1490-1501	1513-1515
May	1475-1480	1485-1495

Sales: 2.896 lots, including 18 options.

COCOA	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	1204-1205	1188-1189
July	1225-1226	1206-1207
Sep	1236-1257	1220-1221
Dec	1258-1259	1242-1244
March	1275-1278	1263-1264
May	1288-1291	1276-1279
July	1300-1304	1286-1300

Sales: 3.609 lots including five options. ICCO prices daily (April 12). 80.33c: indicator price (April 13). 5-day average, 80.92c. (U.S. cents per lb).

SUGAR	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	116.75-116.00	121.35-121.45
Aug	126.10-126.20	130.10-110.15
Oct	133.60-133.70	137.25-137.30
Dec	139.00-139.50	142.80-142.95
March	147.75-147.95	150.75-151.25
May	151.70-152.00	155.00-155.50

Sales: 4.380 lots. Both The London daily "raws" and "whites" prices were £2.00 lower yesterday, at £107 and £140 per tonne respectively. I.S.A. prices (April 12): daily, 6.83c., 15-day average, 6.45c. (U.S. cents per lb.

WOOL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	410-414	405-412
Aug	426-435	425-427
Oct	434-438	430-432
Dec	441-444	437-439
Jan	443-447	439-441
March	451-454	448-449
May	460-463	457-460
Aug	470-472	468-470
Oct	475-479	476-488

Sales: 160 lots.

SOYABEAN MEAL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
April	151.50-152.50	148.00-155.00
June	147.50-147.60	148.60-149.30
Aug	148.70-149.00	149.60-149.80
Oct	154.10-154.50	156.40-155.60
Dec	160.80-160.90	162.10-162.40
Feb	164.80-165.50	165.50-168.00
Apl	166.00-166.50	167.00-168.08

Sales: 70 lots, including 5 kerbs and 1 option.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
April	248.75-49.50	250.25-50.50
May	248.00-48.25	252.25-52.75
June	244.50-45.00	248.50-48.75
July	244.00-44.50	247.50-48.25
Aug	246.00-46.50	249.00-50.75
Sept	246.75-47.00	250.00-51.00
Oct	250.25-50.75	252.50-53.00
Nov	253.25-55.00	253.50-56.00
Dec	255.00-57.00	252.25-60.00

Sales: 5,049 lots of 100 tonnes each.

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on April 13:
GB: Cattle, 94.05p per kg lw (–0.94).
GB: Sheep, 213.46p per kg est d c w (–3.62).
GB: Pigs, 65.37p per kg lw (–0.96).

England and Wales:
Cattle nos. down 6.2 per cent, ave. price, 94.22p (–1.41).
Sheep nos. down 3.6 per cent, ave. price, 214.34p (–3.95).
Pig nos. down 1.6 per cent, ave. price, 65.37p (–0.96).

Scotland:
Cattle nos. down 6.4 per cent, ave. price 93.22p (+1.57).
Sheep nos. down 47.9 per cent, ave. price, 206.44p (–5.70).

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES:

Sterling Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	1.5406	1.5470	1.5380	1.5335
Sept	1.5392	1.5402	1.5392	1.5325
Dec	–	–	–	–

Sterling deposit Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	90.47	90.52	90.44	90.45
Sept	90.46	90.48	90.45	90.42
Dec	90.45	90.45	90.45	90.41
March	90.35	90.35	90.35	90.35
June	90.25	90.25	90.15	90.22

Long-gilts Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	106.06	106.21	105.30	106.14
Sept	105.21	106.05	105.20	106.00
Dec	107.21	108.00	107.21	108.00
March	–	–	–	107.29
June	–	–	–	–

Yen Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	421.6	422.8	421.6	422.7
Sept	426.0	426.0	426.0	426.3
Dec	–	–	–	–

D-mark Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	4.125	4.152	4.125	4.155
Sept	4.175	4.195	4.175	4.200
Dec	–	–	–	4.135

WALL STREET

	Apr 12	Apr 11
AMF Inc	17	17
AMR	26½	26¼
Allied Chem	45⅞	45¼
Allied Stores	43¾	44
Allis Chalmers	14¼	14⅜
Alcoa	32½	33¼
Amax Inc	24¼	24⅜
Amerada Hess	25¼	25¼
Am Brands	48¾	49
Am Broadcast	65½	66
Am Can	33⅝	34
Am Cyanamid	42	41½
Am Elec Power	19¼	19⅜
Am Home	50⅜	49½
Am Motors	5⅞	5⅞
Am Nat Res	33⅝	33⅝
Am Standard	32	32
Am Telephone	64½	64¼
Armco Steel	18½	18¼
Asarco	38	35⅝
Ashland Oil	31	30⅝
Atlntic Richfield	43⅞	44⅞
Avco	31⅛	31⅜
Avon Products	31⅜	31½
Bankers Tst NY	45⅝	43⅝
Bank of America	22⅝	22⅜
Bank of NY	55½	54½
Beatrice Foods	28½	26¼
Bethlehem Steel	21	21⅛
Boeing	41⅛	42
Boise Cascade	41	40⅝
Borden	55⅝	56⅝
Borg Warner	43¼	43
Bristol Myers	73¼	73½
BP	22¾	22
Burlington Ind	33⅞	33⅞
Burlington Nthn	78⅜	78⅜
Burroughs	45½	45
Campbell Soup	44⅞	45
Canadian Pacific	35¼	34⅜
Caterpillar	39¼	40⅜
Celanese	54¼	56⅜
Central Soya	14½	14⅝
Chase Manhat	58½	57⅜
Chem Bank NY	54¼	51⅞
Chrysler	18⅝	17¾
Citicorp	43⅞	43⅝
Clark Equip	29¼	28¾
Coca Cola	55½	56⅞
Colgate	23⅝	23¼
CBS	70⅝	69⅝
Columbia Gas	30¼	30
Combustion Eng	35¾	35½
Comwlth Edison	28½	28⅝
Cons Edison	22	22
Cons Foods	43¼	44½
Cons Power	21⅜	21⅜
Continental Grp	42¼	41⅞
Control Data	46¼	46⅜
Corning Glass	73	68
CPC Intnl	35	35
Crane	29⅞	30⅝
Crocker Int	29¼	28¾
Crown Zeller	28⅝	28⅝
Dart & Kraft	74¼	72⅝
Deere	35⅝	35½
Delta Air	45½	45½
Detroit Edison	14⅞	14
Disney	84⅝	82½
Dow Chemical	28⅝	29⅜
Dresser Ind	17⅜	17¼
Duke Power	23⅝	23½
Du Pont	43	43
Eastern Air	8⅞	8⅝
Eastman Kodak	86⅝	83
Eaton Corp	34⅝	34¼
El Paso Nat Gas	16⅝	16⅞
Emmark	63¼	63⅞
Evans P. D.	12⅞	12⅝
Exxon Corp	32¼	32
Fed Dept Stores	60	59½
Firestone	18⅝	18⅜
Fst Chicago	24¼	23½
Fst Intrst Bncp	36⅝	36

	Apr 12	Apr 11
Fst Nat Boston	41	41
Fst Penn Corp	4⅞	4⅞
Ford	40¼	39½
GAF Corp	16½	16¼
GTE Corp	42⅝	42¾
Gen Dynamics	44¼	45
Gen Electric	107⅞	108
Gen Foods	42	41⅞
Gen Mills	54⅝	53
Gen Motors	59½	58¼
Gen Pub Util NY	7¼	7⅜
Gen Tire	33⅝	33½
Genesco	5⅜	5⅜
Georgia Pacific	25⅝	25½
Getty Oil	62	64⅝
Gillette	50¼	50¼
Goodrich	38¼	38⅝
Goodyear	29⅝	29¾
Gould Inc	32	32¼
Grace	42½	42⅝
Gt Atlntc & Pacific	11⅜	10⅝
Greyhound	23½	23⅝
Grumman Corp	54½	54
Gulf Oil	34	34⅛
Gulf & West	23⅝	23⅞
Heinz H. J.	43¼	43⅝
Hercules	34¼	33¾
Honeywell	92	92½
IC Inds	41	40½
Ingersoll	43	42½
Inland Steel	29⅝	29
IBM	107	106½
Int Harvester	6⅞	6½
INCO	12¼	12⅝
Int Paper	53¼	53⅝
Int Tel Tel	37⅞	37⅝
Irving Bank	48½	47⅝
Jewel Co	45⅝	45⅞
Jim Walter	43⅞	43⅞
Johnson & John	45¼	45½
Kaiser Alumin	17½	17¼
Kerr McGee	30⅞	31¼
Kimberly Clark	71⅛	70⅝
K Mart	32½	32
Kroger	37½	37⅞
L.T.V. Corp	14¼	14½
Litton	58¼	58⅝
Lockheed	108¼	107⅞
Lucky Stores	21⅜	21¼
Manuf Hanover	46¼	45
Manville Cp	12⅝	12
Mapco	22⅞	22⅞
Marine Midland	29¼	34½
Martin Marietta	52½	51⅜
McDonnell	55	55
Mead	23½	23½
Merck	83½	83⅝
Minnesota Mng	77¼	76⅝
Mobil Oil	28⅞	29⅞
Monsanto	90⅝	90
Morgan J. P.	79¼	78½
Motorola	106½	105¼
NCR Corp	108⅝	107⅞
NL Industries	15⅝	15½
Nabisco	34½	33⅞
Nat Distillers	26½	26⅝
Nat Med Ent	34¼	34¼
Nat Steel	23	23⅞
Norfolk South	58⅞	58⅞
NW Bancorp	28¼	27½
Norton Simon	23⅝	23½
Occidental Pet	20⅝	20¼
Ogden	26½	25½
Olin Corp	29¼	29
Owens-Illinois	30⅞	31¼
Pacific Gas Elec	31¼	30⅞
Pan Am	4⅞	4½
Penney J. C.	63⅝	61⅞
Pennzoil	38⅞	38
Pepsico	36	36
Pfizer	80½	78⅝
Phelps Dodge	28⅝	28¼
Philip Morris	62½	63
Phillips Petrol	35⅞	35

	Apr 12	Apr 11
Polaroid	31¼	31½
PPG Ind	61¼	60¼
Proctor Gamble	60½	60½
Pub Ser El & Gas	23¼	23
Raytheon	51⅜	52½
RCA Corp	23	23⅝
Republic Steel	20⅝	20½
Reynolds Ind	51⅛	50⅜
Reynolds Metal	34¼	32⅝
Rockwell Int	52⅝	51¼
Royal Dutch	43⅝	43
Safeways	26⅛	26¼
St Regis Paper	30⅞	31
Santa Fe Ind	24⅞	24⅞
SCM	36⅝	35¼
Schlumberger	42⅞	43
Scott Paper	20¼	20
Seagram	37½	38
Sears Roebuck	37⅞	35¼
Shell Oil	40⅝	40¼
Shell Trans	31	30¼
Signal Co	30¼	30½
Singer	27⅜	26⅞
Sony	14⅞	15
Sth Cal Edison	36½	37¼
Southern Pacific	49⅞	50½
Sperry Corp	35⅛	35⅜
Std Oil Califnia	32⅝	38⅞
Std Oil Indiana	45½	45
Std Oil Ohio	46	46¼
Sterling Drug	25⅝	26
Stevens J. P.	23⅝	24⅛
Sun Comp	34½	34½
Teledyne	146⅝	145⅞
Tenneco	38⅝	37¼
Texaco	33½	33½
Texas East Corp	50⅝	50
Texas Inst	162¼	159½
Texas Utilities	24	24⅝
Textron	28½	26⅝
TWA	35⅞	35½
Travelers Corp	30	29⅞
TRW Inc	63¼	63⅝
UAL Inc	32¼	33
Union Carbide	60⅝	59½
Union Oil Calif	34⅛	34⅛
Un Pacific Corp	52⅞	52⅝
Uniroyal	11⅜	11⅛
United Brands	10⅝	10¼
US Industries	14⅝	14½
US Steel	23⅝	23½
Utd Technol	69½	69⅞
Wachovia	38¼	38¼
Warner Comms	25½	26⅝
Warner Lambert	33	33⅛
Wells Fargo	31⅛	31⅛
Westnghse Elec	45½	45¼
Weyerhauser	38½	38¼
Whirlpool	50⅝	48
Woolworth	36¼	35⅛
Xerox Corp	41⅜	41⅜
Zenith	15⅝	16¼

Canadian Prices

	Apr 12	Apr 11
Abitibi	22½	22
Alcan Alumin	38⅝	37⅞
Algoma Steel	25⅜	25⅝
Bell Telephone	25½	25⅝
Cominco	45⅝	45½
Cons Bathurst	19½	19½
Gulf Oil	15⅝	14½
Hawker/Sid Can	17⅞	18
Hudson Bay Min	17¼	17¼
Imasco	34¼	34¼
Imperial Oil	33⅝	31⅜
Int Pipe	27	26¼
Mass.-Fergsn	3⅞	3⅞
Royal Trust	24	24
Seagram	34½	34½
Steel Co	24¼	24¼
Thomson N 'A'	31¼	31
Walker Hiram	22⅝	22½
WCT	14⅞	14¼

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Hewden-Stuart Plant revival

Glasgow-based Hewden-Stuart Plant bounced back into the black in the 12 months to January 30 with a pretax profit of £1.43m, compared with the previous year's loss of £954,000. Turnover was £5m greater at £86m. The total dividend is being maintained at 1.82p gross a share.

Hewden made a small profit in the second half-year against a loss of £1.2m in the last half of the previous year. The board's opinion is that the trading outlook is now moderately improved.



ABN Bank	10½%
Barclays	10½%
BCCI	10½%
Consolidated Crds	10½%
C. Hoare & Co	*10½%
Lloyds Bank	10½%
Midland Bank	10½%
Nat Westminster	10½%
TSB	10½%
Williams & Glyn's	10½%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 7¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 8¼%; £50,000 and over, 9%.

Granville & Co Limited.
(Formerly M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited)
27/28 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
142	120	Ass Brit Ind Ord	135	–	6.4	4.7	7.9	10.3
158	117	Ass Brit Ind CULS	151	–	10.0	6.6	–	–
74	57	Airsprung Group	62	–	6.1	9.8	17.7	17.7
46	30	Armitage & Rhodes	30	–	4.3	14.3	3.3	5.9
315	197	Bardon Hill	315	–	11.4	3.6	13.2	16.7
141	100	CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	141	+1	15.7	11.1	–	–
270	210	Cindico Group	210	–	17.6	8.4	–	–
86	52	Deborah Services	52	–	6.0	11.5	3.4	9.3
96	77	Frank Horsell	96	–	–	–	8.0	8.6
94½	75½	Frank Horsell Pr Ord 87	94.5	–	8.7	9.2	10.5	11.3
83	61	Frederick Parker	62	–	7.1	11.5	3.9	6.2
55	34	George Blair	34	–	–	–	5.9	12.3
100	74	Ind Prec Castings	79	+1	7.3	9.2	10.1	12.7
159	100	Isis Conv Pref	159	+1	15.7	9.9	–	–
143	94	Jackson Group	142	–	7.5	5.3	4.4	9.0
205	111	James Burrough	205	+1	9.6	4.7	15.0	16.7
260	148	Robert Jenkins	154	–	20.0	13.0	1.6	24.4
83	54	Scruttons "A"	71	–	5.7	8.0	9.2	11.1
167	112	Torday & Carlisle	114	–	11.4	10.0	5.1	8.7
29	21	Unilock Holdings	25.5	–	0.46	1.8	–	–
85	64	Walter Alexander	66	+1	6.4	9.7	4.7	6.8
270	214	W. S. Yeates	263	–	17.1	6.5	4.0	8.4

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146



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Building societies

Demand for home loans is growing and property prices are moving upward. The societies have switched the focus from lending back to savings as they compete for funds from investors.



Ingram Pinn

The overwhelming problem now confronting building societies is the perennial one of where to find the funds to meet mortgage demand, a complete turnaround from the situation 12 months ago when some societies were having difficulties finding borrowers.

This time last year building societies were being forced to abolish mortgage rate differentials, introduce 100 per cent loans and generally relax lending policy in a bid to hang on to their borrowing customers as the banks made vast inroads into their lending territory.

In the three months ending August 18, 1982 the banks lent £1,375m compared with the societies' total of £4,115m for the three months to the end of July. But by the end of the year bank lending was down to about £200m a month and the societies are now once again bearing the full brunt of demand for home loans – a demand stimulated beyond the normal spring upturn by the banks' erstwhile policy of lending whatever the customer asked for (provided he could meet repayments) to virtually anyone who walked in off the street. The banks' early claim that they were in the mortgage market "long term" has a somewhat hollow ring about it today.

The focus has now switched away from lending back to savings with the societies competing with each other for funds in an attempt to meet commitments to borrowers now running at more than £1,600m a month.

"Societies were forced to draw on their liquid assets in February to maintain their current high level of lending activity" said Mr Richard Weir, secretary general of the Building Societies Association recently. "Even so some societies are reporting that they are finding it difficult to meet mortgage demand and are being forced to impose some restrictions".

Societies' liquidity which stood at nearly 21 per cent at the end of 1982 is down to about 18 per cent and continues to decline. "Since last summer societies have increased their monthly level of net advances from some £700m to about £840m. On the other hand the London clearing banks have reduced their lending over the same period from £350m a month to £140m. Such marked changes in the banks' commitment to housing finance is bound to have a serious effect on the mortgage market" said Mr Weir.

Providing the funds for lending at these levels continues to be the societies' major preoccupation. Many new products and services have been introduced ranging from the much publicized Cheque Save account at Abbey National to commission-free travellers cheques at Leeds Permanent and discount cards from Leicester Building Society. What is worrying is that in spite of the fact that National Savings, the societies' biggest competitor, is keeping a fairly low profile, net receipts are running at under £400m a month while £700m is needed to meet demand for loans.

The societies hope to attract new customers and deposits with the introduction of ATMs (Automated Teller Machines) which give the account holder access to cash 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Halifax is launching more than 100 cash dispenser machines starting in June and hopes to have them installed in one in five of its 557 branches by the middle of 1984.

And the societies have been quick off the mark at investigating the possibility of a common ATM network throughout the building society industry. A study group chaired by Peter Lumb of Leeds Permanent has completed the first stage of its investigations and has concluded that a common ATM network is desirable. Stage two is now in progress and the group is looking at how the network should be established, whether it should be linked to the banks' systems, how much it might cost and formulae for charging societies which take part.

One of the major conclusions of the study group was that building societies ought to take much greater part in the Committee of London Clearing Banks' discussions on ATMs. They are concerned that they should not be excluded from the banks' plans for a new national network for electronic cash transmission – a system for linking retailers' tills directly to the banks' computers, allowing instant debiting of customers' accounts. "We have made no formal decision on it but our general reaction must be that we would be opposed to a monopoly that would make us into second class citizens", said Mr Weir. The Office of Fair Trading is keeping a close eye on the banks' activities.

Though the installation of ATMs will undoubtedly enhance the societies' attractiveness, it might require some fundamental changes if the societies are to be able to meet mortgage demand in the coming years.

The Spalding Report set out a number of reforms that the societies would like to see contained in any legislation. But curiously it made no comment on reforming the societies' tax treatment. If the composite rate were abolished and societies were free to pay interest without deduction of tax if requested, this would probably do more than any other single charge to round up new customers and more funds.

The societies could retain the current system of deducting basic rate tax at source but non-taxpayers would be free to claim it from the Inland Revenue. The composite rate now stands at 25.25 per cent reflecting the long-term reduction in the real value of tax thresholds and the fact that more building society investors than ever before are liable to tax. To abolish the composite rate would cut some 0.5 per cent off the societies' operating margins which would have to be recouped by widening the spread between mortgage rate and investment rate.

A major feature of progress over the past decade has been the speed with which mergers have reduced the number of societies. In 1971 there were 467 societies but by 1982 the number had been halved to 227 with 26 disappearing in 1982 alone. During this period the societies' assets have grown from £12,919m to today's figure of over £74,000m. The figures look good but they hide the fact that it is becoming increasingly difficult for the societies to finance their lending.

In 1971 the ratio of investors to borrowers was just under three to one. It now takes six savers to finance each borrower and there is no sign of the trend being reversed.

Over the same period house prices have risen by roughly two-and-a-half times and the number of building society members has risen to 20 million which indicates that a very substantial proportion of the adult population now has a building society account.

There are those both within the industry and outside who question whether is is possible to finance house purchase into the 1980s purely from personal sector savings and it is increasingly likely that societies will be turning to the money markets for a growing proportion of their funds.

The danger is that with the BSA interest rate agreement now virtually defunct, societies will bid up the price of money by competing amongst themselves rather than finding new sources of funds. Though this would undoubtedly benefit the investor, it would not necessarily produce more funds for house purchase. What we are likely to see is demand for mortgages being choked off by price – a situation which will hit the first-time buyer hardest. The societies will need all the skill and imagination they can muster if they are to continue to meet mortgage demand in the coming years.

Lorna Bourke

COMPETITION

Streamlining services in the High Street

The item likely to provoke the most heated debate at next month's annual general meeting of the Building Societies Association is not the far reaching implications of an industrywide automated teller machine network; nor is it the difficulties the societies will undoubtedly face in meeting mortgage demand over the coming year. What will really set the feathers flying is the proposal to reduce the number of seats on the association's council from 35 to 27, a change which will inevitably mean fewer seats for the smaller societies – and they aren't going to let them go without a fuss.

All of which demonstrates that despite big efforts – and in many instances very successful efforts – to drag building societies into the twentieth century, there is still a long way to go. One building society council member, commenting on the radical proposals for reform put forward in the Spalding Report, was heard to say that there were still too many people on the BSA council who couldn't run a bicycle shop, let alone the finance houses, banks, property and insurance companies which the Spalding Report sought freedom to set up.

The BSA document, *The Future Constitution and Powers of Building Societies*, colloquially known as the Spalding Report, is a masterpiece of diplomacy, looking innocuous enough, sounding moderate and soothing even to those opposed to change. But its implications could revolutionize the provision of financial services in the High Street and make building societies the most powerful financial institutions in the country. Steering it through the various stages to eventual legislation is going to need every ounce of skill the societies can summon.

Predictably opposition has been most vocal from the professions – solicitors, estate agents and surveyors – least used to competition. The report recommends that societies should be able to act as agents on the sale and purchase of property, to do structural surveys "in-house" for buyers and to carry out conveyancing work for prospective borrowers.

All of this aims to streamline house buying, and provided the alternatives of outside independent professional help remain available, it can only be in the best interest of homebuyers. The recommendation that societies should be able to lend for purposes other than pure house purchase is sensible. Why should housebuyers, particularly those buying for the first time, be unable to borrow legal fees, stamp duty, or funds to cover furnishings and other costs?

At the moment they have to go up the road to the banks and pay a higher rate of interest out of already stretched resources. The societies would like to remedy this.

But it is the societies' desire to stretch their wings and take off over other territory that is alarming some. The Spalding Report recommends that societies should be free to establish, acquire or invest in a bank, insurance company, finance house or property company – either by itself, or jointly with other societies.

The societies suggest that investment in such institutions should be limited to one-third of the excess by which reserves exceed statutory minimum requirements – but with the important proviso that the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies could use his discretion to waive this limit. A building society industry bank or insurance bank or insurance company could produce overwhelming competition to existing banks and insurance companies if it were efficiently run.

What alarms the critics – and many of them are within the industry – is that the societies do not have the expertise to run such institutions and that in so doing, they would lose what some see as their major advantages, their image as friendly societies, becoming nothing more than just another high street commercial concern.

At a lunch at the BSA on the day the Spalding Report was published, the question was asked – "Why do the societies need new legislation?" No very satisfactory reply was given except that they would quite like to have greater freedom. And while much is made of the competition between the banks and the building societies, the real competition is between the societies themselves. The banks' foray into building society fields offering home loans to all-comers died a very rapid death and they are unable to compete for investors because of their high overheads.

The societies point out that most of their current activities are circumscribed by the requirements of the 1962 Building Societies Act and while their assets in 1960 stood at just over £3,000m, today they control more than £74,000m, with more than 20 million members. Anyone who sat through this year's AGM of Nationwide Building Society listening to five hours of tedious nit-picking by members attempting to exercise their democratic rights would acknowledge that some reforms are necessary.

The societies tacitly acknowledge that there is little to be done about this situation – at least at present. To limit members' rights at a time when they are trying to exercise them for the first time in 20 years would be a bad political move.

Reaction from the banks and insurance companies to the possibility of direct competition from the building societies has been remarkably restrained. "So long as they are forced to compete on similar terms, we don't mind", is the common response. Bankers privately suspect that the societies would make a hash of any attempts to move in on their territory and are content to stand back and let them make a mess of it.

What must concern delegates at next month's BSA conference as they sit listening to the debates on what is the right number of seats on the BSA council and who should occupy them, is that the bankers may be right.

The current generation of building society chief executives are all reaching retirement age – five stepped down last year and many more are due to go soon. While there are undoubtedly bright executives within the building society movement, the truth is that they are rather thin on the ground. Where are the managers who will lead the societies forward to take advantage of the brave new world envisaged in the Spalding Report?

L.B.

INVESTMENT

Need for new funds and savers

investors have been saving less money, but demands for loans are increasing. Reconciling the two sides of the market has caused strains for the building societies and fierce fighting for deposits with the banks.

The result for the investor has been more attractive savings for those who are prepared to shop around. It has also resulted in some new marketing ploys by banks and building societies to attract young savers then hold them as they become wage-earners and house-owners.

The building societies have been weighed down under the increased mortgage applications as the banks have withdrawn from the major expansionary drive, leaving raised expectations among borrowers. While the London clearing banks have cut back their lending from £350m a month to £140m from last summer, the building societies stepped up net advances from around £700m to £840m over the period. Societies have therefore been drawing on their liquid assets. So they want to attract new funds, and to keep their existing savers. If pressure becomes too severe, they will be forced to put up the mortgage rate to enable the savings rate to rise to competitive levels – as the Prime Minister is only too aware.

There are estimated to be 20 million adults investing in building societies, and between them they have nearly 34 million accounts. Savers, not as loyal as they used to be, have become more interest-rate conscious, although many account users are merely seeking a charge-free, interest-bearing method of separating their various funds and resources.

The building societies and banks are not the only influence on interest rates in the money market, of course, which makes it more difficult for them to price their products. Inflationary expectations can push up rates in the markets where they have to fight for the billions of pounds of money or government securities in which they deal.

Government demand for money is also an influence on interest rates, although less of a direct competitor than it used to be because government borrowing requirements have been declining. Because of the sensitivity of interest rates in an election year the government has been avoiding using interest rates to manage the level of sterling.

When pitching the borrowing and lending rates the building societies operate at a fine margin between borrowing and lending rates – around 4 per cent, of which about 1 per cent is overheads. The banks like to operate with a margin of 7 per cent. Thus the building societies have limited leeway for overhead cost increases. The banks find it difficult at times of relatively low interest rates to accommodate their overheads, which is why their mortgage business is not profitable at present. Both groups are nervous of pushing up borrowing rates at the moment, because of the political impact.

The Government is not worried for National Savings rates as the movement has been reaching its targets – set at £3,000m for the second year running – with ease. When the authorities want to step on the accelerator, they have the advantage of being able to increase funds not only via interest rates – which are usually pitched to be competitive with building society share accounts – but by increasing the holding limits on tax-free savings schemes.

The tax free element, which covers National Savings certificates, index-linked savings and SAYE, appeals especially to the high tax brackets, which include the larger savers. This creates problems for the building societies, which always feel the draining of capital from a National Savings push.

Despite the expressed concern about liquidity ratios, and the increasing competition, the societies have steadily increased their deposits. For the third quarter of last year, the latest figures available, the total outstanding was around £63,000m out of the personal sector total of £135,000m. Four years ago it was £35,000m out of a total of £74,000m. The banks' share had risen from £24,000m to £50,000m.

The most evident sign of building society stress about liquidity ratios is the rates they are prepared to offer over the ordinary share account to attract deposits. It is estimated that about 70 per cent of new money going into building societies is going to premium accounts of some sort. While the size of the premiums has shaded back as interest rates have come down from their peaks, these are historically very high. Large as well as small societies are paying over the odds – in usual conditions this is confined mainly to the small societies.

Other services being offered by the building societies to attract depositors are legion – spreading to a determined incursion into traditional retail banking with the offer of a cheque book. This has some way to go before matching the banks' services, and is why the societies are so interested in participating in a national cheque clearing system.

The efforts extend to trying to inculcate the building society habit in the young. To children, they can offer a service where banks do not. The appeal of a pass-book, enabling a child to deposit or withdraw cash instantly is enormous. A current account cannot be held by a child until the age of 16.

But building societies have also been offering a soft-sell approach of giving away toys and money boxes, and using characters familiar to children in marketing.

No short-term solution seems likely to resolve the growing mortgage shortage, so savers can expect to be courted ever more assiduously.

Sally White

Current interest rates for investments (per cent)

	Non Tax	Basic rate	Tax at 40%	Tax at 60%	Tax at 75%
Building Societies Ordinary Share Accounts	8.9	6.26	5.3	3.5	2.2
*Building Societies Term Shares & Regular Savings Schemes	10.3	7.25	6.1	4.1	2.5
National Savings Bank Investment Account	10.5	7.3	6.3	4.2	2.6
Bank 7-day Deposits	7.5	5.2	4.5	3.0	1.8
Money Funds	10.5	7.3	6.3	4.2	2.6

*Shop around as rates vary between 0.5 per cent and 1.25 per cent above the recommended BSA rate.

HOUSE BUYING

The ups and downs of the market-place

Buying a home is usually the largest single investment anyone makes in a lifetime, but in many cases less care is taken than when shopping around for a car or even a pair of shoes.

Over the last decade there has been a rush into home-ownership as people have been afraid of losing out during the great price surges of the 1970s. More recently single people, of both sexes, have represented the major force in the house buying market as greater affluence and a shortage of suitable rented accommodation has convinced them of the merits of owning their own house or flat.

Certainly the whole process has become less daunting and the money more freely available than probably at any other time. But just because the process has been made easier there is no reason to throw away caution when house hunting and shopping around for a mortgage.

For the first-time buyer, making the initial hesitant steps on the home ownership ladder can be the most exciting, depressing, frustrating and anxious experience encountered. And for the second and third time buyers the whole exercise is filled with danger and disaster at every turn.

It is now more than three years since the banks made their first appearance in the general mortgage arena. For a number of reasons, not least that they had more money than they knew what to do with, the banks became extremely willing to lend money for house buying.

If the banks did nothing else they simplified the whole process of obtaining a mortgage. All you had to do was pick up a telephone, chat to the mortgages manager, fill in a form and hey presto you were given a mortgage subject usually only to a valuation.

Gone were the days of grovelling and pleading with a building society manager who seemed to shake his head more often than he nodded. And very quickly the banks had grabbed a 30 per cent slice of all new mortgage business.

Unfortunately the banks' enthusiasm for mortgage lending seems to have evaporated somewhat and most of them impose restrictions of one kind or another. Today a buyer is back on the streets trudging between his bank and building society to see who will give him a mortgage.

While building societies have been lending record amounts, the present boom in the market has imposed restrictions which may well lead to a mortgage famine. Certainly reports from some estate agents indicate that queues are starting to form in some parts of the country, and brokers, solicitors and insurance companies are coming back into their own.

Costs of buying a house

– lowest, average and highest costs quoted for secondhand house, fully owner occupied, with registered freehold title

BUYING

Purchase price	Solicitor's Fee (£)	Stamp Duty (£)	Building Society valuation fee (£)	Structural survey (£)	Total (£)	Total as % of purchase price
	172			80	287.65	1.9
£15,000	240	NIL	35.65	126	401.65	2.7
	345			195	575.65	3.8
	218			82	341.40	1.7
£20,000	281	NIL	41.40	137	459.40	2.3
	370			195	606.40	3.0
	287			110	803.35	2.3
£35,000	414	350(1%)	56.35	166	986.35	2.8
	505			230	1,141.35	3.3
	345			120	1,427.10	3.2
£45,000	492	900(2%)	62.10	189	1,643.10	3.7
	645			265	1,872.10	4.2
	460			140	1,870.15	3.1
£60,000	603	1,200(2%)	70.15	231	2,104.15	3.5
	850			470	2,590.15	4.3

SELLING

Selling Price	Solicitor's Fee (£)	Estate agent's fee (£)	Removal costs (20 miles) (£)	Total (£)	Total as % of selling price
	144	224	69	437	2.9
£15,000	192	311	99	602	4.0
	300	512	159	971	6.5
	173	224	80	477	2.4
£20,000	233	394	117	744	3.7
	325	598	184	1,107	5.5
	200	403	96	699	2.0
£35,000	336	652	142	1,130	3.2
	449	857	245	1,551	4.4
	250	450	96	796	1.8
£45,000	402	812	169	1,383	3.1
	530	1,035	306	1,871	4.2
	345	600	96	1,041	1.7
£60,000	497	1,032	209	1,738	2.9
	695	1,380	437	2,512	4.2

Source: Woolwich Building Society.

For the first-time buyer the initial step is to establish how much a building society or bank is prepared to lend you. The rough rule of thumb guide is still between $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ times your annual gross salary and if you are buying with a friend or spouse then a year's income of the other person will usually be taken into account too. You must also establish what percentage of the valuation price they will lend. In these less generous days the maximum appears to have slipped from 95 per cent, or even 100 per cent in some cases, to about 85 per cent to 90 per cent.

Building societies still tend to be very conservative and are cautious about what types of property they will lend on. While they recognize that one bedroom flats and houses make useful starter homes for young single people they prefer two bedrooms because it will be easier to resell later.

Once it is established how much you can spend, the gruelling and often depressing house hunting starts. To make life easier try to decide roughly where you want to live. If it is outside the area you know well then spend some time exploring in order to get a feel for the place, fixing in your own mind which streets or roads are better than others.

No matter how specific you are an agent will simply hand you a list of properties which more or less covers your price range. Never be afraid to look at properties which may at first appear more expensive than you can afford – prices are usually negotiable and you may be able to talk the bank or building society manager into lending more money.

If you are buying a flat then be careful of the not-so-hidden extras like service charges and rates as well as utilities. In central London service charges can range from between £15 to £80 a week depending on the block.

Viewing properties for the first time gives most people a distorted perspective of the house or flat. Obviously with some you walk in through the front door and you want to buy it but that shouldn't prevent you from keeping your eyes open for obvious defects which will cost money to rectify.

It is advisable to employ a surveyor to examine any house or flat you intend to buy. Less than one in 10 buyers do so and it can cost them dear. Surveyors charges relate to the purchase price but an average house or flat will cost you about £150 in survey fees.

There is a certain amount of preliminary work you can do yourself. Is there a shortage of electric points in each room? If so it may indicate that the property has been rewired on the cheap and may need further work. Is there a smell of dampness from cupboards under the stairs or the cellar? Do the floorboards move under the carpet when you walk across the room? Do the walls look out of line and is the pointing crumbling away outside? Are there slates or tiles missing from the roof?

To save yourself some money it is always worth discovering which surveyor the building society or bank is using for its valuation and ask him to undertake a full structural survey on your behalf.

A word of warning: a valuation is only that. The surveyor is basically checking that the property on which you have applied for a mortgage exists and is of the size you stated on your application form. He only assesses its value at the time he visits the premises. It is not a survey and it is always advisable to instruct him to survey the property fully.

Once you have decided on the property to buy then the frustration and the expenses begin. Generally a solicitor will be needed to undertake the legal aspect of your purchase. Conveyancing charges are about 1 per cent of purchase price. This will vary a little and it is always worth contacting three or four solicitors and ask them for quotes.

Your other major expense will be stamp duty if the property is above £25,000. This government tax is levied in bands: £25,001 to £30,000 will be 0.5 per cent of the entire price, £30,001 to £35,000 at 1 per cent, £35,001 to £40,000 at 1.5 per cent, £40,001 and above 2 per cent.

For anyone moving from a £45,000 home to a £60,000 one all these expenses add up to a considerable sum. According to statistics released by the Woolwich Building Society recently it would cost a family as much as £4,000 to make such a move although savings of up to 40 per cent could be made by not using an estate agent to sell your existing home and employing the services of a conveyancing firm to undertake the legal work.

Some vendors may feel that in a rising market as at present an auction is the only way to get the best market price for their home. If you decide on this course of action then be prepared for extra expenses such as brochures, leaflets and general advertising to ensure a good attendance at the auction. All types of property go under the auctioneer's hammer these days and prices can start as low as £25,000 depending on age, condition and location.

From a purchasers point of view buying at auction can be a trickier affair. You must have done your homework – such as surveys and arranging the finance – before you go into the auction room and never be tempted to go over your limit. Remember when the gavel descends you are contracted to buy.

Baron Phillips
Property Correspondent

PRICES

Moving again, but how far ?

House prices are on the move again. After almost two years in the doldrums there are clear signs of a more buoyant market in many parts of the country.

But the question is – how far will house prices rise this year? The straight answer is that no one really knows.

At the beginning of the year, when signs of a revival became apparent, many with experience of the property market were predicting an overall rise of 10 per cent; but already this view is being reconsidered, as certain sectors of the market show healthier than expected price gains. This is particularly true of houses and flats which appeal to first-time buyers.

A recent survey from the Nationwide Building Society showed that in the first three months of the year prices rose by 2 per cent compared with $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the previous quarter. These are both healthy gains made at a time of the year when the house market is traditionally slow.

Normally the big rush into house buying comes in spring. This year is unlikely to be any different, except that the bandwagon has already started rolling; but we may see more activity in the middle – £40,000 to £80,000 – price range.

According to the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers, now is the time to buy or sell a home. The society confirms that buyer interest is at its highest level for two years and it advises anyone contemplating a sale to act now.

But selling in a rising market is always difficult. Would it be better to wait to see if a definite trend emerges, or to sell while the going is good? Again, there is no easy answer.

The increase in prices, says the ISVA, is matched in some areas by such a strong demand for property, at all levels, that the antisocial practice of "gazumping" has reappeared. For those fortunate enough not to have encountered it, it is the way in which vendors hold out for the highest price against competing buyers – a frustrating, time-consuming and money-wasting exercise.

Little can be done to prevent gazumping. Estate agents argue that they are employed to get the best price for the seller, though most despise the practice.

Against this background of rising prices it should be remembered that there are tremendous regional variations both in the amount of any increase and in the speed of sales. It should also be borne in mind that prices hardly moved during the past two years, and home owners should not get carried away by the prospect of property values leaping ahead at a rapid rate.

A number of factors has lead to this recent upward drift in prices. In the second half of 1982 interest rates tumbled from a record level of 15 per cent to around 10 per cent, inflation fell to about 5 per cent and the banks and building societies were injecting more money into the market than ever.

But perhaps the most important ingredient of all was confidence. Buyers were more confident of keeping their jobs as unemployment levels stablised at around 3,250,000; they were more confident of not slipping further behind in their standard of living as inflation fell; and they felt more confident that lower interest rates were here to stay, for a while at least.

At the same time government housing policies were beginning to bite. Sales of council houses exceeded 500,000, less public sector housing was built and council rents rose: all had the desired effect: to push more and more people into home ownership.

Also, private housebuilders began to drag themselves off the 1980 low point, when work started on only 96,000 homes, to the point where that figure looks like doubling this year. Even in these lean past few years sales were stimulated by the marketing activities of builders like Sir Lawrie Barratt, who offered a whole host of incentives to tempt buyers into a new home.

The greatest demand has been for first-time buyers' property and many of the large builders have switched as much as three-quarters of their production into small flats and houses. While this has mopped up much of that demand, there has been little activity among second and third time buyers.

Estate agents have been reporting huge backlogs of unsold property during the past two years. Only now are they beginning to see shortage of certain types of houses and flats, as sales start to increase.

But just as the market appears to have regained a healthy glow, agents see a dark cloud looming on the horizon. According to the ISVA, expectations of a major upsurge in prices seem doomed to disappointment, if only because delays and difficulties in obtaining mortgages are now appearing.

"The situation is not yet acute, but valuers report that some building societies are operating quota systems, and others are accumulating growing lists in many areas. Applications requiring high proportionate mortgages, especially those needing 95 per cent or more, are meeting growing problems," says a recent report from the Society.

Clearly, if the situation becomes worse, then any growth in prices will be significantly slowed. Essentially, it is valuers' expectations of an intensifying mortgage "squeeze" which leads them to predict price rises generally in line with inflation.

Across the country, though, large differences in price rises are reported by estate agents. Industrial centres, hard pressed by the current recession, in the North-west, the North-east and the heart of the Midlands are tending to witness less than average increases. But even in some parts of the Midlands some prices have risen by as much as 8 per cent over the past few months.

While the South-east has generally been regarded as a pace-setter for house prices, many agents are saying that rises are only just above the national average.

The ISVA survey indicates that the western region has witnessed the strongest recovery, as the cost of buying a home has advanced by more than 12 per cent since last June.

But it must be remembered that many of these price rises are from a low base, because in autumn 1981 there was a general decline and even now costs have only just managed to regain their position of two years ago. Just because everyone is saying that there have been widespread increases, you cannot, in every case, simply add on 10 per cent to the price you paid for your home two years ago.

Although last month's Budget must be regarded as a help to home-buyers, the marginal increase in the mortgage tax threshold is not going to set the residential market alight. Most people in the property industry believe the Chancellor's move will have little or no impact on prices.

If confidence can be restored to the economy and real inroads made into unemployment levels, and if fears of a mortgage famine are unfounded, then we may well see a general uplift in house prices. But with the prospects of a general election looming – and with all the uncertainty that entails – we cannot really expect a major improvement in prices for some time yet.

B. P.

FUNDS

A timely change that may secure a mortgage

It always pays to keep an ace up your sleeve in any bargaining situation. Homebuyers wavering on the brink of switching from a straight repayment loan to the insurance-linked endowment method should refrain from making the switch if they are likely to move house soon.

Queues of up to 12 weeks are reported by all the major building societies as they struggle desperately to meet the ever-increasing demand for home loans. And if you are likely to want a mortgage soon, the offer of converting to the insurance-linked method might be the very ace which will clinch the deal and get you a loan where others seeking a repayment mortgage will be told to wait.

Even building society managers are human and the commission earned on selling you an insurance policy could be the deciding factor in giving you a loan as opposed to the next borrower.

The table shows how dramatically the situation has changed from last summer when virtually anyone could walk into a building society branch and – provided the normal lending criteria were met – obtain a loan.

Nobody really thought the Indian summer would last and when interest rates began to fall in the autumn, the banks decided that they had done enough mortgage business and pulled out, leaving the societies to cope with the inevitable shortages.

Only NatWest retains any real presence in the market, lending £90m to £100m of the High Street banks' current monthly total of £140m. NatWest has now decided that there is no point in giving money away when borrowers are perfectly prepared to pay more, and introduced, from, April 13, a 1 per cent premium on endowment linked loans – up from 10 per cent to 11 per cent.

At the building societies the situation is beginning to look grim and mutterings of the need for an increase in rates to bring in more money are beginning to overwhelm all other considerations.

"The situation is not looking very good", says Mr Parkinson, lending manager at the Halifax. "We seem to have waiting lists at the majority of branches – most have used all their April allocation and are already starting on May's".

Chains of homebuyers awaiting mortgages are developing and spring has seen the first report of gazumping.

"We are lending to members only," says Mr John Fry of Abbey National. Abbey doesn't use a queueing system but gives potential borrowers a definite date for their loan any time up to 12 weeks ahead. "We are already out to the limit," says Mr Fry. "Demand is showing no sign of slacking and I think we are in for a difficult summer."

Abbey National is asking client homebuyers to plough back into their new home any profits made on the sale of their old property.

Over at Nationwide, Mr Gordon Bentley reports queues forming rapidly. "We are getting demand from all sources – not only from ordinary members but housebuilders are suddenly feeling more confident and housing associations have become very enthusiastic". Nationwide is not cutting back on its percentage advance but borrowers are having to wait about eight weeks for a loan.

First-time buyers in the "priority" category are going to their local authority to obtain their chit under the local authority support scheme which gives them preference in a building society mortgage queue. Last summer they weren't bothering as they were able to obtain a loan direct from a society.

Woolwich Building Society has had to limit lending to priority cases only at some branches. "The money is just not coming in," reports Mr David Blake. "Demand shows no sign of slackening and people are having to wait six to ten weeks for a loan."

Of the big five societies, Leeds Permanent is the only society not quite so sorely pressed. "I would say we are taking six to eight weeks at some branches but we try to move money around a bit from those branches where funds are not being readily taken up to branches where demand is heavy," commented Mr Jim Drake, chief lending manager at Leeds Permanent. "But there is no sign of demand dropping off."

The chances of getting a loan at one of the bigger societies if you are not a member, or have been saving only recently are virtually non-existent. Most expect borrowers to have saved for at least six months. Smaller societies are generally more flexible but will charge above the recommended rate of 10 per cent for their money.

With home loans tight, expect to see the resurrection of that almost extinct breed, the mortgage broker. But whatever you do, don't switch to an endowment loan now, if you are likely to want a new mortgage in the next few months. You could need this as a sweetener to get your loan.

L.B.

MORTGAGE AVAILABILITY

Society	Mortgage Rate Repayment	Mortgage Rate Endowment	Starting Point for Higher Rates	Waiting Time	*Maximum % Advance	Membership	Advance as multi of salary
Halifax	10%	10.25%	–	4 – 6 weeks	80%	6 – 12 months	3 times larger + 1 times smaller
Abbey National	10%	10.25%	£25,000	12 weeks	70% (more for first time buyers)	6 months	2½ times larger + 1 times smaller
Nationwide	10%	10.25%	–	8 weeks	normal terms	6 – 12 months	2½ to 2¾ times larger + 1 times smaller
Leeds Permanent	10%	10.25%	–	6 – 8 weeks	up to 95%	6 months	2½ times larger + 1 times smaller
Woolwich	10%	10.25%	–	6 – 10 weeks	up to 90%	6 – 12 months	2½ to 2¾ times larger + 1 times smaller

*all societies say that the maximum percentage advance will vary according to the borrower and the property. In all cases the situation at individual branches will vary.

HOME LOANS BATTLE

Banks withdraw from the fray

The battle in the High Street is in a lull. The banks have withdrawn from their major foray into the mortgage market and are taking stock; for, while they have gained market share, so that by the end of this year they are expected to have 15 per cent of home loans, the banks are not making money on the business.

And so, instead of being forced to compete with banks who were prepared to lend 100 per cent of the money for house purchase, the societies now find that the banks, too, are taking a more prudent line. Rationing by percentage is again the norm.

The high level of interest rates has dulled the institutions' keenness for the fray. And the decline in the savings ratio means that the focus is now on sources of funds. But the two years or so of fierce competition have left permanent changes in the attitudes of banking and building societies, as well as with the consumer. Last year mortgages accounted for 26 per cent of bank lending.

The increase in market share – it was 6 per cent in 1980 – hides the speed of growth. At one stage the banks were taking at least a third of new mortgage business.

The building societies had created the vacuum that the banks were able to fill. Because of the desire to maintain their liquidity ratios, the societies were rationing money, and a shortage probably persisted for most of the 1970s, following the house price surge of 1972-73.

Other institutions were slow to fill the gap, lagging behind those in other western countries. For example, in the United States banks supply 17 per cent of house mortgages, and in France the latest figure is 45 per cent.

One consequence of the increased availability of funds has been a rise in individuals' income gearing of about 50 per cent between 1978 and 1981. Hence, the political sensitivity about mortgage rates, even if the amount of change in monthly payments on rises in interest rates is small.

But the extra money around is not thought likely to create a revival in housebuilding on the scale seen in the thirties, also a time of innovation in the housing finance market. At that time it was building society practice that changed because of the increased volume of saving and low interest rates.

In its review, "Mortgage lending and the housing market", last September the *Bank of England Bulletin* stated: "Several of the features of the thirties are lacking today. Interest rates have fallen in nominal terms, but remain high in real terms by standards of the seventies. Real incomes are not rising strongly, and building land is in rather inelastic supply. The housing stock is high in comparison to the population aged over nineteen by recent standards." So, pressure on house prices, and demand for higher mortgage sums could result.

This year the banks' share of new mortgage business is expected to fall back to around 20 per cent. The banks were probably surprised by the speed at which they reached their targets; yet there is no danger of their leaving the market.

"Building societies are in a better position to attract deposits at a time of low interest rates, and are competing harder on the advances side. The banks will nevertheless have more than quadrupled their outstanding mortgage advances in only three years, and clearly intend to remain a major force in the market."

This is the view of Mr Christopher Johnson, Lloyds Bank's economist. But he believes that the banks' share will fluctuate with changing monetary conditions.

Both the banks and the building societies are continuing to offer new products even though the battle over mortgages has ebbed. The banks are under constant scrutiny and pressure by the Government, which can introduce the threat of taxation. At the same time, world recession and the international debt problems of developing countries are creating financial pressures. The banks are seeking both to offer services for which they can charge fees, and to attract money on which they can arbitrage a return.

Housing continues to be a centre of profit as it is the major source of capital outlay for the individual. The banks are exploring the idea of providing one-stop-shopping – from house selection through to finance for purchase of the building and for renovation and furnishing – taking advantage of their greater flexibility on lending.

Midland has bought a 35 per cent stake in an estate agency that operates in the North and the Midlands. National Westminster has become involved with the Team Association, which markets for a chain of independent estate agents. Lloyds Bank was the first into this area, setting up Black Horse Agencies last May.

In their search for new products, the building societies and the banks are even trying tentative liaisons in the market place – a reflection of the radical thinking going on in both groups.

Last month Nottingham Building Society and the Bank of Scotland, in conjuction with British Telecom, announced a computerized home banking and shopping service. Homelink customers will be able to check their building society and bank accounts on a terminal screen, and transfer funds, pay bills and order goods with a range of suppliers as well as book holidays and order travellers' cheques from Thomas Cook.

Abbey National has a link with the Co-op Bank, which will provide a clearing service for the Abbey's Cheque-Save scheme: the lack of access to a central clearing system has greatly inhibited the building societies' entry into the cheque business.

Midland Bank and the Nationwide, and National Westminster and the National & Provincial Building Society have joined forces to issue Access credit cards to the building society's customers.

It remains to be seen how far the societies will pursue these avenues towards expansion into banking.

As to the banks, they may not be as large in the mortgage business as they seem – not all the money raised this way from bank mortgages went on housing – but they are undoubtedly here to stay. It should not be forgotten that this is not entirely a new market for them.

Sally White



Marriage of convenience: a link between the Co-op Bank and Abbey National

HOME LOANS 1981 – 1983

Mortgage advances, net of repayment £bn: Percentages: after number, market share: below number, increases in outstandings

	Monetary[1] Sector	Building Societies	Others[2]	Total
Outstanding end–1980	3.0 (6%)	42.7 (82%)	6.6 (12%)	52.3 (100%)
Increase in: 1981	+2.7 (27%) (+90%)	+6.3 (64%) (+15%)	+0.8 (9%) (+12%)	+9.8 (100%) (+19%)
1982	+4.3 (33%) (+75%)	+7.5 (58%) (+15%)	+1.2 (9%) (+16%)	+13.0 (100%) (+21%)
1983	+3.0 (21%) (+30%)	+10.0 (70%) (+18%)	+1.3 (9%) (+15%)	+14.3 (100%) (+19%)
Outstanding end – 1983	13.0 (15%)	66.5 (74%)	9.9 (11%)	89.4 (100%)

1982: estimate based on first nine months. 1983: Lloyds Bank forecast. 1 Banks and TSB. 2 Local authorities, insurance companies, etc. Source: Financial Statistics.

SOCIETIES

Breaking down the traditional role



Mr Richard Weir: "The sad thing is that the vast majority of members don't seem interested in exercising their rights."

Building societies should be the most democratic of our financial institutions. They describe savers as members and invite them to attend annual general meetings. In theory members can vote in, or out, any main board director of a society and, in theory, get themselves elected.

But according to Mr Richard Weir, secretary general of the Building Societies Association: "The mechanism for ordinary members to get elected to the board of a building society is already there – the sad thing is that the vast majority of members don't seem interested in exercising their rights. There is a certain amount of apathy on the part of members."

What Mr Weir says is correct but it will cut little ice with that old campaigner Mr Paul Twyman, the civil servant economist, who has been the scourge of the Anglia Building Society since 1978. Mr Twyman campaigned against the Anglia's merger with the Hastings and Thanet Building Society, but since its takeover of the London and South England he has been invited onto the enlarged Anglia board.

Despite what the societies may say it is rare for a "commoner" to battle his way onto the board of a leading financial institution. Most people are too afraid to take on the might of an established board which is often stuffed to the gills with many well known names from the world of industry and business.

Another member who is prepared to fight it out with his society is the Barnstaple solicitor Mr Christopher Punt. He is doing battle with the Nationwide as part of his attempt to get onto the institution's board.

Mr Twyman and Mr Punt have done their best to shatter the cosy existence of the building society movement which, until the last five years or so, had virtually gone its own way for the past 200 years.

It is, perhaps, only since the first real house price boom of 1972-3 that the public at large began to question the role of building societies and their attitudes to lending.

A combination of soaring inflation and government legislation pushed more and more young people into the home-owning market. Gone were the days when a young couple would save for years to buy a new house when they married. Today's young wanted a home now – and they were not prepared to wait for it.

Suddenly there was a scramble to buy property – any type of property. And during the mid 1970s the societies showed their true colours: they were only in the business of lending money for the purchase of "respectable" homes in "respectable" locations. Allegations of the so-called red-lining made national news and word spread among young buyers that such and such a society would not lend on conversions and another would not touch flats above shops.

At the same time the movement itself was witnessing the biggest expansion it had ever known. Since 1976 the number of branches almost doubled to around 6,500 and its full-time staff increased by 50 per cent to 55,773 in 1981.

The movement became a major force within financial institutions but somehow building societies were regarded as being much closer to the public than banks have ever been. And the public felt societies should be answerable to the man in the street.

Yet despite the recent intrusion by the banks into their traditional home loans business the societies remain extremely resilient and resistant to change. Despite the reforms of the building societies constitution called for in the Spalding committee report which would allow the movement greater flexibility and a wider brief, they are at heart conservative.

Flamboyant gimmicks like cheque books and credit serve only as a smokescreen and were born out of competition with the banks. Building societies are in business to lend money for house-buying which is financed by attracting investors to save with them.

In the past five years building societies have undergone greater changes than probably in the past 100 years and it seems likely a radical departure from its traditional origins will happen during the remainder of this decade.

B.P.

STC's freedom from US starts expansion drive

Thousands of new jobs could be created if businessmen were alive to the opportunities which will arise from new technology, according to Sir Kenneth Corfield, chairman of Standard Telephones and Cables, the electricals group.

He is convinced that Britain is on the verge of a potentially enormous turnround if companies take advantage of the opportunities which will arise from developing and managing new technology. "The tragedy is that many businessmen do not know where to look to create the new jobs," Sir Kenneth says.

Freed from the shackles of its former American parent company, International Telephone and Telegraph, (ITT), which effectively relinquished control of STC after a share sale last autumn, Sir Kenneth is determined to make sure that STC does make the most of these opportunities. He sees his role as that of an "ideas man" and "motivator" who can spot those opportunities which can be best exploited by the STC group.

His first task was to embark on a huge restructuring of the STC group, by decentralizing its operations into six main divisions. He puts the final touches to the reorganization programme in September when the sixth division, STC Technology, is formally established. The new division will embrace ST Laboratories, and the group's new product development and factory automation systems businesses.

The other key groupings will centre around telecommunications, including defence; international communications; component distribution; business systems and International Aeradio, which was bought from British Airways for £60m last month.

Traditionally, STC has concentrated on developing and selling ITT technology in Britain while building up strong telecommunications and cable systems businesses of its own. However, in its centenary year STC is no longer faced with the constraints of being owned by a US parent. Now the aim is to expand rapidly as an international high technology company.

The furious pace of change envisaged by Sir Kenneth makes recent bullish profits forecasts by brokers look positively bearish. Analysts are looking for pretax profits this year of about £90m against last year's £64.3m and £120m next year.



Corfield: man of ideas, spotter of opportunities

From what Sir Kenneth says the sky is almost the limit. STC's turnover from defence businesses alone is growing at the rate of 30 per cent a year. One contract for radiation proof optical fibres which could go to STC if a pilot study is successfully completed could be worth £300m to dwarf last year's £60m of defence sales across the group.

STC has also been quietly building its optical fibre manufacturing capacity so it is ready to take advantage of the anticipated boom in demand as Britain is recabled for the information technology revolution. "BICC talks about its new optical fibre facilities but it hasn't built them yet", Sir Kenneth says.

STC already has 25,000km of capacity and is building towards capacity of 50,000km a year even though demand is at present languishing in the region of 5,000km a year.

Sir Kenneth's lateral thinking also means that STC is now a front runner in another industry of the future, the manufacture of solid state laser systems. "We are as advanced as anybody in Europe in this field," he says.

The rapid growth generated internally will be complemented by a continuing programme of acquisition of high technology businesses which fit STC's ambitions. At present the group is poorly represented overseas where its interests were previously handled by ITT. STC was also obliged to refrain from competing directly with ITT businesses throughout the world.

The process of acquisition began when STC announced the purchase of International Aeradio, the British Airways, high technology and communications subsidiary, for £60m last month. In Sir Kenneth's book IAL represented an almost identikit STC purchase. The company has a strong high technology base, employs 4,500 highly skilled people and has a strong overseas presence.

Future acquisitions will be in the same mould – either strong in high technology or overseas representation and with a minimum turnover of £10m. "We are extremely unlikely to move into biotechnology in a big way but we will be in advanced electronics technology and software technology," he says.

But Sir Kenneth does not want to be seen as a stock market predator. "We want to be wanted" he explains. For this reason it is unlikely that STC will use its cash reserves which are replenished day by day from a crop of cash-generating businesses to launch an unwanted bid for a rival electronics company.

However, there will be opportunities for acquisition if Sir Kenneth's theory about a secondary wave of collapses in British industry is proved correct. He speaks with conviction – and as a director of Midland Bank – when he warns that a second wave of companies will collapse once the recession ends, not because of poor housekeeping, but because there is no demand for their products. Many of these companies will have high technology divisions which could be of interest to STC, he suggests.

All this means that the STC that Sir Kenneth hands over when he retires as chairman in five years will be vastly different from the organization he inherited when he joined the company from ITT in the early 1970s.

He has already begun the search for a successor as chief executive of the company and plans to relinquish those responsibilities in two years time if he can find the right person.

The priority when Sir Kenneth joined the company was to eliminate heavy losses particularly in its defence business. His draconian solution was to pull out of defence completely where STC was constantly over running on costs and had weaker contacts at the Ministry of Defence than its rivals, partly because of STC's American parentage.

And despite the fact that STC had been in Britain since 1883 Sir Kenneth was to be dogged time and time again by the stigma of ITT's ownership when tendering for government contracts. The most recent example came when STC's rivals launched what he described as an "overt and convert" campaign against STC over the allocation of work for the System X advanced electronic telephone exchange. In the autumn of last year British Telecom decided to concentrate production of the exchange with GEC and Plessey.

Critics billed the decision as a blow to STC's fortunes, but Sir Kenneth counters by saying that the decision could be a blessing in disguise. Orders won from British Telecom for traditional TXE4A exchanges as compensation for the loss of the System X contract could be worth nearly £1,000m by the end of the decade if there are any further delays in introducing System X.

The only tie with ITT these days stems from a 20 year agreement to share and invest in new ITT technology and the influence of three ITT nominated directors on the 15-man STC board.

It is this new-found freedom and the more flexible structure for the group which will provide the basis for future expansion.

Andrew Cornelius

Economic notebook

'Protection' that spells disaster

There is more cant talked today about free trade than lmost any other subject. Basically, we are all in favour of it, but we are all undermining it.

Take the news that American unions and congressmen are ganging up to prevent British Steel exporting slab steel from Ravenscraig to be finished in the United States. They want swingeing new tariffs.

You can see their point. BSC's Mr Ian MacGregor has apparently found a way round last year's US/EEC steel quota agreements. But these were hashed up after the US threatened to impose prohibitive taxes on imports from European state enterprises on the somewhat idealogical ground that any losses met by the state were subsidies.

It is right to comdemn these American pressures, part of a general protectionist drive. But at least there is little compelling economic reason why there should be a regular trade exporting European crude steel across the Atlantic.

Back at home, the Severn-Trent Water Authority is planning to drain 6,00 acres of water meadows in Leicestershire at a cost of £66.4m of public money. If successful, it could raise wheat output by 5,000 tonnes a year. At the same time, President Reagan is paying American farmers large sums to keep good wheat land fallow to ease the American grain surplus. Yet, according to a recent Commonwealth Secretariat study, the EEC producers price of wheat has been averaging almost twice the American level. If it were not for hefty protection through the Common Agricultural Policy, we should be growing less wheat, not more. And our landscape and finances would probably be better for it.

Parliamentary critic Mr Richard Body rightly points out that EEC farm policies, not least on milk and butter, lead to some of the worst and most endemic instances of dumping in the world.

It is the same story with sugar. We have dramatically expanded a barely economic beet industry at the expense of poor tropical countries so that we can, with rare exceptions, pay more for sugar than we need. Regimes to steady agricultural prices and output are one thing. Outrageous protection is another.

The only real excuse is the strategic desire for self-sufficiency, which hardly sounds convincing for countries eager to tie themselves to cheap Russian gas supplies.

The economics of Japanese agriculture and protection are even more bizarre than ours. Naturally, leading Japanese industrialists are only too happy to sacrifice local orange-growers to deflect threats from the US to their own export trade.

That might help the supposed imbalances in US/Japanese trade, but offers little possibilities for Europe. Indeed the idea that bilateral trade should be in balance is absurd in a complex world free trade system. Yet this is now the peg on which Europe hangs protection against Japan.

So-called voluntary agreements, whereby free enterprise countries use state deals or industry cartels to by-pass the market, already cover a long list of goods as well as cars. In the car trade itself, their main effect in Britain is to raise prices cut consumption and divert the import trade to other EEC countries.

The EEC has recently negotiated a whole new list with the Japanese government to limit imports of, among other things light commercial vehicles, advanced machine tools, fork-lift trucks motor cycles and watches. The most notorious item was video recorders, where the Japanese were required to raise prices by £100 a time and reserve a share of the market for machines made in this country but these are included in the Japanese quota, so Britain is a party to protection against its own workers.

These things do no good. The multi-fibre agreement, set up in 1974 as a temporary measure to allow old textile industries to adjust, has simply turned into ever-tighter curbs, even reductions, on imports from developing Far East countries, and has left our own industry in a worse mess than before as a new queue of yet cheaper producers undermines Hong Kong and Korea.

We are gradually converting the world into trading blocks in particular building barriers against the Far East. So much for free trade.

Graham Searjeant

EQUESTRIANISM: BADMINTON HORSE TRIALS

Looking for horses that pack Olympic power

By Jenny MacArthur

The world champion, Lucinda Green, heads the 71 starters in the Badminton Horse Trials which begin today. Whitbread, the sponsors, have considerably increased the prize-money and this year's winner of the Whitbread Trophy will receive £5,000 (an increase of £2,000).

Althouh Badminton is the main trial for the European Championships in Switzerland in August the selectors will also have the Los Angeles Olympics firmly in their sights. They will be looking particularly for experienced riders on up-and-coming horses which should be at their peak by July.

Mrs Green is aiming for her fifth Badminton win and her chances of achieving it look good. She has two rides, Regal Realm, her world champion partner, and Beagle Bay, now aged 13, on whom she won Burghley last September, Regal Realm is the more consistent of the two but Beagle Bay on form is as good as any. Last year they were seventh and eighth respectively.

Rachel Bayliss and Virginia Holgate, Mrs Green's team colleagues at the world championships in Luhmuhlen, look strong contenders. It will probably be the last time Miss Bayliss attempts Badminton on her courageous Mystic Minstrel as she is hoping to ease him more towards dressage, a discipline at which they excel. They were third last year and if victory came their way this time it would be a fitting tribute to a great partnership.

The selectors have told Miss Holgate that there is no need to run her championship ride, Priceless, at Badminton. Instead she is riding Night Cap, who at 10 is a more than competent second string.

The fourth member of last year's championship team, Richard Meade, is in the unusual position of having no horse to ride. Speculator III, on whom he won the trials last year, has been retired at the age of 15 and Kilcashel, his championship horse, who was also not required by th selectors to run, has been hobdayed. Meade has completed Badminton on 15 occasions and won twice.

Clarissa Strachan and Delphy Kingfisher look in good form after their victory at Brigstock. They will be keen to improve last year's performance when Delphy Kingfisher did not appear to be jumping well from the start and was retired after a fall at the Pig Sty. Diana Clapham is riding the consistant Windjammer on which she represented Britain as an individual at Luhmuhlen.

Captain Mark Phillips is, like Mrs Green, hoping for a record fifth win. He has only one ride – Classic Lines, the horse which was shortlisted for last year's world championships but, owing to a virus, was unable to be ready in time. Classic Lines, at nine, is one of the younger horses in the field who is still improving. The last time Captain Phillips won Badminton was in 1981 on Lincoln, who will not run this time because he has sprained a tendon..

Another top horse missing through injury is Ryan's Cross, last year's Burghley winner. His rider, Richard Walker, the youngest ever winner of Badminton, will not be riding this year.

Lorna Clarke and Lizzie Purbrick can neveer be discounted. The former is ridding Danville, a 12-year-old bay on whom she won her class at Brigstock. Mrs Clarke has won Burghley twice (the first time in 1968) but the Whitbread Trophy has eluded her. Mrs Purbrick is in the happy position of having two good rides, Big Fry and Frederick the Great. The former is another 10-year-old who shows great promise.

Hugh Thomas looks set for a good outing on his sister-in-law Helen Butler's Merganser II. Thomas was tempted out of "retirement" to ride this bold horse after Mrs Butler had a bad fall at Goodwood last year. Although he made his return to eventing "just for fun", the partnership is one to be reckoned with. Merganser was fourth in 1980.

One rider the selectors will be particularly dissappointed to miss is Ginny Strawson,the European young riders' champion and one of Britain's brightest hopes for the future. Both her good horses, Minsmore and Sparrowhawk, are sidelined until the autumn. Of the younger riders, Karen Straker and Running Bear, the European junior champions, and Maureen Piggott on Hong Kong Discoverer, are ones to watch, as is Fiona Moore, who has two good horses in Kilgowan Lad and Squires Holt.

The main threat from the 10 foreign riders comes from America, represented by Kim Walnes on The Gray Goose, the bronze medal winners at Luhmuhlen, and Torrance Watkins Fleischmann, whose Southern Comfort won at Badminton in 1980 when ridden by Mark Todd, of New Zealand. David Green, riding Mairangi Bay for Australia, will be a keen contender. They were sixth last year.

Despite the need to try out possible Olympic combinations, this year's course is not more severe than usual. "On the contrary," Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Weldon, the trials director and course designer, says. "If a competitor picks all the easier but more time-consuming alternatives it is less demanding than usual, but there will be plenty of opportunity for riders to demonstrate their skill and courage."

The Pig Sty fence, which caused some trouble last year, remains but because the course is run the opposite way this time (clockwise) the big spread comes first. One of the most impressive of the new fences is the New Moon (fence 12) at the bottom of the crooked S slope. "It is," the director says. "A fence where fortune will favour the bold".

For the first time four fences have been constructed for commercial reasons with the idea of focusing people's attention on three worthy causes. They are fence 7 (the British International Equestrian Fund), fence 18 (the British Field Sports Society), and fences 21 and 22 (the Grand National appeal).

The BIEF need money to go towards sending Britain's riders to the Olympics and the BFSS require funds to help them in their fight to counter the political threat to hunting. The Grand National Appeal has to reach a target of £4m. All three are causes close to the Duke of Beaufort's heart.



Mrs Green and Killaire splash to victory in 1979

SQUASH RACKETS

Jahangir may be severely tested

By Richard Eaton

Cumulative ripples of optimism have been spreading through this year's British Open championships sponsored by Davies and Tate at the Derby Assembly Rooms. The dramatically designed hall is the most appropriate yet seen for professional squash, and the one-way viewing Perspex is another in a series of court improvements. In today's finals, Lisa Opie will be trying to become the first home player in 22 years to bring the women's title back from Australia.

Too much is probably being hoped for too soon. Although the attendances have generally been larger than last year, the steep-raked seats were disappointingly half empty for Tuesday's semi-finals. The court has become smudged since it was first unveiled at Chichester three weeks ago, and there are no clear reasons either why Miss Opie should do better than in last year's final when she creditably lost 3-1 to Vicki Cardwell, the holder.

Indeed, it is possible the men's final between the other holder, Jahangir Khan, and Gamal Awad, of Egypt, may be at least as well contested. The steady improvement which the smallest and fastest man on the circuit has made since being supplemented by the brains of Jonah Barrington as his adviser, may now be presenting Jahangir with a genuinely testing rival for the first time.

Roshan's famous cousin, Hashim, won the vintage event for the sixth time by beating Trevor Millican, a Queenslander goat farmer, in five fascinating games; Ken Hiscoe, one of the original four touring professionals, won the veterans, and today Barrington tries to win the over-35 final against Ahmed Safwat of Egypt.

Barrington's win, at the age of 42, against another Egyptian, Ali Aziz, still the world's number 16, was arguably Tuesday night's most attractive match.

The chances of success of Miss Opie, the other home player trying for a title, depend absolutely on her ability to produce her most fluent and attractive strokes at the right moment. Her opponent, Mrs Cardwell, remains one of the most athletic women the game has ever seen, and Miss Opie, though claiming to be fitter than last year, is unlikely to survive a game of attrition.

She has, however, arranged for a celebration party at her Mottingham home, as a going away present for her rival. But the likelihood is the Australian will finish her last British Open with her title intact, and the party will be a pleasant way of drowning British sorrow.

RESULTS: Men's semi-final: J Khan (Pak) beat Q Zaman (Pak), 9-6, 9-6, 9-2. Women's semi-final: V Cardwell (Aus) beat M le Moignan GB), 9-1, 9-2, 9-10, 9-3.

CRICKET

Test players get pay rise to £1,500

England's Test cricketers are to have a pay rise this summer. Cornhill, the Test sponsors, announced in London yesterday that the match fee would rise by £100 to £1,500 for the four Tests against New Zealand this summer. Bob Willis, or his successor as England's captain, will also receive a boost, from £1,610 per game to £1,725.

Cornhill are also changing the prize-money available. In the past only the England team were eligible for win bonuses. This summer £5,000 will be awarded for each Test won by either England or New Zealand, but there will be no prize money for winning the series.

Other increases announced were: payment to England's 12th man up from £490 to £525; umpires' match fee £1,125 (from £1,050); player of the match £500 (£350) and player of the series £1,000 (£700).

The rises were revealed at the Cafe Royal, London, where Willis received a cheque for £1,750 from Cornhill as a bonus for winning the fourth Test against Australia at Melbourne by three runs just after Christmas.

There were also cheques of £450 for David Gower, vice-captain, Derek Randall and 21 year-old Norman Cowans, the Middlesex fast bowler, after being named Cornhill's three English players of the winter tour.

The choice of Gower, who scored 441 Test runs and three one-day centuries in the World Series Cup, and Randall, who topped England's Test averages with 365 runs at 45.62 and fielded brilliantly, were hardly surprising.

Cowans, who generally had a disappointing winter, was nominated by Willis and Doug Insole, the tour manager, "promise of things to come" and his match winning six for 77 in the Melbourne Test.

● Gloucestershire have drawn up a scheme to attract families and those out of work to home games this summer. For the price of two adult tickets the club will allow two children to watch John Player matches free. Those out of work will be allowed into the ground at half the normal price for all other county games except Saturdays.

● Sri Lanka will warm up for the Prudential World Cup by playing a combined Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire XI at reading on Thursday, May 26. Somerset will play at Kidmore End in Oxfordshire on Sunday, June 12, as part of the testimonial for Brian Rose, the captain.

● Yorkshire have signed a £25,000 sponsorship agreement with Servowarn, the gas central heating company.

Sri Lankan surprise

Colombo (Reuter) – Sri Lanka had a remarkable win over Australia here yesterday, beating them by two wickets in a 45-over match with five balls to spare. The Australian captain Greg Chappell, won the toss and decided to bat on an easy-paced wicket. But accurate bowling by the Sri Lankans restricted the Australians to 168 for nine wickets.

The Sri Lankans then pulled off a thrilling and unexpected triumph when they reached 169 for eight on the first ball of the last over. An opening partnership of 68 by Sidath Wettimuny (37) and Susil Fernando (31) set Sri Lanka on course for their first victory over the Australians in a one-day international. They then had a middle order batting collapse, with five wickets falling for 112 runs and it was left to the tail-enders.

The Australian fast bowler Dennis Lillee, recovering from a knee injury he suffered in Australia, bowled at half-pace and failed to take a wicket in his nine overs for 25 runs. The left arm spinner Tom Hogan was the most successful bowler for the visitors.

AUSTRALIA:

G M Wood b De Silva	50
S Smith c De Alwis b John	1
G N Yallop c De Alwis b Ranatunga	39
G S Chappel c De Alwis b John	11
D W Hookes c De Alwis b Ranatunga	0
A R Border b De Silva	10
R D Woolley c De Alwis b De Mel	16
T Hogan c Ratnayake b De Mel	27
D K Lillee run out	5
R M Hogg not out	0
Extras (lb-7 w-2)	9
Total (9 wkts)	168

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–15, 2–67, 3–103, 4–107, 5–109, 6–118, 7–144, 8–167, 9–168.

BOWLING: De Mel, 9-2-35-2; John, 9-1-33-2; Ratnayake, 9-1-44-0; Ranatunga, 9-1-26-2; De Silva 9-0-21-2.

SRI LANKA:

S Wettimuny b Hogan	37
S Fernando st Wooley b Hogan	31
R Dias lbw Chappell	5
D Mendis b Hogan	16
R Madugalle c Smith b Maguire	9
A Ranatunga c Hogan b Hogg	10
A De Mel c Wooley b Maguire	27
S De Silva not out	15
G De Alwis b Hogg	6
R Ratnayake not out	0
Extras (lb5, nb3, w5)	13
Total (8 wkts)	169

John did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–71, 2–82, 3–82, 4–102, 5–112, 6–139, 7–157, 8–168.

BOWLING: R Hogg, 8-0-40-2; J Maguire, 8.1-0-43-2; D Lillee, 9-0-25-0, G Chappell, 9-2-21-1, T Hogan, 9-1-27-3.

BOXING

McGuigan praised

Vernon Penprase, who lost the vacant British featherweight title fight to Barry McGuigan on Tuesday night, believes the talented Irishman will win the world title, an opinion backed by John Stracey, the former welterweight champion.

Stracey seemed surprised by 22-year-old McGuigan's consistent quality as he floored Penprase twice on his way to victory with ten seconds of the second round remaining at the Ulster Hall, Belfast. Stracey said: "All McGuigan wants is a bit more experience."

McGuigan's obvious target now is the European title held by the Italian Loris Stecca, but McGuigan's manager, Mr Barney Eastwood, is cautious on this subject. He knows that Belfast could be outbid by the Italians for such a contest, and he also knows that decisions are not easy to win in Italy.

Penrase, aged 24, from Devonport, promptly retired from the ring after his crushing defeat by the man from the Border town of Clones. It was the first time Penprase had been stopped, amateur or professional, and when he quietly announced his decision in the dressing room he was fulfilling a promise he made to himself when he set out 11 years ago.

"As soon as the referee stopped it, that was it," he said. "I said I would give up the first time I was stopped or knocked out. I have reached as far as I am going and it is just a mug's game if you stay on after that. I owe to my wife and children to retire."

By contrast McGuigan can look forward to a glittering career. He hurt Penprase with the first punch of the fight, a left jab, and continued to hurt him every time he landed. The end came when a right cross caught Penprase flush on the chin and he went down in a heap.

IN BRIEF

RUGBY LEAGUE: Great Britain yesterday announced their 26-strong amateur under-19 squad to tour New Zealand this summer. The party leaves on July 2 and returns on August 2.

SQUAD: A Bailey (Wigan St Patrick's), A Rippon (Crosfields, Warrington), J Dalton (Hensingham), I Mersh (Wigan St Patrick's), G Schofield (Hunslet Parkside), W Ennis (Kells), M Lord (Oldham St Annes), D Creasser (Hunslet Parkside), B Tomlinson (Kells), D Fox (St John Fisher, Dewsbury), M Smith (Kells), S Durham (Eastmoor), P Dalton (Oldham St Annes), S McCallion (Moldgreen, Huddersfield), F Johnston (Kells), A Melling (Oldham St Annes), G Divorty (Heworth, York), M Roberts), M Roberts (Oldham St Annes), R Eyres (Widnes Tigers), J Allen (Halton Hornets, Widnes), A Sullivan, C Gallagher (both Wigan St Patrick's), A Burgess (Red Hill, Castleford), M Ragan (Hunslet Parkside). Stand-by reserves: P Morris (Lock Lane, Castleford), M Rice (Halton Hornets, (P Hankinson (Pilkintons St Helens), R Powell, D Healey (both St John Fisher), G Heatherington (Kells), G Wilkinson (Hull).

TENNIS: Angel Giminez of Spain, the 1980 title winner, and Peru's Pablo Arraya have both been "wild-carded" into next week's Bournemouth tournament, sponsored by State Express. The third wild card place will be given to a British player to be nominated by the team manager Paul Hutchins.

TENNIS

US money soars

New York (Reuter) – A record $2m will be offered at the United States Open championships from August 30 to September 11. Last year the purse was $1.5m. The increase is 32 per cent. The men's and women's singles winners will receive $120,000, compared with $90,000 last year.

Rex Bellamy writes: The total of $2,001,000 (£1,290,968 converted at 1.55) consists of £1,165,161 in prize-money and combined additional payments of £125,806 to the grand prix bonus pool and the Association of Tennis Professionals. The singles events receive £412,903 each, the doubles £103,226 each, the mixed doubles £32,258. The men's qualifying competition carries £41,290, the women's £20,645 and the senior events £38,710.

● Carling Bassett, a 15-year-old Canadian, beat the sixth seed, Virginia Ruzici, of Romania, in the second round of the WTA championship here. Miss Bassett, who beat the South African, Rosalyn Fairbanks, in the Hilton Head Island tournament last week before losing to West Germany's Bettina Bunge, won 6–3, 7–6.

AMELIA ISLAND, Florida: WTA Championships, first round (US unless stated): M L Piatek bt F Raschiatore, 6–1, 4–6, 6–1; E Buderavo (Cz) bt C Vanier (Fr), 6–4, 7–6; B Gadusek bt C Monteiro (Br), 6–3, 6–3; A Leand bt R Tomanova (Cz) 5–7, 6–2, 6–1; C Benjain bt J Kitch, 7–5; 6–3; Y Vermaak (SA) bt S Simmonds (It), 6–0, 6–1; I Madruga-Osses (Arg) bt A Fernandez, 6–1, 6–1; E Pfaff (WG) bt P Delhees (Switz), 6–2, 6–2; S Barder (GB) bt B Norton, 7–6, 7–6; A Houlton bt L Bonder, 5–7, 6–2, 7–5; R Reggi (It) bt S Mascarin, 5–7, 6–3, 6–2. Second round: H Mandlikova (Cz) bt K Horvath, 6–4, 6–4; C Kohde (WG) bt M Jausovec (Yugo), 6–4, 5–7, 6–4; K Rinaldi bt C Tavier (Fr) 7–5, 6–3; B Bunge (WG) bt L Allen, 6–1, 6–1; C Bassett (Can) bt V Ruzici (Rom), 6–3, 7–6; E Cawley (Aus) bt P Vasquez (Peru), 3–6, 6–4, 6–3

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina: WCT tournament, first round (US unless stated): B Teacher bt S Denton, 6-4, 6-2, 7-6.

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TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Newcastle v Everton (7.0); Sheffield Wednesday v Leeds (7.0); Stoke City v Coventry (7.0). Second division: Barnsley v Burnley (7.0); Middlesborough v Oldham (6.30); Preston v Chesterfield (7.0).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Fulham v Luton (2.0); Millwall v Tottenham (2.0).
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bognor Regis v Varking; Slough v Sutton United.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Ruislip Manor v Harefield (6.15).

RUGBY LEAGUE

FIRST DIVISION: Halifax v Castleford.
SECOND DIVISION: Rochdale Hornets v Dewsbury; Fulham v Huddersfield (at Widnes).

OTHER SPORTS

GOLF: Father and Son foursomes tournament (at West Hill).
RACKETS: (Open Singles (at Queen's Club).
SQUASH RACKETS: British Open Finals (at Assembly Rooms, Derby.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]					

Insurance Bonds and Funds

[illegible]

FOOTBALL: INJURY WORRY FOR ENGLAND WINGER

Coppell may miss rest of season

By Simon O'Hagan

The doubts about the long-term fitness of Steve Coppell, the Manchester United and England winger, resurfaced yesterday with the news that the knee injury which has troubled him since the World Cup almost a year ago could keep him out of action for the rest of the season.

Coppell is already out of the FA Cup semi-final on Saturday between United and Arsenal. Now he will probably miss the final on May 21, should United reach it. An exploratory operation on the knee this week should reveal the extent of the damage, although if the length of time he has been troubled by it is anything to go by, the outcome could be serious.

The problem began before England played what turned out to be their last match in Spain, against the hosts. Coppell's swollen knee ruled him out of th game, but it was not until the start of this season, by when he had still not recovered, that the potential seriousness of the injury became apparent. Since returning to the United side he has looked as quick and mobile as ever and he and his manager, Ron Atkinson, were convinced his recovery was complete. Now they cannot be so sure.

Atkinson, it seems, is to be denied a full-strength squad for the Arsenal game after all. At various stages of the season he has been beset by injuries to Wilkins, Moran and Robson, but with Robson's much-heralded return to the side on Saturday after his ankle trouble, the reshuffling appeared to be over.

Still, spare a thought for Luton Town. Their ambition –, mere survival in the first division – may be humbler than United's, but the crop of injuries which afflicted them yesterday will be just as damaging. Four men queued up for the treatment table, a heavy price to pay for the 3-1 win over Birmingham on Tuesday which did so much to ease their plight at the foot of the table.

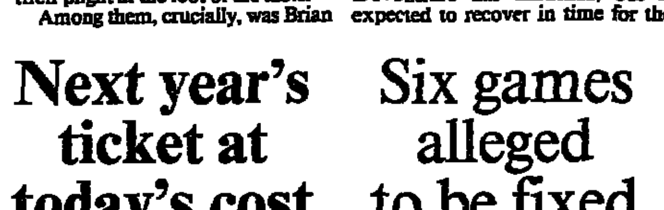
Among them, crucially, was Brian Stein, the club's leading scorer this season and only just back in the side after two months of injury. Both he and Antic have ankle trouble, Hill a bruised thigh and Money an Achilles tendon injury. None is certain of playing at Notts County on Saturday.

Joe Gallagher, the West Ham United defender, may undergo a cartilage operation after being injured during a reserve game on Tuesday. If he does, he will miss the rest of the season. His team-mate Devonshire has influenza, but is expected to recover in time for the match against Manchester City on Saturday. Also in line for a return is Mark Dennis, the Birmingham City defender. His suspension has kept him well out of things; he missed the match at Luton and the 4-0 defeat at home to Norwich City.

● Southampton will have their first capacity crowd of the season for the visit of Liverpool on Saturday. The all-ticket game at The Dell is a 25,000 sell-out. The previous best of 22,025 was against Arsenal on December 28.



Stein: doubts.



Next year's ticket at today's cost

Heart of Midlothian hope to wipe out a £32,000 debt by the end of this month. The Scottish first division club owe Dundee United £22,000 for the transfer of Willie Pettigrew and Celtic £10,000 for Roddie McDonald. They have devised a scheme in which season tickets for 1983-84 are available at this year's prices.

With Hearts poised to return to the premier division next season, that represents a saving of about £32 to the customers. Wallace Mercer, the club's chairman, said: "Supporters have until the end of the month to put down the money. If they buy a season ticket now it will cost £44 whereas by next autumn it will probably be around £75.

"We on the board have shown our intentions to keep young talent at the club by arranging new contracts for five of our brightest prospects. Now the fans and shareholders must make their gesture."

Six games alleged to be fixed

Rome (AFP) – Claims that the Italian League first division clash between Internazionale and Genoa on March 27 was fixed has led to similar claims about five other matches last month. The Italian FA are inquiring into allegations over the match at Genoa on which an FA employee is said to have bet $20,000.

Last night's results

SECOND DIVISION: Derby County 1, Charlton Athletic 1.
SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Albion Rovers 2, Cowdenbeath 0; Meadowbank Thistle 1, Stranraer 0.

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Bridgend 25 Cross Keys 4; Bristol 46 Exeter 10; Ebbw Vale 9 Maesteg 7; Newport 7 Pontypool 28; Wasps 12 London Welsh 16; Glamorgan Wanderers 16 Newbridge 26.

RUGBY LEAGUE

FIRST DIVISION: Bradford Northern 28 Workington 3; Carlisle 8 Warrington 33; Featherstone Rovers 9 Wigan 8; Leeds 5 Hull 20.
SECOND DIVISION: Hunslet 11 Swinton 21; York 26 Huyton 5.

Alf Grey to referee the Cup Final

Alf Grey, from Great Yarmouth, will referee the FA Cup Final at Wembley on May 21. Mr Grey, who has been on the FIFA panel since 1977, will be officiating at Wembley for the fifth time.

He was senior linesman for the 1972 FA Amateur Trophy Final and the 1981 Charity Shield game.

He has been on the Football League list since 1972, having started refereeing in Norfolk in 1960. This will be his final season as a senior official because he will have reached the retiring age before the start of the 1983-84 season.

His linesmen at Wembley will be Colin Downey, from Hounslow, and John Pardo, from Kidderminster. John Connock, of Bristol, is reserve linesman.

Brian Daniels, from Essex, will referee the FA Vase Final between Halesowen Town and VS Rugby at Wembley on April 30. Brian Hill, from Kettering, will take charge of the FA Trophy Final at Wembley on May 14.

A blurred picture on the public's right to view

DAVID MILLER

Imagine the reaction if a member of Parliament rose in the House to state that such was the popularity of roast pork among ordinary people – that is, nearly everyone who does not keep a piglet or two in the back garden – the price should be artificially maintained in the shops at one quarter of its proper commercial value.

You would suppose, and you would be right, that all those pig breeders among Mrs T's back benchers (and there are not a few) would shout "down with ordinary people and up with the price", supported no doubt by their rural Liberal members.

Yet there was no such reaction the other day – indeed, I think I heard the yawn in Hertfordshire – when a Tory member demanded that football must not be allowed to disappear from our television screens, no matter what, his inference being that there was some kind of electronic public right of way at Anfield or Highbury, never mind that the wages have to be paid.

Now you and I and anyone in football with any sense – at the last count they could all comfortably meet in a minibus – know that the more that football is televised, the less poeple will be persuaded to leave their comfortable homes, park their cars a mile from the ground, run the gauntlet of Apache teenagers, pay high prices for often low entertainment and just make it back home to a habitable loo before their bladder burst.

It is symptomatic of the confused state of the game that *within days of the publication* of the Chester Report Mk II a dispute which could break up the Football League has broken out over televised soccer – which is not even mentioned in the report.

It can hardly be denied that the contract with BBC/ITV which expires at the end of this season, the projected two-year improved offer of £5.3m and the rival Telejector bid of £28m are all a nonsense for the leading clubs whose matches form the staple screen diet.

If there is any good likely to come out of the dispute it is that, in conjunction with the probable rejection of much of even the latest milk-and-water Chester recommendations, the television issue will oblige the large clubs to break away from the Football League after 95 years and create the controversial but much to be desired super league of big city, financially viable teams.

The present BBC/ITV contract, divided by 92 clubs, is worth a mere £25,000 each per season. The £5.3m offer will push that up to £28,800 or £1,370 per home game. Each club, even in the fourth division, only needs to fill another few hundred seats per game to counterbalance that paltry sum, which the small clubs especially would, probably do *were there no television*. The Telejector offer is worth £43,480 per club per season, or £2,070 per home game, still insignificant.

Fantasy

The television issue precisely illustrates the absurd anachronism of a 92-club League in the circumstances of present commercial forces. The profit from television for the big clubs is not the share of the contract but the income from perimeter advertising which can be worth £100,000 per season. Although it is a press fantasy that Tottenham, Liverpool, Manchester United and Arsenal have formed an inner circle power group to oppose Telejector – and no such *allegiance has been formed* – it can be said with confidence that Telejector have no chance because perimeter advertising revenue would immediately drop to, say, £30,000 for an uncertain saloon bar audience who are probably playing darts or watching the stripper, anyway.

With only 13 first division clubs needed to block acceptance of Telejector, they will be united in opposing a loss of perhaps £70,000 a year, even if the eight third and fourth division votes, and possibly many second division, would *gladly be for Telejector's* additional £15,000 per club share of the contract.

The key to the BBC/ITV deal is for them to come up with two concessions: on shirt advertising and overseas sales. Acceptance of shirt advertising would increase the main sponsors' payment from around £150,000 a season to between £250,000 and £350,000, if West German experience is indicative. An aggressive renegotiation of overseas sales would vastly increase profits – Match of the *Day is screened around the* globe – whereas at the moment football authorities suspect television of doing trade-offs at way below the going rate: "you take our football match, we'll take your ice dancing".

But BBC/ITV do not want to get locked into a long contract with the Football League Ltd in case there is a breakaway by the top clubs.

There can be no doubt that what would be best for the game would be one match live, per channel per week, negotiated on a match-by-match basis, with an equal balance of screening among all first division clubs. Liverpool, say, could not afford to have their top four matches against Everton, Manchester United, Tottenham and Arsenal all screened live because it is on the basis of such matches that season tickets are sold.

Carve-up

Of course, the secon, third and fourth divisions do not want a television carve-up by the top clubs, but if only they could see sense they would recognize that it could rationalize their own existence. Promotion and relegation have no benefit to the first division – Eric Taylor, of Sheffield Wednesday, long ago said one down was enough – and has only permanently established in the first division two clubs in 20 years from the lower reaches, Ipswich and Southampton. The sooner we have a super league, the sooner we can have sensible finances and sensible tactics again.

GOLF

Torrance moves into the centre stage

Port el Kantaoui, Tunisia (Reuter) – Sam Torrance, of Scotland, leads the British challenge as the Professional Golfers Association European tour, which carries record prize money of £2.67 million, begins in the Tunisian Open here. The 29-year-old Ryder Cup international, who won the Spanish and Portuguese Open titles at the end of last season, finished third in the official prize money list last year behind Greg Norman of Australia and Britain's Sandy Lyle.

Both Lyle and Norman will miss this event along with the new United States Masters' champion Severiano Ballesteros, and Britain's Nick Faldo, who also competed in the final round at Augusta. Among the other leading contenders are Spain's Manuel Pinero, West Germany's Bernhard Langer and Britain's Gordon Brand junior and Ian Woosnam.

The par-72, 7,227-yard course beside the Mediterranean will present a stern test if the present high winds continue. After damage to the fairways by winter gales and flooding players will be allowed to clean and place their balls within one club's distance.

● The Korean Open, penultimate leg of the 1983 10-nation Asian circuit, begins in Seoul today with strong competition expected between Taiwanese and local players. The leading contenders for the first prize are the Taiwanese players Lu Hsi-Chuen, winner of the Philippines Open last February, Chen Tze-Ming, winner of the Thai Open last month and Hsu Sheng-San, last year's winner of the Asian circuit.



Torrance: faces tough test.

HOCKEY

Australians and Dutch strengthen their position

Kuala Lumpur (Reuter) – Australia and the Netherlands remained unbeaten in the 12-nation women's World Cup here yesterday and both appeared certain of playing in next week's semi finals. The Dutch wore down a defensive United States and scored the only goal 15 minutes from time to draw 1-1 against a determined Scotland.

With the other six-nation qualifying group taking a rest yesterday the Dutch and Australians moved into the lead in their group with five points each from three games, two points ahead of the United States. The top-seeded Dutch, who have won two of the past three world tournaments, broke a frustrating deadlock when their seasoned international, Fieke Boekhurst, scored from a penalty corner.

The Australians, who have looked the most impressive in the tournament's first four days, made a good recovery in a rain-hit second half to deny the Scots victory. Sharon Buchanan scored after a dazzling solo run by Sandra Pisani.

Scotland, who had given a hint of their quality with a draw against the Netherlands on Tuesday, could have won and will hope to keep their paint hopes of a semi-final place alive today when they take on Wales. The Welsh drew 1-1 with India in the third game yesterday. This keeps them both at the bottom of the table and all but buries their hopes of cup glory. India, the only Asian team in the tournament, must feel particularly disappointed after losing by the odd-goal to both Australia and the Netherlands in their opening matches. Shirley Morgan was on target for Wales.

The focus switches today to the other wide-open qualifying pool where rankings have lost all meaning. New Zealand, the sixth seeds who top the table with three points from two matches, play England in a vital game for the third seeds who failed to accept a host of chances in draws against Argentina and Canada.

GROUP A: Holland 1, United States 0; Wales 1, India 1; Scotland 1, Australia 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Australia	3	2	1	0	9	4	5
Netherlands	3	2	1	0	3	1	5
United Sates	3	1	1	1	4	2	3
Wales	3	0	2	1	3	7	2
Scotland	3	0	2	1	1	4	2
India	3	0	1	2	4	6	1
Group B							
Argentina	2	1	1	0	2	1	3
New Zealand	2	1	1	0	3	2	3
West Germany	2	1	0	1	2	1	2
England	2	0	2	0	2	2	2
Canada	2	0	1	1	2	3	1
Soviet Union	2	0	1	1	1	3	1

INTER CONTINENTAL CUP: Group A: Malysia 1, France 1. Group B: South Korea 1, Hongkong 0.

England's double success

England's schoolboys achieved a notable double yesterday by winning the home countries under-19 hockey championship in Dublin and the under-16 title at Swansea, Sydney Friskin writes. With no more than a point needed to clinch the under-19 title, England drew 1–1 with Ireland at the Pembroke Wanderers Club.

England scored first with a well-taken goal by Michael Baxter but Liam Canning equalized soon after for Ireland. England dominated the second half but failed to convert nine short corners, mainly because of some heroic defence by Ireland.

At Swansea, England defeated Wales 4–0 to finish with a total of 10 goals in two matches with none conceded in the under-16 event. With goals in the first half, from Robert Moulder and Mark Riley, England took a grip on the match and followed up with two goals by Andrew Bilson in the second half.

For Wales, who finished second, there was some compensation. Anthony Colclough one of their midfield players, was awarded the prize for the Player of the Tournament. Ireland did not field a side for the under-16 event.

UNDER-19: Wales 2, Scotland 4; England 1, Ireland 1. Final placings: 1, England, 5 points; 2, Scotland, 4; 3, Ireland, 2; 4, Wales, 1.
UNDER-16: *England 4, Wales 0. Final placings*: 1, England, 4 points; 2, Wales, 2; 3, Scotland, 0.

French players threaten to strike

Paris (AFP)–The French first division could be thrown into confusion if more than 500 players decide to strike in protest at the introductioof new restrictions on wages and transfers for the 1983-84 season.

The players will meet to consider strike action at their annual meeting on May 16 and if they come out in favour, the strike will hit the last three rounds of the first division season on May 20, May 24 and June 3. The two sections in the second division would also be hit with nearly professionals striking on May 21, the last day of their league season.

The strike threat follows last week's meeting of League clubs here when experimental measures to put a brake on the constant increase in players' wages and limit transfers were agreed for 1983-84.

Philippe Piat, the president of the *National Union of French Professional* Footballers, says the players could be led to strike for the first time since 1972 because the measures include no provisions for tax relief, as had been promised.

French football officials are waiting for a meeting with Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy with whom they are due to raise the point of tax relief and national insurance

Only three clubs went against the measures, which come into effect on July 1. Measures included a ruling that professionals in the first *division who earn less than £1,783* a month, the large majority, and are stil under contract will be entitled to an increase of only eight per cent.

TUESDAY NIGHT'S RESULTS

Liverpool one win away from league title

Liverpool will be certain of winning the first division championship if they beat Southampton at the Dell on Saturday. The inevitable was brought a little closer on Tuesday when Liverpool drew, somewhat uneasily, at Coventry. Their record at *Highfield Road* is less impressive than at many grounds they regularly travel to.

Bob Paisley, whose managerial career is set to reach its climax with another triumph by the club he has served so loyally, had to admit: "We got a point and that's all you can say."

England's midfield player Sammy Lee summed up the end of season strain when he said: "We just hope we can get the ball in the net at Southampton to settle the championship there."

Liverpool have won only once in ten trips to Coventry and the home side could have won if Whitton had taken his chances.



Lee: feeling the strain.

FIRST DIVISION: Coventry City 0, Liverpool 0; Luton Town 3, Birmingham City 1.
SECOND DIVISION: Oldham Athletic 3, Burnley 0.
THIRD DIVISION: Doncaster Rovers 0, Orient 3; Millwall 1, Bristol Rovers 1; Preston NE 1, Sheffield U 0.
FOURTH DIVISION: Colchester 1, Port Vale 2; Darlington 0, Blackpool 1.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bangor 2, Yeovil 2; Wealdstone 1, Enfield 3; Telford v Weymouth postponed. Bob Lord Trophy final, first leg: Runcorn 1, Scarborough 1.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Cup final, first leg: Wycombe Wanderers 0, Sutton United 1. *Premier division*: Harrow 4, Billericay 0; Hayes 1, Wokingham 0; Leatherhead 1, Bromley 5; Tooting and Mitcham 0, Hendon 0; Walthamstow Avenue 1, Barking 2; Woking 1, Croydon 2. First division: Boreham Wood 1, Maidenhead United 1; Farnborough 3, Lewes 1; Kingstonian 0, Cheshunt 0; Tilbury 2, Wembley 2; Walton and Hersham 3, St Albans 0; Worthing 1, Oxford City 0. Second division: Hemel Hempstead 0, Dorking 1; Letchworth Garden City 3, Ware 2; Windsor and Eton 5, Eastbourne United 0.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bedworth 0, AP Leamington 2; Stourbridge 1, Gravesend 1; Waterlooville 5, Addlestone and Weybridge 0. Midland division: Bromsgrove 0, Merthyr Tydfil 1; Dudley 5, Minehead 0; Redditch 1, Forest Green Rovers 6.
WESTERN LEAGUE: Clevedon 0, Liskeard Athletic 4.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Goole 0, King's Lynn 0; Marine 3, Burton 3; South Liverpool 0, Macclesfield 1; Witton 2, Workington 2.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Burnham 6, Edgware 1; Horley 3, Chertsey 3. League Cup, semi-final: Hoddesdon 0, Chalfont St Peter 3.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol Rovers 1, Brighton 1; Charlton 1, Arsenal 2; Chelsea 2, Queen's Park Rangers 4; Swindon 0, Millwall 0; West Ham 3, Watford 1.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Everton 5, Stoke 0; Sheffield Wednesday 1, Huddersfield 0. Second division: Bradford City 0, Rotherham 0; Chesterfield 1, Preston 1; Manchester City 4, Nottingham Forest 1; Wigan v Port Vale postponed.

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Glamorgan Wanderers v Newbridge postponed. Northampton 16, Leicester 9; Plymouth Albion 3, Bath 30.
LANCASHIRE CUP: Semi-final round: Fylde 9, Liverpool 26.

RUGBY LEAGUE

FIRST DIVISION: Bradford Northern 18, St Helens 6.
SECOND DIVISION: Fulham 34, Swinton 2.

SPEED SKATING

Canadians' clean sweep

Nagoya, Japan (AP) – Canadian skaters made a clean sweep of all four races on the opening day of the 1983 Rim-Pac Open speed skating meeting here yesterday. Louis Grenier, who won the men's overall title at the World short-track speed skating championships in Tokyo last week, just beat Guy Daignault, a fellow countryman, to win the 500-metre event in 46.23sec. Daignault was second in 46.43.

Earlier in the day at the Nagoya Kowa Land sports centre in central Japan, Daignault finished first in the 1,500-metre competition in 2min 37.33sec.

In the women's contests, Maryse Perreault captured the 500 metres in 51.02sec and Sylvie Daigle, the 1983 overall world champion, took the 1,500-metre race in 2:46.44.

Men and women skaters from Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, France, Great Britain, West Germany, The Netherlands, South Korea, United States and Japan are competing in the two-day meeting.

Horses withdrawn

Five horses were withdrawn from the Badminton horse trials last night after one of the toughest veterinary inspections for a long time. The horses are Knights Questar, Queen Hill, Willow Pattern, Seven Comfort III (USA) and (NZ).

Badminton preview, page 25

RUGBY UNION

Orrell's power ensures place in Cup final

By Michael Stevenson

Orrell 30
Widnes 0

Orrell moved confidently into the Lancashire Cup final yesterday, beating a spirited but outclassed Widnes by four goals and two penalties to nil at Blundellsands.

It is only seven years since Widnes defeated Orrel in a quarter-final and went on to win the Lancashire Cup, but a taxing meeting with Liverpool on Saturday did not seem to have disrupted Orrell's rhythm and they were soon in daunting control.

Their stand off, Williams, was soon finding prodigious touches downwind and Orrell took an early lead when Williams dummied and broke, the pack rucked fast ball and Ruddy found himself unmarked on the right to run in an excellent try. Prior converted.

Widnes's answer was admirably positive. Spearheaded by their talented full back Whitefield, they *launched a series of lively attacks*; if Orrell's well-organized defence had faltered, the fast and constructive Widnes backs would have found the encouragement they needed.

Orrell were soon back on the offensive and should have gone further ahead when Webster drove, Orrell were penalized for handling in the ruck and a Widnes forward took the law out of the referees hands. Prior's penalty attempt from close in struck a post and Widnes sighed thenkfully. However, Prior soon extended Orrell's lead with a coolly-taken penalty.

Widnes had two fine chances to cut the lead just before half time but Riley was astray with two simply penalty chances, one of which struck a post. Prior then put over a suberb penalty to make it 12-0 when Widnes were penalized for a high tackle.

Immediately after half time Widnes thought they had safely touched down a chip ahead by Phillips. Ruddy quickly responded with a try, converted by Prior, which virtually settled the issue.

There were two further scores. Wright was over near the posts, having taken Palmer's scoring pass and a late penalty try was also converted by Prior.

WIDNES: L Whitefield; C Greaves, D Lynn, G Smee, P Meade; A Rooskie, G Riley; C King, P Woodward, C Lyon; P Smith R Godwin, A Glissenan, D Lamb, B Balmer.
ORRELL: G Prior; I McMillan, P Phillips, D Ruddy, I Wilkinson; P Williams, I Wright; K Fletcher, N Hitchen, D Southern; M Webster, R Kimmins, D Cussel, D Cleary, D Balmer.
Referee: F Howard (Liverpool and District Society).

Weakened Wasps wilt

By John Clemison

Wasps 12
London Welsh.................16

The loss of Keith Bonner, who was sent off, and of Tiddy, who was carried off with a back injury, proved too great a strain for a depleted Wasps side in a tight merit table game against London Welsh at Sudbury last night. A game that would, according to the form book, end in a draw, was won by London Welsh by a goal, A try and two penalty goals to a goal and two penalty goals.

As soon as Stringer slipped, Welsh would leap into life. When he misjudged a loose ball near his own 22 metre line just thirteen minutes into the game, the Exiles made him pay dearly.

Hurley dispossessed him, Thomas collected as Tiddy tried to repair the damage, and the Welsh flanker fed Jones who touched down.

The c[illegible] unexpected bonus for Welsh came just before the interval. Keith Bonner, a luckless flanker who had come in as a late replacement for Pinnergar, who had been held up in traffic, became only the second Wasps member to be sent off this season after he was involved in a series of disagreements with the Welsh pack.

After the break, however, Wasps proved that fourteen men can often play with greater commitment than fifteen and had narrowed the deficit to 6-7 with a superb try by Tiddy and a conversion by Stringer.

Though both sides tried to play open, attacking rugby in the final quarter, it seemed as though the *match might be decided on penalty* goals alone. Flare-ups were frequent and Mr Mason, the referee, was put to a severe test in his bid to keep control.

George stretched the Exiles' lead with a penalty goal and then ten minutes from time, the speed of the Welsh passing at last stretched the Wasps' defence to breaking point. David Rees found himself clear on the right wing, made fifty metres, and, as Pellow drove him towards the touchline, he found Hurley in support. Hurley then put George clear for a spectacular try, which George himself converted. In a frantic last five minutes, Stringer was able to reduce the deficit with two penalty goals.

WASPS: N Stringer; R Pellow, M Capstick, R Lozowski, P Tiddy; M Boyd, I Grocott; P Rendall (captain), M Dettelen, A Ishiwi, J Bonner, J Lambden, K Bonner, R Smith.
LONDON WELSH: H Davies; D Rees, J Hurley, N Rees, C Rees; M Elsworth, I George; T Jones, R Johns, B Bradley (capt) R Ford, T Lewis, P Silcox, D Thomas, K Bowring.
Referee: A Mason (London Society).

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Milwaukee Brewers 6, Toronto Blue Jays 5; Detroit Tigers 13, New York Yankees 2; Baltimore Orioles 10, Chicago White Sox 8; Texas Rangers 2, Cleveland Indians 1; Kansas City Royals 5, Boston Red Sox 1; Seattle Mariners 8, California Angels 1; Oakland Athletics 4, Minnesota Twins 3.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: St Louis Cardinals 4, Pittsburgh Pirates 3; Philadelphia Phillies 4, New York Mets 3; Chicago Cubs 5, Montreal Expos 0; Atlanta Braves 4, Cincinnati Reds 1; Los Angeles Dodgers 3, Houston Astros 1; San Francisco Giants 6, San Diego Padres 5.

BASKETBALL

Boston Celtics 99, New Jersey Nets 93; Atlanta Hawks 102, Philadelphia 76ers 97; Kansas City Kings 112, Chicago Bulls 102; Los Angeles Lakers 114, Houston Rockets 113; Utah Jazz 125, Denver Nuggest 118; Phoenix Suns 115, Golden State Warriors 108; Seattle Supersonics 106, Portland Trail Blazers 101.

REAL TENNIS

BATHURST CUP (at Bordeaux: Britain bt France 5-0. GB names first: A C Lovell bt P Sarlangue 6-0, 6-1, 6-2; M F Dean bt B Sarlangue 6-0, 6-2, 6-2; Lovell and Dean bt P and B Sarlangue 6-4, 6-1; J D Ward bt B Sarlangue 6-5, 6-3; N J J Pendrigh bt P Sarlangue 1-6, 6-3, 4-5, ret. Britain bt Australia 4-1. Lovell bt R M Cowper 6-3, 6-0, 6-1; Dean bt D W Wallace 6-0, 6-0, 6-2; Lovell and Dean bt Cowper and G L Richardson 6-2, 6-0, 6-1; T D J Warburg lost to Richardson 3-6, 3-6; Pendrigh bt Wallace 3-4, 6-2, 6-5.
COUPE DE BORDEAUX TOURNAMENT: Lovell bt Richardson 6-2, 6-1; Ward bt Warburg 6-1, 6-1; Cowper bt B Sarlangue 5-6, 3-5 ret; Dean bt J P Snow 6-0, 6-1. Semi-finals: Lovell bt Ward 6-5, 6-4; Dean bt Cowper 6-5, 6-3. Final: Lovell bt Dean 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 5-6, 6-1.

CURLING

REGINA, Western Canada: Men's World Championships: Preliminary tournament: Third round: United States 10, Canada 3; Scotland 5, Switzerland 4; Sweden 12, Austria 3; Norway 9, Denmark 7.

BOXING

CAMAGUEY, Cuba: International match: Cuba bt United States 6–1.

GOLF

WEST HILL: Father and Sons Foursomes: Second round: K and G Peers bt T F and M P Daniels, 1 hole; F R and J M R Lockhart bt R D and D T Marr, 2 holes; D F R and A M S Lord bt M J and L J Christmas, 4 and 3; J and D Nivet bt C P and G C Scott-Malden, 4 and 2; D I and D J Stirk bt Dr J S and W F S Taylor, 4 and 2; E G and R J G Hurst bt G F and J F Abercrombie, 7 and 6; R W and M Elliott bt J G and R J Stevens, 6 and 4; J K and J K Tullis bt A E and R J Oakes, 3 and 2.

Dr R G and R P K Seaver bt J G and B M Eckersley Hope, 3 and 2; W A and N J Tait bt B and I A D White, 1 hole; D C and J D Dixon bt D E and P D Anderson, 2 and 1; D and P Goodliffe bt Dr J N T and A J Hutton, 1 hole; D and A Knill-Jones bt C E and T M Hedin, 1 hole; A J and P R Pentecost bt P J P and C P C Donald, 5 and 4; Dr R and M Eledon-Dew bt J and A Baldwin at 19th; R A and D A Wood bt Dr H and Dr A S Bevan-Jones, 6 and 5.

E J and M I Farmer bt P F B and M F R Cooper, 1 hole; P F G and M F G Fane bt P G and M P R Cornish, 4 and 3; P J and J W S Rumble bt R G and J R Parsons, at 19th; T and R Betts bt M D and M A Rogerson, 1 hole; A C and J A Stapleton bt I F M and R H Hine, 5 and 4; P J R and H W Bathurst bt Dr F L and Dr P F P Dyson, 3 and 2; D H R and H R Holland bt P and A Gammon, 2 and 1; M M and P M Lawson bt G R and W R Bristowe, 2 and 1.

D P A and J A Cox bt D N and J J Moore, at 19th; T S and M B Evans bt D A and S D Chapple, 3 and 2; W T and S R Warin bt T E and E Q Clutton, 4 and 2; A W and G Morrison bt T E D and T H Harker, 1 hole; R F M and F G A Hope bt E E and J L Morgan, 3 and 1; J S and H Gilbert bt G H and M F Beamish, 2 and 1; J R and A J Pound bt W N and A N Herald, 1 hole; R J and J H Rutherford bt D J and D R Baxter, 4 and 3.

FOOTBALL

EUROPEAN YOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP: Qualifying match: West Germany 5, East Germany 0.
OTHER MATCH: Groningen (Neth) 1, Austria 1.
YUGOSLAV LEAGUE: Rijeka 3, Sarajevo 2; Sloboda Tuzla 1, Olimpija Ljubljana 1; Zeljeznicar Sarajevo 0, Dynamo Zagreb 0; Dynamo Vinkovci 2, Buducnost Titograd 0; Radnicki Nis 2, Red Star 0; OFK 1, Partizan 2; Vojvodina Novi Sad 1, Velez Mostar 0; Vardar Skopje 2, Osijek 1.
OLYMPIC QUALIFYING MATCH: Hungary 3, Greece 1.

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RACING: CLASSIC FILLIES ON TRIAL AT NEWMARKET

Favoridge to dispel stamina doubt

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

The spotlight switches to potential classic fillies at Newmarket today the third and last day of the Craven meeting, when the Nell Gwyn Stakes will hopefully shed some light on the 1,000 Guineas which will be run on the same course in a fortnight.

After a winter spent jumping it is necessary to refresh the memory form time to time, especially when confronted with races of this nature a what better way todo that than browse through Timeform's annual masterpiece 'Racehorses'.

I always prefer their in-depth assessments of individual horses to their political moans and groans and their piece on Favoridge, who is my selection for today's main race is a case in point. It is excellent reading as it traces her two-year-old career before analysing her chance of staying a mile and, perhaps, even winning the 1,000 Guineas judged on both her pedigree and past performances.

Favoridge is currently the third favourite for the first fillies' classic. Her ability to last seven furlongs, which is the distance of today's race, let alone a mile has been a talking point ever since she was outstayed by Ma Biche in the Cheveley Park Stakes here at Newmarket last autumn.

Her detractors point to the fact that her half-sister Amaranda was a pure sprinter but the men of Timeform reason, with some justification that her own pedigree she is by Riva Ridge, a horse who won both the Kentucky Derby and the Belmont Stakes out of a mare who won the Irish 1,000 Guineas at least fans the flame of hope that a mile should be within her compass this season.

Favoridge's trainer, Geoffrey Wragg, asked for his opinion, said "She will stay all right, provided that she is ridden right," was his cryptic reply as he glared, albeit with a mischievous twinkle in his eye at his niece's husband, Pat Eddery, who also happens to be the filly's jockey this afternoon, just as he was last summer when she was beaten in that controversial race by Ma Biche.

On that occasion Wragg was openly critical of Eddery saying that as he had let Freddie Head, on Ma Biche, get the first run he had to use up Favoridge's speed to get to the French filly rather than pass her.

Against that backcloth, it will be fascinating to watch Eddery handle Favoridge this afternoon as he endeavours to bide his time as long as possible, yet still use the run down the hill into the famous dip to gain impetus for that final climb to the winning post.

As a pointer to future events the Nell Gwyn Stakes has been quite helpful in recent years with One in a Million and Fairy Footsteps winning both it and the 1,000. Last year it was thoroughly misleading though because On The House could finish only fifth in the trial with the result that she started at 33-1 for her Guineas triumph.

Now the presence of Royal Heroine, Alligatrix, Sul-el-ah and Summer Impression in the line-up should help to tell us the time of the day as far as Favoridge in the 1,000 Guineas betting. Last year Annie Edge and Carolside, two more of today's runners, were behind her in the Lowther Stakes at York where she in turn was beaten by Habibti.

It will be interesting to see how Alligatrix performs, more with the Oaks in mind. She is by the Arc winner Alleged and looked much more a middle-distance filly in the making than a Guineas hope when she finished third to Acclimatise in the Hoover Mile at Ascot last September. Sol-eh-ah enters the fray fresh from winning the Masaka Stakes at Kempton but with the long term in mind I will be much more intrigued to see how Summer Impression fares. This beautifully bred filly by Lyphard out of Roussalka went to York last May with the reputation that she was Henry Cecil's best two-year-old filly. As a result she started favourite at even money but was only sixth. The blame for that poor performance was subsequently put on a pulled muscle and that was the last that we saw of her last season.

Zoffany, mooted already as one of Guy Harwood's possible Derby contenders, will have his first race of the new season in the Gerry Feilden Memorial Stakes which he won two seasons ago with Kalaglow. At a difference of 10lb it will be interesting to see how Zoffany copes with Cradle of Jazz, Sorhead and Tough Commander, all of whom showed a lot of promise last year without actually winning.

Zoffany certainly looked full of the joys of spring when I saw him at Pulborough last month and arguably his victories at Newbury and Goodwood last season should give him the edge.

Finally, Schuss is preferred to Gay Lemur for the Rowley Maiden Stakes which will bring the curtain down on the meeting. A half-brother to that good four-year-old Electric by High Top, Schuss will be in his element while there is still plenty of cut in the ground.

Fishleigh Gamble unhooked

By John Karter

If you wanted to convert a diehard devotee of the big-money Flat game to the more esoteric delights of National Hunt racing then Ascot yesterday would surely have been the place to do it. The featured Pearce Duff Chase, in particular, had enough excitement and drama packed into its five or so minutes to make you wonder why anyone would bother to go to Newmarket, where the action is all over before you can say "Wee Willie Carson".

The grey Fishleigh Gamble, all the way up from Oliver Carter's small stable in the Devonshire village of Ottery St Mary, was the whisper for the Pearce Duff. In fact, the whisper became a deafening roar and the horse went off a firm favourite at 5-2.

Fishleigh Gamble had been an easy winner at Newton Abbot on Easter Monday, but those in the know gained their confidence from the eight-year old second point-to-point victory of the season, at Badbury Rings. There, his rider, Polly Curling, had to ride without irons over the last twelve fences after a leather broke, but he still won.

If Miss Curling had a ride to remember then, Steve Smith Eccles must have had an equally exhilarating one yesterday for nine-tenths of the race, at any rate. Fishleigh Gamble went off like a sprinter and had his rivals strung out like last week's washing by halfway.

There was no suggestion of recklessness about the horse's jumping, however. He was soaring over his fences like a gazelle and as they turned into the final straight, although he was definitely beginning to tire in the sticky ground, it seemed he had only to get over the last two fences for his supporters to collect.

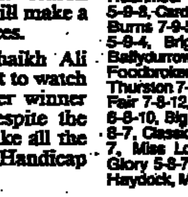
It was there that the party ended before it had begun. Fishleigh Gamble hit the top of the second last, slewed across the course and lost all momentum, handing the race – or so it seemed – to Young Dusky.

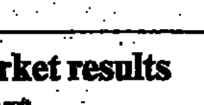
The last-named was so tired by this time, however, that despite his half-hearted attempt to climb over the last fence he ended in a heap on the other side and in so doing impeded Fishleigh Gamble, who was beginning to get going again.

So, Another Breeze, who had herself been stopped in her tracks by a fall at the ninth fence and who had been an unlucky loser behind Gallaher here last week – not to mention two other cruel twists of fate that she had suffered in races at Cheltenham – came storming through, under Jim Wilson, to gain a well-merited, if fortunate victory.

This was also a change of fortune for Another Breeze's trainer, Nick Gaselee, who also took the last race, the Lily Tree Hurdle with Duke of Milan, a courageous winner from Angel Bank. Like Another Breeze, Duke of Milan has earned a few months' break and next season Gaselee believes that he will make a name for himself over fences.

The leading owner, Shaikh Ali Abu Khamsin, was present to watch Shell Burst – his first-ever winner and still his favourite despite the deeds of Gaye Brief – make all the running in the Alpine Handicap Hurdle.





Ivano and Salieri comfort for Cecil

By Michael Seely

Henry Cecil started the season on a flamboyant note when Ivano sprinted to an effortless victory in the Earl of Sefton Stakes at Newmarket yesterday. The champion trainer also received encouragement for this season's classic hopes when Salieri made a brave effort to defy top weight against Boom Town Charlie in the European Free Handicap.

As a result of Diesis's gallop with The Fort and two stable companions yesterday morning, the three-year-old has been restored to the betting on the 2,000 Guineas by Ladbrokes, who offer 7-2 against Lord Howard de Walden's full brother to Kris. The four horses finished in line abreast. "Diesis tired the last 50 yards, and he is about 10 lb short of peak fitness. He had an attack of stomach cramp afterwards. However, if I can get another five gallops into Diesis, he should be all right. But I must warn people not to back him for the time being."

Tony Ives: on the mark.

"The Guineas is now just over a fortnight away and Cecil should be able to tell us more in a week's time about how Diesis is standing up to pressure.

Ivano's victory was something of a revelation. Peacetime, the 6-4 favourite, and Bali Dancer both looked dangerous a furlong from home, but the moment that Lester Piggott moved on Ivano the race turned into a procession. Pat Eddery commented: "Peacetime ran far too freely for his own good."

There is no doubt that Ivano will now be a formidable contender for races like the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot, and the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown. He was Cecil's best three-year-old colt last season, but did not appear in public after finishing third to Dara Monarch in the St James's Palace Stakes at Ascot. "He had foot trouble and I did not think that he would be fit enough to win like that at the first time of asking."

Salieri started 9-4 favourite for the Free Handicap but was no match for the Tony Ives ridden Boom Town Charlie in the last furlong. Able Albert finished third after fly jumping and losing a few lengths at the start. "He certainly chose a bad time for his antics," said Peter Easterby. "But Mark Birch said that it made no difference to the result."

You certainly have to hand it to Bill O'Gorman. I was standing at the entrance to the gallops yesterday morning when the trainer nearly knocked me over. "Don't you dare kick this afternoon's Free Handicap winner," shouted O'Gorman, before he cantered away on Boom Town Charlie. It takes a good man to state his opinions so firmly beforehand.

Boom Town Charlie is not entered in our 2,000 Guineas but will be aimed at either the French or Irish equivalent. The value of the Free Handicap form is always sound, and the American-bred colt, who was bought on the trainer's behalf for $55,000 by his brother Dick at the Keeneland Fall sales cannot be far short of classic standard. "I fancied him to beat Lyphard's Special in the Craven. Salieri was second to Lyphard's Special at Goodwood, but he pulled a muscle and finished last. When he recovered, I had to take him to win at Redcar or he would not have been rated high enough for today's race."

Most of our leading trainers are now starting to move into top gear. Michael Stoute was delighted with the running of Bali Dancer and Shergar's handler went on to saddle his first winner of the season with his second runner when Walter Swinburn showed commendable strength and patience on Majestic Endeavour in the Wood Ditton Stakes.

The whole afternoon was packed with interest. Easterby's two-year-old Nellie Bly showed all the courage in the world before overhauling Gentle Gypsy in the closing stages of the Bartlow Maiden Stakes. And Geoffrey Wragg showed us a lively outsider for the Derby in Teenoso who romped home by eight lengths in the April Maiden Stakes.

Deep Roots third

Deep Roots could only manage third place behind Ice Hot and Shining in the Prix Montenica at Saint Cloud yesterday, Desmond Stoneham writes, but his trainer, Pascal Bary, has definitely decided to send the colt for the 2,000 Guineas at Newmarket on April 30.

First acceptors

TIA MARIA HURDLE (2m Handicap: [illegible] Promising 5-8-13, Great Light 5-8-11, Rushmoor 5-8-10, Janus 5-8-9, Norton Cross 5-8-8, Cardinal Flower 6-8-7, Jungle Jim 5-8-6, Burns 7-8-5, Rag Dancer 8-8-5, Kogs Parade 5-8-4, Bright Oasis 7-8-3, Morice 5-8-3, Ballydurrow 6-8-2, Gamble Hall 5-8-0, The Foodbroker 7-8-0, Avondale Princess 5-8-13, Thurston 7-8-13, Noddys Ryde 6-8-12, Patricks Fair 7-8-12, Mossy Moore 7-8-11, Abu Torkey 6-8-10, Big Bryms 7-8-7, Cavalier Servante 5-8-7, Classic Touch 4-8-7, Cornish Granite 5-8-7, Miss Love 6-8-7, Cutlery 7-8-7, Sheba's Glory 5-8-7, Spencers Lane 7-8-7. (To be run Haydock, Monday May 2.

IN BRIEF

Dr Craven says he rejected cash offer

Johannesburg (AFP) – Dr Danie Craven, the president of the South African Rugby Board, said here that he refused to have anything to do with a proposed international and professional rugby circus, even though he had been approached by the organizer. He said he had been offered vast sums of money to support professional rugby.

Reports from Britain said that 200 of the world's best players are being recruited by David Lord, an Australian sports promoter and television commentator, for a proposed professional World Cup. According to the Citizen newspaper here, more than 136 players from seven countries are believed to have already signed preliminary contracts to play in a series of seven world tournaments over the next three years in Britain, Australia, South Africa and the United States.

Dr Craven said he believed the other major rugby nations would realize "what an important role this country played to stop professionalism creeping into the amateur game."

Craven: "Offered vast sums"

RUGBY LEAGUE: Bramley have made plans for amateur players to represent the club in Second Division games for the rest of the season. Doug Alton, the Bramley chairman, said yesterday: "The club's professional players have again refused to accept a proposed cut in winning pay to £40 a match."

The players were told last week that winning pay, which had been increased to £85 midway through the season, would have to be reduced because of financial problems at the club. Bramley will now fulfil three remaining matches by calling in amateur players from the Millford and Oldham St Annes teams. The Oldham amateurs will be used in games against Salford on Sunday and York on April 24 and Milford will play against Dewsbury next Tuesday evening.

BASKETBALL: The leading coach, Tom Becker, an American who led Sunderland to three successive championship play-offs, has joined Manchester Giants. Becker, aged 33, said: "Interesting things are happening at the Manchester club now. I have the backing of equally ambitious directors and I think the game is going to take off in a big way in this country."

GOLF: Bell's scotch whisky, who recently announced a £300,000 deal to sponsor the Ryder Cup and PGA Cup, have extended their involvement in golf by backing the Professional Golfers' Association's junior championship. The winners of club competitions and area finals will gain a place in the grand final over the King's Course, Gleneagles, on August 28 and 29.

CRICKET: George Mann, the chairman of the Test and County Cricket Board yesterday praised the conduct of the England team during the tour of Australia. He said: "Our team were generally well behaved on the field. They showed great restraint and good sportsmanship even when faced with the occasional provocation from the crowd or when in receipt of some bad and cruel umpiring mistakes.)

TENNIS

Fright for Wallace

By Lewine Mair

There was a nasty moment for Mark Wallace, aged 16, the eighth seed, in the third round of the 16 and under junior hard court championship sponsored by Prudential at the Edgbaston Archery Club yesterday.

Wallace, 4-5 down in the second set, having lost the first, came within a point of defeat at the hands of the gifted 12-year-old Colin Beecher of Kent. In desperation, Wallace decided to attack from the left. He saved the match point with a winning volley down Beecher's backhand wing and, thereafter, played more positively in going on to win 6-7, 7-6, 6-1.

It was a commendable effort by both boys; Wallace did well to cope with the pressures inseparable from playing someone so much younger than himself; while Beecher showed that he was by no means out of his depth in this age group.

Wallace, one of four Millfield pupils in the 48-strong boys event today, meets Richard Whichello, the first seed. Like Suzie Mair, his opposite number in the girls singles, Whichello yesterday needed three sets to win – but he had mostly been striking the ball well and it is difficult to see anyone stopping his run into Saturday's final.

Jane Wood, the Middlesex girl who last week reached the quarter finals of the 18 and under group at Wimbledon, had to withdraw from her match against Sarah Whiteman at a time when she was one set down but 5-3 ahead in the second.

THIRD ROUND: Boys singles: R Whichello bt L Matthews 5-7, 6-2, 6-3; M Wallace bt C Beecher 6-7, 7-6, 6-1; A Brice bt H Pringle 6-1, 6-3; S Heron bt S Heritage 7-6, 6-2; R Every bt A Chesny 6-2, 6-3; C Peat bt S Bennett 7-5, 7-6; A Hunting bt S Moir 4-6, 6-4, 6-1; J Goodall bt M Syms 6-1, 6-2.

THIRD ROUND: Girls singles: S Mair bt J Holden 7-5, 4-6, 6-3; C Wood bt V Lake 6-3, 2-6, 6-1; J Reeves bt J Phillips 6-0, 6-3; F Couldridge bt R Kendall 6-2, 6-1; S Whiteman bt J Wood 6-3, 3-5 retired; C Bhaguandas bt C Gillies 6-1, 6-1; A Reichenbach bt T Catlin 6-0, 6-4; A Grant bt B Wait 6-1, 6-0.

(continued from page 28)

Newmarket

Tote: Double 3.10, 4.10. Treble 2.35, 3.40, 4.40.
Draw advantage: None.
[Television: (ITV) 2.35, 3.10, 3.40 races]

2.0 GRANBY STAKES (2-y-o: £2,443: 5f) (9 runners)

101	01	HOPWOOD (D) (J Slater) B Hills 9-4	S Cauthen	7
102	1	AFRICAN ABANDON (D) (P Mills) C Britain 9-1	G Baxter	5
103	4	CAMDEN LAD (K Fischer) R Hollinshead 8-11	S Perks	4
104		CAPTAIN SINGLETON (A Ward) G Harwood 8-11	G Starkey	9
105	3	GLITTER BROOK (G Cooke) N Callaghan 8-11	–	2
109		JOEYSAN (P Yong) W O'Gorman 8-11	T Ives	8
110		MARK'S CHOICE (Miss J Collins) P Feilden 8-11	A Bond	1
111		MI LAST FLING (Mrs C Benton) P Feilden 8-11	P Young	6
113		COSTALOTTA (C Mines) B Swift 8-8	J Mercer	7

15-8 Captain Singleton, 11-4 Hopwood, 4 African Abandon, 13-2 Glitter Brook, 12 Joeysan.

2.35 DAILY MIRROR HANDICAP (apprentices: £2,511: 1m 4f) (12)

201	0/211-	GOUMI (D) (Mrs A Plesch) M Stoute 4-10-0	R Lines 5	4
202	040010-	DAGEEGAH (K Abdulla) F Durr 4-9-13	A Weiss 7	6
203	0/03210-	SEABATTLE (D) (P Goulandris) P Walwyn 4-9-10	N Howe	8
204	000100-	REEF GLADE (E Holding) P Haslam 4-8-10	K Williams 5	3
205	30113-0	TIRAWA (Tio Tek Tan) M Jarvis 4-8-10	V Smith 7	10
206	100300/	SUPPERS READY (R Cyzer) C Cyzer 5-8-9	M Eatwell 5	12
207	0-14211	REGAL STEEL (D) (Steel Plate) R Hollinshead 5-8-7 (4 ex)	W Ryan 7	9
208	10334-1	PERCASE (Lady Dunphie) I Balding 4-8-7 (4 ex)	I Brown	11
209	0/3140-0	BOLD PRINT (Mrs G Houghton) R Houghton 4-8-6	D Price 5	2
211	0013-00	CARO NOME (D) (E Arnellis) A Bailey 4-7-11	G King 7	7
212	40039-0	SULZANO (CD) (E Stelworthy) H Fleming 6-7-9	I McLean 3	1
215	032300-	NATION WIDE (G Wragg) G Wragg 10-7-7	D Surrey 7	5

5-2 Regal Steel, 7-2 Percase, 5 Goumi, 13-2 Tirawa, 8 Dageegah, 10 Nation Wide, 12 others.

FORM: Goumi (8-4) won well 4l from Miguel Clement (rec 8lb) 11 ran. Leicester 1m 4f stks good to soft June 12. Dageegah (8-7) 7th beaten over 9½l to Sheer Grit (gave 18lb) 11 ran. Newmarket 1m 4f h cap good Oct 15. Seabattle (8-8) 7th beaten over 12l to Aura (rec 3lb) 7 ran. York 1m 4f h'cap good to soft Oct 7. Reef Glade (7-10) not in first 9 to Century City (gave 24lb) 29 ran. Newmarket 1m 1f h cap soft Oct 2. Tirawa (8-10) 7th beaten 21l to Regal Steel (rec 10lb) 12 ran. Doncaster 1m 4f h cap soft Mar 24. Regal Steel (8-8) won 8l from John Feather (rec 8lb) 3 ran. Newcastle 1m 4f 93yd h'cap heavy Apr 4. Percase (8-11) won 1l from Sagamore (gave 8lb) 9 ran. Warwick 1m 4f 53yd h'cap heavy Apr 5. Nation Wide (7-8) 6th beaten 14l to Tea-pot (rec 32lb) 20 ran. Doncaster 2m 2f h'cap good to soft Nov 5.
SELECTION: Percase

3.10 NELL GWYN STAKES (Group III: 3-y-o fillies: £11,609: 7f) (9)

303	143-	ALDERN STREAM (Sir E Beck) G Wragg 8-7	G Starkey	9
304	413-	ALLIGATRIX (D) (Mrs W Taylor) R Armstrong 8-7	S Cauthen	3
305	12332-	ANNIE EDGE (Mrs A Daniel) D H Jones 8-7	J Reid	2
306	113200-	CAROLSIDE (Susan Lady Chetwode) P Walwyn 8-7	J Mercer	3
307	1212-	FAVORIDGE (US) (E Moller) G Wragg 8-7	P Eddery	8
309	4112-	ROYAL HEROINE (R Sangster) M Stoute 8-7	W Swinburn	6
313	3-1	SUL-EL-AH (C Shock) P Kelleway 8-7	P Waldron	4
314	0-	SUMMER IMPRESSIONS (N Phillips) H Cecil 8-7	L Piggott	1
318	214-	WHAT LAKE (C) (J Rafaky) B Hanbury 8-7	B Raymond	7

7-4 Favoridge, 5-2 Royal Heroine, 5 Summer Impressions, 15-2 Annie Edge, 10 Sul-El-Ah, 16 Alligatrix, Aldern Stream, 20 others.

FORM: Aldern Stream (8-12) 3rd beaten 6l to Domynsky (gave 3lb) 4 ran. York 6f stks good to soft Oct 9. Alligatrix (8-12) 3rd beaten 2l to Acclimatise (level) 8 ran. Ascot 1m stks good to firm Sept 23. Annie Edge (8-6) 2nd beaten 4l to Flamenco (gave 3lb) 8 ran. Goodwood 7f stks good to firm Aug 28. Favoridge (8-11) 2nd beaten ½l to Ma Biche (level) 9 ran. Newmarket 6f stks good to soft Sept 29. Royal Heroine (8-11) 2nd beaten 1½l to Habibti (level) with Carolside (level) 6th beaten 9l 8 ran. York 6f stks good Aug 18. Summer Impressions (8-11) 6th beaten 4l to Miss Realm (level) 11 ran. York 5f stks heavy Oct 9. Sul-El-Ah (8-3) won 1½l from Octavia Girl (gave 10lb) 9 ran. Kempton 1m stks soft Apr 2.
SELECTION: Favoridge

3.40 LADBROKES BOLDBOY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,655: 6f) (6)

404	1410-	PRINCELY FIGHTER (D) (Sir G White) M Stoute 9-7	W R Swinburn	1
405	22310-	NORTHAIR (D) (S Niarchos) P Walwyn 9-4	J Mercer	5
406	003-112	SOLIMILE (D) (B) (L Norris) P Kelleway 9-1 (7 ex)	E Hide	3
407	00-0133	WILLY JAMES (Mrs R Armstrong) R Armstrong 8-10	–	2
408	01210-0	GROSZEWSKI (D) (B) (H Labowitz) J Sutcliffe 8-6	W Carson	4
409	0000-	DUAL INVESTMENT (Mrs I Beckley) P Mitchell 8-0	A McGlone 5	6

9-4 Groszewski, 11-4 Solimile, 9-2 Northair, 11-2 Princely Fighter, 7 Willy James, 33 Dual Investment.

FORM: Princely Fighter (9-0) not in first 9 to Maharali (rec 20lb) 14 ran. Leicester 6f h'cap good to soft Oct 19. Northair (8-10) 6th beaten 7l to Bumpkin (rec 2lb) 14 ran. Newmarket 6f h'cap good to soft Oct 2. Solimile (8-12) 2nd beaten 1l to Air Command (rec 16lb) 7 ran. Pontefract 6f h'cap soft Apr 7. Groszewski (8-6) 8th beaten 9½l to Mount Kellett (gave 2lb) 18 ran. Kempton 6f h'cap heavy Apr 2. Willy Vames (8-3) 3rd beaten hd to Shasta Sam (gave 4lb) 10 ran. Doncaster 5f h'cap soft Mar 24.
SELECTION: Northair.

4.10 GERRY FEILDEN STAKES (3-y-o £5,078: 1m 1f) (8)

502	2112-	ZOFFANY (A Speelman) G Harwood 9-4	G Starkey	1
503	31-	HUNGARIAN PRINCE (J Smith) R Sheather 9-1	P Eddery	8
506	314-	ONSLOW (G Vanian) J Dunlop 8-11	W Carson	3
507	02-	BARYSHNIKOVSKY (G Vanian) R Boss 8-8	L Piggott	2
508	02-	CRADLE OF JAZZ (E Seltzer) J Hindley 8-8	B Taylor	5
509	20-	NEORION (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 8-5	P Robinson	4
510	0-	SERHEED (F Salman) P Cole 8-8	J Reid	6
511	0303-	TOUGH COMMANDER (K Hsu) R Armstrong 8-8	S Cauthen	7

10-11 Zoffany, 4 Neorion, 11-2 Cradle of Jazz, 9 Tough Commander, 14 Hungarian Prince, 20 Onslow, 25 Baryshnikovsky, 33 Serheed.

4.40 ROWLEY STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £2,931: 7f) (23)

601	0340-	ASIA MINOR (Lord Derby) G Pritchard-Gordon 9-0	G Duffield	12
602	0	AYAD (Yazid & Ahmed) G Huffer 9-0	M Miller	1
603	0000-	BAHHR (Y Nasib) N Callaghan 9-0	J Matthias	18
604	0-	CHIC BOUTIQUE (Mrs M Whitney) B Hanbury 9-0	P Young	19
605	00-	ELMDON (Mrs C Philipson) J Winter 9-0	B Taylor	9
606	0-	EMPEROR'S PALACE (R Capon) M Jarvis 9-0	B Raymond	5
608		FAROOR (Sheik Mohammed) F Durr 9-0	P Madden	3
609	0-	FLOUT (K Abdulla) J Tree 9-0	P Eddery	10
610	40000-	GALLIUM (K Fischer) R Hollinshead 9-0	S Perks	6
611		GASOOF (Sheik Mohammed) F Durr 9-0	B Clements	21
612	422-	GAY LEMUR (Eva Lady Rosebery) B Hobbs 9-0	G Baxter	16
613	00-0	LAUGHING LAD (E Moller) G Wragg 9-0	B Crossley	8
615	0-	PETWORTH (B Ansell) M Camacho 9-0	M Birch	11
616	0-	RIVENSKY (Ivar Reveness Industrial Ltd) H Westbrook 9-0	–	7
617	0-	ROYSIA BOY (P Martin) G Pritchard-Gordon 9-0	D Gibson	14
618	3-	SCHUSS (Lord Porchester) W Hern 9-0	W Carson	2
619	42-	SHINING OUT (J Greathouse) G Harwood 9-0	G Starkey	4
620	0-	SILVER VENTURE (D Phang) H Candy 9-0	W Newnes	23
621	20-	SPEED OF MUSIC (F Salman) P Cole 9-0	T Quinn 5	22
623	00-	TACHYROS (J Fisher) M Ryan 9-0	P Robinson	15
624	0040-	TARISTEAC (C Fergus) M Ryan 9-0	T Ives	17
626	0-	TRY YOUR BEST (E Holding) P Haslam 9-0	P Waldron	13
627	3-	WELSH GLORY (H Joel) H Cecil 9-0	L Piggott	20

2 Schuss, 3 Gay Lemur, 9-2 Shining Out, 6 Welsh Glory, 8 Flout, 14 Speed Of Music, 20 others.

Newmarket selections

By Michael Phillips

2.00 Hopwood. 2.35 Regal Steel. 3.10 Favoridge. 3.40 Northair. 4.10 Zoffany. 4.40 Schuss.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.35 Goumi. 3.10 Favoridge. 3.40 Willy James. 4.10 Hungarian Prince. 4.40 Gay Lemur.

Newmarket results

Going: Good to soft

2.0 (2.01) BARTLOW STAKES (2-y-o: maidens fillies: £20,401: 5f)
NELLIE BLY gr f by Dragonara Palace – Arctic Dream (Mrs R Hutchinson) 8-11 ... M Birch (100-30) 1
Gentle Gypsy ... B Taylor (100-30) 2
Darukina ... R Cochrane (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.20. DF: £2.80. CSF: £11.92. M H Easterby at Malton. 1l, 8l. Night of Wond (11-8 fav) 4th. 4 ran. 1m 5.57sec. NR: Janicolens.

2.35 (2.36) EARL OF SEFTON STAKES (Group III: £14,710: 1m 1f)
IVANO ch c by Snow Knight – Smiling Jacqueline (C d'Alessio) 4-8-13 ... L Piggott (7-1) 1
Bali Dancer ... W R Swinburn (14-1) 2
Peacetime ... P Eddery (7-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £5.50. Places: £3.30, £3.10. DF: £56.10. CSF: £71.72. H Cecil at Newmarket. 8l, 2½l. Count Pahlen (15-2) 4th. 7 ran.

3.10 (3.13) LADBROKE FREE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £16,510: 7f)
BOOM TOWN CHARLIE ch c by Silent Screen – Sedica (Mrs P Yong) 8-11 ... T Ives (13-2) 1
Salieri ... L Piggott (9-4 fav) 2
Able Albert ... M Birch (11-4) 3
TOTE: Win: £8.10. Places: £2.10, £1.50, £1.40. DF: £9.10. CSF: £19.81. W O'Gorman at Newmarket. 1½l, ½l. Persian Glory (6-1) 4th. 8 ran.

3.40 (3.41) ABERNANT STAKES (£4,448: 6f)
SWEET MONDAY br h, by Sweet Revenge – Solly Graham (J Radlem) 5 9 12 ... P Waldron (5-1) 1
Toast of the town ... W R Swinburn (16-1) 2
Avonmore Wind ... G Starkey (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £5.80. Places: £1.30, £3.80, £2.80. DF: £143.20. CSF: £81.35. C.S.F. £81.35. J Holt at Basingstoke. 4l, nk. Famous Star (3-1 fav) 4th. 6 ran.

4.10 (4.14) WOOD DITTON STAKES (3-y-o: £4,331: 1m)
MAJESTIC ENDEAVOUR b c by Sham – Majestic Kabala (Sir G White) 9 0 ... W R Swinburn (5-2 fav) 1
Sky Rambler ... P Eddery (6-1) 2
Alzaroio ... G Duffield (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.00. Places: £2.10, £2.60, £6.60. DF: £9.90. CSF: £16.28. M Stoute at Newmarket. ½l, 5l. Before The Dawn (8-1) 4th. 17 ran. 1m 46.89sec.

4.45 (4.51) APRIL STAKES (3-y-o: maidens: £2,889: 1m 4f)
TEENOSO by c by Youth – Furioso (E Moller) 9 0 ... S Cauthen (13-8) 1
Khyber ... G Duffield (25-1) 2
Thoughtless ... P Eddery (3-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.50. Places: £1.40, £3.10, £1.50. DF: £29.70. CSF: £39.98. G Wragg at Newmarket. 8l, 2½l. Tom Seymour (12-1) 4th. 19 ran. 7m 42.44sec. NR: Strida. JACKPOT: £814.70. PLACEPOT: £56.10.

Ascot NH

Going: good to soft.

2.0 (2.03) TRILLIUM HURDLE (Handicap: £3,456: 2m)
AVONDALE PRINCESS b m by The Brianstan–Roseannie 5-11-3 ... G McCourt (13-2) 1
Luiar ... P Scudamore (14-1) 2
Garfunkel ... R G Hughes (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £9.00. Places: £2.30, £4.40, £2.80. DF: £21.90. CSF: £85.91. TRICAST: £979.28. McCourt at Wantage. 4l, nk. Aces Wild (9-2 fav). Tudor Road (6-1) 4th. 14 ran.

2.30 (2.34) ROYAL FERN CHASE (Novices: £5,803: 3m)
KOGA WAY ch g by News Item or Trumpeter–Capelle VI 8-11-3 ... R Hoare (33-1) 1
Northern Bay ... P Hobbs (25-1) 2
Bee Sting ... K Mooney (5-2 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £153.80. Places: £29.40, £10.40, £2.00. DF: £16.90 (1st or 2nd with any other). CSF: £589.78. J Thorne at Bridgwater. 2l, 4l. Wealth O' Wiltshire (20-1) 4th. 18 ran.

3.05 (3.10) PEARCE DUFF CHASE (Novice handicap: £8,077: 2m 4f)
ANOTHER BREEZE ch m by Deep Run–Cottstown Breeze 8-11-3 ... Mr A J Wilson (7-2) 1
Fishleigh Gamble ... S Smith Eccles (5-2 fav) 2
Solid Rock ... H Davies (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.20. Places: £2.20, £1.90. DF: £4.50. CSF: £11.32. N Gaselee at Lambourn. 8l, 20l. Lord Leighton (14-1) 4th. 7 ran.

3.40 (3.43) ALPINE MEADOW HURDLE (handicap: £4,558: 3m)
SHELL BURST ch g by Busted–Coral Beach (8-11-7) ... R Linley (14-1) 1
Master Andrew ... W Smith (11-1) 2
You're Welcome ... R Rowe (11-8 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £15.80. Places: £3.30, £2.20, £1.40. DF: £37.70. CSF: £140.45. TRICAST: £315.98. L Kennard at Taunton. 1½l, ½l. Aamar (4-1) 4th. 12 ran.

4.10 (4.17) MAHONIA HUNTERS' CHASE (amateurs: £2,380: 2m 4f)
MR MELLORS br g by Precipice Wood–Lady C (10-11-11) ... S Sherwood (6-4 fav) 1
Song of Life ... Mr P Greenall (9-4) 2
Dancing Brig ... O Sherwood (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.40. Places: £1.80, £1.40, £1.80. DF: £3.50. CSF: £4.68. Mrs A Villar at Bury St Edmunds. 8l, 15l. Chichester Bird (33-1) 4th. 13 ran. NR: Intergration.

4.40 (4.47) LILY TREE HURDLE (novices: £2,972: 2m 4f)
DUKE OF MILAN br g by Milan– Smart Answer (8-11-8) ... S Smith Eccles (6-1) 1
Angel Bank ... P Warner (10-1) 2
Sun Rising ... W Smith (2-1 jt fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £7.80. Places: £1.90, £2.90, £1.80. DF: £31.80. CSF: £60.53. N Gaselee at Lambourn. Sh hd, 1l. Lean Ar Aghaidh (10-1) 4th. Gambir 3-1 (jt fav). 14 ran.
DAILY DOUBLE: Another Breeze, Mr Mellors £11.75. TOTE TREBLE: Koga Way, Shell Burst, Duke of Milan £220.50 (paid 1st leg only). PLACEPOT: £28.45.

STATE OF GOING: Newmarket: good. Worcester: soft. Wincanton: soft. Tomorrow: Thirsk: good to soft. Ayr good. Newbury: soft.

Haydock Park

2.15: 1, Boco Ratois (8-13 fav); 2, Windcote (12-1); 3, Street Level (20-1). 4 ran. Nr: Mrs Feathers.
2.45: 1, Handsome Sleeze (5-1); 2, Island Walk (5-1); 3, Tarlion (7-1). Byeligh (5-4 fav). 17 ran.
3.15: Ridge Field (evens fav); 2, Two High (5-1); Masks Gold (8-2). 8 ran.
3.45: Fearless Lad (8-1); 2, Chellaston Park (13-8 fav); 3, Tuitbeh (9-2). 6 ran.
4.15: Birdsedge (7-2 [illegible]); 2, Seyeabao (10-1); 3, Jar (10-1). 13 ran. Nr: Citrus.
4.45: 1, Best Bidder (10-1); 2, Ardrock Lad (6-1); 3, Price of love (3-1). 8 ran. Ampence Bay (7-4 fav).

Hamilton Park

2.15: 1, Blackpool Belle (8-4); 2, Exeter House (8-1); 3, Surbridge King St (10-11 fav). 4 ran.
2.45: La Palma (5-1); 2, Mendick Adventure (6-4 fav); 3, Balearic Double (10-1). 8 ran.
3.15: Rapid Lady (9-4 jt fav); 2, Captain Tempest (10-1); 3, Super Warrior (9-4 jt fav). 5 ran.
3.45: Ramsom (11-4 fav); 2, Prince Reviewer (15-2); 3, Holdgate (13-2). 10 ran.
4.15: Big Oar (5-2 jt fav); 2, Gun-Carriage (25-1); 3, Ladeeda (5-2 jt fav). 10 ran.
4.45: Palmaos (4-1); 2, On The Warpath (6-1); 3, Lime Abreast (7-4 fav). 11 ran.

Wincanton

2.15 BLUEBELL HURDLE (Div I: novices: £755: 2m) (23 runners)

2	P000	BRITANNICUS (CD) N Thomson 7-12-0	Mr N Thomson 4
3	2302	TINKER'S TRIP D Nicholson 8-12-0	P Scudamore
4	212	USURPING (D) F Winter 5-11-11	B De Haan
5	0004	DEVIL MAY CARE J Old 6-11-7	P Barton
6	4332	HYMNOS D Elsworth 6-11-7	–
7	P/	MARTIAL BOND Mrs M Avis 6-11-7	S Shilston
9	4/2-20	REDENHAM L Kennard 7-11-7	R Linley
10	P0	RIBERADOR Mrs L Rowe 7-11-7	C Gray 4
11	4F04	SPANISH STREAK Mrs A Finch 6-11-7	M Harrington
15	P000	YOUNG CROFTIE N Mitchell 6-11-7	M Coyle
18	00-0	DEVONPORT LAD W Turner 5-11-4	Jessie Turner
21	00	FINNESKO P Walwyn 5-11-4	K Mooney
24	0	HINTER CITY N Ayliffe 5-11-4	M Ayliffe
25	4400	LE VERT GALANT J Thorne 5-11-4	–
27	P000	RINGABING W Fisher 5-11-4	Steve Knight
31	04	SMITH'S MAN Mrs J Pitman 5-11-4	M Bastard
34	0PP0	WADSWICK LAD R Barton 5-11-4	P Richards
37	3	ASMID Mrs J Chadwick 4-10-9	Mr M Armytage
38	00	BONNE CHANCERY P M Taylor 4-10-9	R Pusey 7
41	4	GAP T Forster 4-10-9	H Davies
42	02	JAYESS Mrs J Pitman 4-10-9	C Brown
45	300	PAMPERED GIPSY J Baker 4-10-9	John Williams
46	P4PP	SOMERSDAY M Francis 4-10-9	P Hobbs

11-4 Usurping, 9-2 Hymnos, 11-2 Jayess, 6 Finnesko, 7 Le Vert Galant, 8 Tinker's Trip, Ridenham, 10 Gap, 14 others.

2.45 DAFFODIL CHASE (Handicap: £1,655: 3m 1f) (14)

1	-PRP4	PIPING REED (CD) J Salter 11-11-10	M Williams
3	0/P-PP	SPIDER MAN (CD) Mrs E Kennard 12-11-7	–
5	21F0	MONEY FOR JAM G Balding 10-11-2	B Reilly
8	4024	ALMIGHTY ZEUS D Gandolfo 10-10-12	P Barton
9	PPP4-	GODFREY SECUNDUS R Keenor 13-10-10	R Hoare
10	3342	TOM SCOLEY J Old 10-10-10	R Howe
13	3P02	BLACK ROD (B) F Winter 8-10-7	B De Haan
14	P004	GAY TAB (B) Mrs R Brooks 10-10-7	Mr C Brooks 7
15	3220	CAPTAIN CLOVER (CD) G Ham 13-10-6	M Richards 4
18	102P	SAUNDERS T Clay 9-10-4	G Moore
19	33/PP	CARTRAIL J Old 10-10-3	M Davies
22	04SP	POLLY'S OWEN R Barton 8-10-0	P Richards
23	P0F0	JOEDES JANET D Nugent 8-10-0	V McKevitt 4
25	U/PPP	MAJOR INFLUENCE W Tanton 8-10-0	M O'Halloran

5-2 Black Rod, 7-2 Tom Scoley, 4 Money For Jam, 5 Saunders, Almight Zeus, 12 Captain Clover, 16 others.

3.15 JOLLIFFE BOOKMAKERS CHASE (novices: £1,814: 2m 5f) (13)

3	110F	DON SABREUR D Pearman 8-11-12	W Smith
4	F014	LEANDER BLUE D Nicholson 6-11-12	P Scudamore
5	00F0	TICHYTINO (CD) N Mitchell 7-11-12	Mr N Mitchell
6	4113	WESTERN SUNSET T Forster 7-11-12	H Davies
9	01F0	PLUNDERING F Winter 6-11-7	B De Haan
16	003F	IRISH WHISKEY P Haynes 7-11-2	K Mooney
17	2B4F	METELA R Pocock 7-11-2	P Richards
18	3PF0	MIGHTY IMPRESSIVE D Gandolfo 7-11-2	P Barton
19	30PP	PELARO D Oughton 7-11-2	R Rowe
20	000F	RUGGED LAD A Barrow 7-11-2	R Hoare
21	3040	SCOTTISH SOUND L Kennard 7-11-2	R Linley
22	3434	SENRAS J Old 7-11-2	S Keightley
23	-0P40	STEPHEN LANGTON A Turnell 6-11-2	Steve Knight

11-10 Western Sunset, 5-2 Plundering, 6 Leander Blue, 7 Scottish Sound, 14 others.

3.45 SPRING HURDLE (Handicap: £1,547: 2m 6f) (15)

3	0002	GREAT DEVELOPER D Nicholson 6-11-7	P Scudamore
5	-0000	ALEOS J Old 6-11-0	Mr E Whettam
7	0200	TARAS A Aylett 7-11-0	M Caswell
10	0141	BROOKS LAW (D) D Bloomfield 8-10-12 (4ex)	L Bloomfield 7
13	0000	NEW NOTE L Waring 8-10-10	P Nicholls
14	-2140	CELTIC SLAVE T Forster 6-10-9	H Davies
15	0-203	NINESTONES J Cobden 5-10-6	P Hobbs
16	FP00	HIPPARION S Mellor 11-10-6	M Perrett
17	4310	LUCKY GEORGE L Kennard 5-10-5	R Linley
18	-F0FF	MIKE CHANNON P Makin 7-10-5	P Carvill
19	300P	PARTY MISS W Fisher 8-10-5	Steve Knight
23	3000	FAME THE SPUR Mrs J Pitman 5-10-0	B De Haan
25	-0101	TOATLEY ABLE R Keenor 8-10-0 (4ex)	P Croucher 7
26	FP-00	YULE STAR (CD) N Thomson 10-10-0	W Newton 7
30	20/P-0	TIC TAC MINT P Wakely 9-10-0	C Gray 4

3 Brooks Law, 4 Taras, 6 Celtic Slave, Ninestones, 7 Lucky George, Great Developer, 10 Toatley Able, 12 Hipparion, 14 others.

4.15 LAUGHTER CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS CHASE (Handicap: £1,363: 2m) (6)

3	1F02	PROFESSOR PLUM (CD) T Forster 10-11-8	M Perrett
5	01F0	WATER ROCK (CD) J Thorne 8-11-6	P Nicholls
6	2431	BUTTON BOY (BKD) N Ayliffe 10-10-7 (7ex)	M Richards
7	F342	NAMPARA COVE (D) B Wise 9-10-7	A Madgwick
13	0/0PP	POMME D'AFRIQUE S May 7-10-7	–
16	00P-0	QUANTOCK ABBOTT B Langley 8-10-7	L Bloomfield

5-4 Water Rock, 7-4 Professor Plum, 5 Button Boy, 6 Nampara Cove, 20 others.

4.45 BLUEBELL HURDLE (Div II) (novices: £759: 2m) (23)

3	2011	TESTON LAD K Ivory 5-12-0	M Richards 4
4	12	NUGENT F Winter 5-11-11	B De Haan
7	/0000	FARENOUGH P Wakely 8-11-7	C Gray 4
8	0-FP3	HOPE AGAIN G Small 7-11-7	P Hobbs
9	03	ROBOLIN F Walwyn 8-11-7	K Mooney
10	P	SMOKER'S CHOICE R Barton 8-11-7	P Richards
11	P	WASSENAAR ROSE (B) M Stephens 9-11-7	–
13	0000	CAMEBELLE N Mitchell 5-11-4	Mr N Mitchell
14	00	CAPTAIN KELLY T Forster 5-11-4	P Barton
15	PP0	DICKIE BOW L Waring 5-11-4	P Nicholls
16	F00P	FIONELLA J Roberts 5-11-4	C Brown
18	00	GYPSEY LEA F Hollis 5-11-4	George Knight
19	P060	HARD BARGAIN P Makin 5-11-4	P Carvill
20	0	HILL TORR B Young 5-11-4	Christine Young 7
23	00	JOHN WILLOUGHBY A Aylett 5-11-4	G Jones
24	0P00	LEVANTA LEE N Mitchell 5-11-4	M Coyle
25		MAJOR SYMPHONY K Dunn 5-11-4	Mr J Frost 4
26	40P	RED REPPIN D Nicholson 5-11-4	P Scudamore
29	0	SCOTTISH PALACE M Madgwick 5-11-4	G Madgwick 7
33	001	RHINESTONE COWBOY A Madwar 4-11-2	J McLaughlin 4
36	0	HENRY LANCASTER K Bishop 4-10-9	J Hurst 7
39	0P	MAN OF MARK T Forster 4-10-9	H Davies
42	0300	RELUCTANT HERO (B) A Barrow 4-10-9	R Linley

4-6 Nugent, 100-30 Robolin, 10 Rhinestone Cowboy, 12 Teston Lad, 20 Captain Kelly, Hope Again, 25 others.

Wincanton selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Usurping. 2.45 Black Rod. 3.15 Western Sunset. 3.45 Great Developer. 4.15 Professor Plum. 4.45 Robolin.

Worcester

2.30 HIMBLETON HURDLE (Div I novices: £690: 2m 4f) (19 runners)

2	0213	MOUHANNED J Old 5-12-0	P Murphy 4
3	031	ROMAN SON N Gaselee 5-12-0	S Smith Eccles
5	4000	CHELSEA ISLAND A Taylor 8-11-10	Mr Taylor
7	0-	FANTA'S GIRL C Holmes 7-11-10	A Webb
8	p402	GIN GAME M Tate 6-11-10	–
11	000p	HUNTRESS GRACE B K Wells 7-11-10	–
17	/0p04-	PARK JET B Preece 7-11-10	–
18	0000	PEARLY GIRLY W Jenks 6-11-10	–
20	/p303	SOLAR KRIB G Doidge 10-11-10	DOUBTFUL
21	p0	SPORTING CASH R Edwards 7-11-10	W Morris 4
22	4-0pf	STATIST (B) T Hallett 8-11-10	B Wright 4
23	44	SWEET DIPPER W Wightman 6-11-10	W Waite
26	p003	EVER-SO-SURE B McMahon 5-11-7	R Crank
27	300p	MAGIC FORMULA (B) Miss S Griffiths 5-11-7	P Dever 7
28	p000	MORGAN'S TREASURE P Felgate 5-11-7	Mr Robinson 4
31	b0-00	WISEMANS BRIDGE Mrs S Oliver 5-11-7	Miss Oliver 7
35	0000	KING'S MARCH G Vergette 4-10-9	G McCourt
36	0012	PAPERACER B Preece 4-10-9	–
37	0002	PEAK TOWER P Garvey 4-10-9	A Lovell

5-4 Roman Sn, 4 Mouhanned, 6 Gin Game, Sweet Dipper, 10 Ever-So-Sure, Paperacer, 20 others.

3.0 NEWLAND CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS CHASE (handicap: £1,056: 2m) (10)

1	4334	TOIRDEALBHACH (D) P O'Connor 9-11-10	A Broughan
2	f-u0p	DOUBLE CROSSING C Holmes 10-10-6	J H Davies
4	41-3p	SPACE BRIDGE G Jones 9-10-0	C Holgate
5	0402	WOOLOP (D), (B) D Barons 6-10-0	S Cargeeg
7	-04pf	POMPOSITY (D) R Smith 6-10-0 (7 ex)	R Dennis
8	fu/0p	BRANDY FARE (D) B Shaw 13-10-0	G Evans
9	pp0p	ROSE LEE J Needham 9-10-0	C McSharry
10	0000	POOR EXCUSE (B) O Henley 8-10-0	W Worthington
11	0000	FERNSHAW (B) B Preece 8-10-0	P Double
12	p-400	MOULDY OLD DOUGH (CD) F Muggeridge 14-10-0	R Muggeridge

7-4 Toirdealbhach, 3 Wollop, 4 Pomposity, 8 Space Bridge, 14 others.

3.30 BRAINGE HURDLE (handicap: £1,639: 2m 4f) (15)

6	4000	RODNEY PARADE (B) J Jenkins 8-11-7	Mr S Sherwood 4
7	210p	BALLY TASK (D), (B) D Jones 7-11-5	C Seward
11	00p0	SUNBURST (C) Mrs W Sykes 7-11-1	–
12	-0001	THE IRISH RHINE (C) D A Wilson 8-11-0 (4 ex)	K Caplan 7
14	0120	KESHOON P Bevan 5-10-9	P Wall 4
16	-0000	RHEINFORD J Old 7-10-8	P Murphy 4
17	0-040	ACHILLES G Kindersley 7-10-8	N Dunger 4
18	-0002	CROWING MOMENT (B) I Wardle 8-10-8	M Williams
19	40000	CHELSEA ISLAND A Taylor 8-10-7	Mr Taylor
21	-0032	PALM CROSS P O'Connor 6-10-6	P Barry
23	-2440	PIN TUCK W Owens 9-10-4	R Stronge 4
26	-00p3	DICKLIS M Barraclough 5-10-1	A Webb
27	0001	ROCKS OF BAWN (C) B Cambidge 6-10-0	Mr Cambidge
28	u000	THUMPS J Dalton 7-10-0	J Suthern
29	0/0-00	GRAND OEUVRE W Jenks 6-10-0	–

7-2 The Irish Rhine, 5 Palm Cross, Pin Tuck, Keshoon, 8 Bally Task, Rodney Parade, 10 Sunburst, Crowing Moment, 16 others.

4.0 R.M.C. GROUP HUNTERS CHASE (novices: amateurs: £1,447: 3m) (20)

1	1134	KENTIGERN Mrs J Bainbridge 7-12-7	Miss A Dare 7
2	4p61	LONESOME PARK (B) Mrs A Price 7-12-7	R Woolley
3	113f	RUGY (D) R Weaving 7-12-7	Miss Saunders 7
4	2101	YORKSHIRE MARINER (D) C Dawson 10-12-7	M Dawson
5		APETA'S SUN A Spooner 7-12-0	A Spooner
6	/0000	AYRESOME Mrs W Beynon-Brown 8-12-0	Miss Wallace 7
8	0/00-u	BORDER MERCHANT H Webb 11-12-0	H Webb 7
10	p3-	CROSSTOWN D Williams 12-12-0	J Beavis 7
11	3p/p-	DEEP TARTAN C Clarke 10-12-0	C Clarke 7
14		FERRETER Mrs C Higgon 8-12-0	–
15	f4ff	GAMBLING GHOST (B) C Nash 8-12-0	R Dunwoody 7
16	4/fp-3	GEMMERLY JANE (B) Mrs J Watts 9-12-0	J Llewellyn 7
17		GLEN-LOOK R Brown 8-12-0	P Hobbs 4
22	000/p	LITTLE OSSIE C Popham 7-12-0	C Popham
24	-0423	MELODIC LAD W Lamarque 8-12-0	W Lamarque
25	-u000	MISS PRAGUE R Voorspuy 9-12-0	G Wragg 7
27	000-	ROUGH ESTIMATE V Bishop 7-12-0	C Crozier 7
28	00-f	SLEEPY BUCK Mrs S Oliver 9-12-0	Miss Oliver 7
30	202p-	SURELY RIGHT Mrs M Rimmell 7-12-0	–
32	p3	UNCLE NEWBY B Wells 11-12-0	M Darby 7

11-4 Yorkshire Mariner, 7-2 Kentigern, 6 Lonesome Prk, 8 Rugy, 10 Melodic Lad, Gemmerly Jane, 20 others.

4.30 STOURPORT CHASE (handicap: £1,553: 2m 4f) (19)

1	8401	CHINGOLO (D) Mrs S Davenport 9-11-13 (10 ex)	P Warner
2	32-0p	PARTON BELLE (D) D Pitcher 7-11-10	Mr Pitcher
7	01f1	BELOW THE SALT T Forster 7-11-3 (10 ex)	Mr Thomson Jones
8	u31p	COTTAGE RHYTHM (D) Earl Jones 7-11-0	G McCourt
9	32p8	BALLYBUTLER V Bishop 11-10-13	Mr Crozier
11	400	OLIVER HARDY Mrs B Waring 8-10-10	S Keightley
15	op0	TAN TROED (B) Mrs K Wallace 10-10-4	Jessica Wallace 7
16	u02-4	LONDON JOURNAL (D) W Mann 8-10-4	–
17	3040	CANINA (C) P Hayward 7-10-4	M Coyle
18	p00f	HIGHWAY STING G Thorner 7-10-3	C McIlfatrick 7
19	2000	SANTOSS (CD) J Bradley 10-10-3	G Davies
21	0up0	MR SPRIG (B) E Witts 8-10-0	C Mann 4
23	0pp0	GITAINE D Ancil 8-10-0	A Webber
24	0pp3	FENAGHY S Cole 8-10-0	S McNeill
26	4ppf	DAN DARE O Henley 8-10-0	W Worthington 7
27	300f	VERY FRIENDLY (D) P Bevan 7-10-0	T Wall 4
28	f03p	BOLD HUNTER A Birch 8-10-0	–
30	33p1	MASTER NIBBLE C Holmes 8-10-0 (10 ex)	A Webb
31	0pb1	OTTERDEN R Juckes 9-10-0	P Dever 7

2 Below The Salt, 7-2 Chingolo, 6 London Journal, 8 Master Nibble, Cottage Rhythm, 12 Parton Belle, 20 others.

5.0 HIMBLETON HURLDE (Div II: novices: £690: 2m 4f) (10)

3	3001	SOMETHING SPECIAL P Bevan 6-12-3	A Webber
9	0f-0f	DURHAM WARRIOR R Griffiths 9-11-10	A O'Hagan 4
10	0802	EXCLUSIVE FOX K White 6-11-10	C Smith
15	0040	LOVE ANOTHER M Eckley 7-11-10	G Evans 7
22	p/000	SWEETBOY R Blakeney 7-11-10	M McCourt
25	00p	WOODSPICE E Witts 6-11-10	C Mann 4
28	0400	JYMARIO (B) D Wintle 5-11-7	R Hyett
32	0001	HASTY KATE (D) L Tory 4-11-2	R Crank
38	0040	SELLUP D Barons 4-10-9	S Gargeeg 4
39	2033	SWEET SOLICITOR W Wightman 4-10-9	E Waite

6-4 Something Special, 3 Hasty Kate, 6 Sweet Solicitor, 8 Exclusive Fox, 10 Love Another, 16 others.

Worcester selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.30 Roman Son. 3.0 Wollop. 3.30 Keshoon. 4.0 Kentigern. 4.30 Below The Salt. 5.0 Sweetboy.

La crème de la crème

MARKETING MANAGER
Pharmaceuticals c.£20,000

From time to time we handle an assignment which can be classified as 'an outstanding opportunity in a fast track situation'. This appointment is genuinely in this category.

Our client is a large, successful and profitable multi-national in an expansive phase, with some established products with unexploited potential, and with some interesting new products.

We are looking for an ambitious, professional marketer in ethicals, around the 30 mark, a graduate with drive, flair and, above all, enthusiasm. The appointment could attract Marketing Managers or Group/Senior Product Managers, interested in extending their experience in, for example, man-management.

Our client will 'tailor make' a management development programme to suit the specific needs of the man or woman selected. Rapid career progression can be anticipated.

The salary indicated is negotiable and candidates with higher aspirations should not feel inhibited about replying.

Contact John Fulford or Peter Draycon at Grosvenor Stewart Limited, 62 Pall Mall, London SW1. Tel. 01-930 7966.

GS GROSVENOR STEWART
INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT IN HEALTH CARE London Brussels Wiesbaden Johannesburg

VICTORIA
c £8,500

A well presented, bright Secretary/PA with excellent secretarial skills is needed to work in a stimulating job, with the dynamic Marketing Director in this prestigious international company. The successful candidate will ideally fall in the 25-35 age range and will have a proven track record working at a senior level in large commercial companies.
Speeds 110/70.

Angela Mortimer Ltd
Recruitment Consultants
166 Piccadilly
629 9686

KINDRED SPIRIT

Tired of secretarial work, but have a sound commercial background? I need a self-starter, mid 20's + sound academically, who will enjoy working hard, tackling a rewarding job dealing with people. You'll have the patience of a saint, hide of a rhinocerous and insist that work should be fun!
Yes, then perhaps you would like to join us and train to help others find rewarding careers too.
Please ring Lana Jeffers on 408 1631 or 381 1237 (evenings)

Major Film Company requires First-class Secretary

for Director of Publicity and Advertising with responsibilities in Europe. Salary negotiable.

Please apply in writing with CV to:
BOX 0521 H THE TIMES

CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY

Chairman of large international aviation company, located in Gatwick area, requires personal secretary who is not only good at shorthand and typing but also able to work on own initiative. This senior position offers an excellent salary, an interesting job, company pension scheme and travel opportunities.

Please send C.V and photograph stating earliest availability for interview.

Contact Mr A. Leahy on 01-668 6352.

Bi-Lingual Secretary for Managing Director
in Hayes Middlesex

The Managing Director of Mercedes-Benz (UK) Limited is looking for an experienced Bi-Lingual Secretary with outstanding technical and organisational skills to join a team which includes his Personal Assistant and a second secretary.

The position involves a high standard of shorthand and typing in both German and English, some translation as well as the general administration of a busy office.

The duties call for initiative and resourcefulness: in addition to dealing with visitors and routine business appointments, travel planning and hotel bookings, there is the intensive telephone and telex traffic associated with a world-wide organisation.

Applicants, who are unlikely to be earning less than £7,500 p.a., must have at least 5 year's experience gained at director level in industry or commerce, possess shorthand speeds of 100 wpm in both English and German, and excellent typing skills and have the maturity, discretion and personal presentation needed at this level.

Excellent conditions of employment including 4 weeks holiday rising with service to 5 weeks, car schemes, contributory pension scheme with life assurance and subsidised restaurant.

For an application form, please telephone Mrs J. Paine, Personnel Department, on 01 560-2151 Ext: 2238.

Mercedes-Benz

THE RITZ
Secretarial Recruitment Consultant
Salary package to £12,500

The Ritz is a happy and highly successful team of five experienced consultants. We are now one year old and although originally launched by IPP International, our parent company, our continuing achievements mean that we are now able to implement our own expansion plan. If you have a minimum of two years' experience in secretarial recruitment and would welcome the chance to give rein to your own successful methods of achievement telephone Josephine Morrison or Colin Hush on 01-938 1884.
Alternatively come along to our open evening on Thursday, 14th April. 5 pm - 8 pm and meet one of our Directors for an informal discussion.

RITZ RECRUITMENT
20 Kensington Church St.
London W8 4EP

TOURNAMENT SECRETARY

Applications required for post of Tournament Secretary and Chief Administrative Officer. The applicant must have at least two years' experience in the day-to-day running and promotion of major golfing events together with overseas experience of a similar nature and must be capable of working unsupervised as part of a small *specialised team. Salary subject to negotiation.*

Applications should be addressed to: Box 0896H The Times, together with full details of work experience and references.

Flexible and Experienced Audio Secretary

required (aged 25-45) working with another Secretary for a small friendly team (managing director and 3 executives) located in superb West End, Marble Arch, building of a public property company. £7,700 pa + bonus. 4 weeks' holiday and BUPA. Please telephone Mr Ronald Gerard, 01-629 6831.

Personal Assistant/Secretary
Up to £10,000 pa and usual benefits
International Consultants – London

Our client, a professional partnership, well established in the construction industry, requires a person of outstanding ability and integrity to carry out the duties of PA/Secretary for two senior partners who are frequently absent from the office.

The appointed person, aged 28/40 years, will have a full understanding of the role of a Personal Assistant, be extremely competent in all secretarial duties, have the personality and temperament to work with partners and senior staff and to liaise with clients.

Candidates are invited to send a full CV giving personal details, qualifications, and previous appointments, together with an assessment of their suitability for this appointment. All applications will be treated with absolute confidence and should be submitted by 25th April. Interviews will be held in London or Birmingham from 2nd May.

Applications, quoting reference 570, should be sent to:
Mr A. C. Williams.

Brian Woodhead & Co Ltd
The Coach House, 95a Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B16 8LG. Telephone: 021-455 9292 (2 lines).
Executive Search & Selection Division

Multi-Lingual PA/SEC
BATH, AVON

The Director of a rapidly expanding Italian fashion group is looking for a multi-lingual (Italian, Spanish, French and English) Personal Assistant/Secretary, with an interest in fashion, to help run the company.

The right person must be dynamic, self-motivated and extremely competent in all office and allied duties with the ability to handle all management staff. Free to travel on short trips to Europe an advantage. Generous salary.

Write, giving all necessary details and experience, to Cashbill Ltd, 33 Milton St, Bath, Avon. No callers please.

We are in the midst of the City and Holborn areas of London. We urgently require Temporary Secretaries and Typists. Please call now for work either immediately or with a view to the summer. Excellent rates of pay.

KINGSWAY
temporary staff consultants
Number One Kingsway London WC2B 6X?
Telephone 01 836 9272

SHORT-TERM SECRETARY
(s/h and audio)

Wanted 3 months to 1 year for Senior Partner of West End firm of estate agents. Salary negotiable c.£7,500.
Ring 01-487 4742.

P.A./Secretary

£8,000 negotiable — Central London

My clients, Management support specialists, seek to appoint a high calibre PA/Secretary to be fully involved in all aspects of the business. Duties range from dealing with clients and attendance at client presentations/seminars to ensuring smooth running of the office.
Candidates must be mature, at ease in dealing at Director level and able to offer excellent standards of typing and shorthand.
City based initially, the company will be moving to prestigious offices in Mayfair shortly.
Write enclosing full CV and recent photograph to:
Mrs. Alex Tawney,
PER, 4-5 Grosvenor Place,
London SWIX 7SB.



SECRETARY/PA

Director of campaigning pressure group requires a Secretary/PA preferably with experience in PR, press or broadcasting. Must be willing to work by oneself and cope with a swings and roundabouts workflow. Small office, Central London. Generous salary. Four-day week a possibility. Write with CV to Box No 0893 H The Times.

PRACTICE MANAGER

required for busy NW6 general medical practice from 1st May, 1983. Intelligent graduate with accounting or administrative experience preferred. Salary according to experience but within the range £7,000 £9,000 pa.

01-328 1803

(continued on page 27)

MARKETING CO-ORDINATOR
Hotel company

c. £7,500 — LONDON

This position with *The Leading Hotels of the World* has recently become vacant and represents a rare opportunity to join one of the most prestigious hotel companies in the world.

The job which will require hard work, dedication and adaptability, will entail co-ordinating various marketing projects, including press relations, printing, the organisation of client educational trips and general administration.

The successful applicant will be ambitious, reliable, with a good grounding in marketing and/or P.R. preferably in the hotel business and have the ability to type.

Please write in confidence to:

ANDREW BYRNE
Operations Manager, Europe
H. R. I., The Leading Hotels of the World
50 New Bridge St.,
London, EC4V 6AU

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

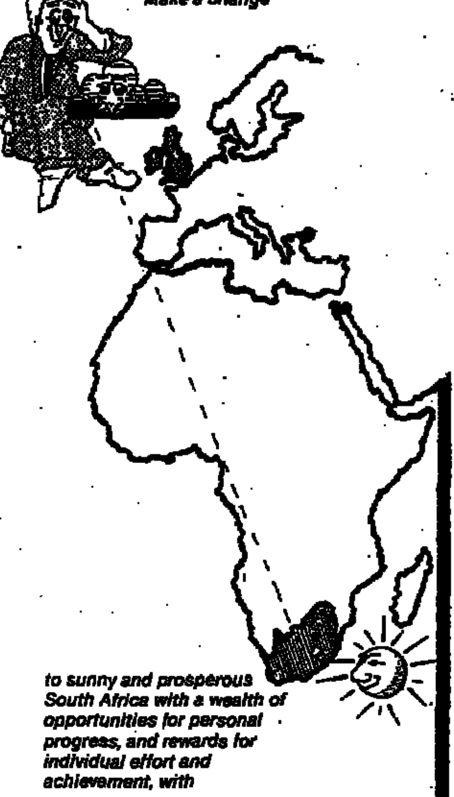
University of Reading
LECTURESHIP IN PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY
"New Blood" Appointment

Applications are invited for the above post in the Department of Chemistry. The successful applicant will be required to initiate research in the general area which falls between molecular spectroscopy and conventional gas kinetics and to contribute to teaching in Physical Chemistry/Chemical Physics.

The appointment is from 1 October 1983 on the scale £6,375 to £13,305 p.a. Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) are available from the Personnel Officer, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AH. Quoting Ref. AC836.

Closing date 6th May 1983.

International Appointments



Can you imagine a better deal than—

the choice of a permanent position *OR a 4-year* contract which may be extended at your option;

a high salary, full fringe benefits and lower cost of living:

a generous allowance to cover removal expenses

– with South Africa's largest publicly *owned and fastest growing life* assurance and investment group, which has strong international associations.

Our Admin Projects Manager, who himself made the move in 1981, will be visiting Britain from 9 May this year. He will be able to tell you what South Africa really is like from an Englishman's point of view. He will be interested in meeting self-motivating, ambitious people *aged under 30 who have the ability and* desire to make a career for themselves in life assurance administration in one of the following fields:

- **Management**
- **O&M Systems**
- **Accounting**

to sunny and prosperous South Africa with a wealth of opportunities for personal progress, and rewards for individual effort and achievement, with

LIBERTY LIFE ASSOCIATION

A good degree or progress in life assurance or other professional examinations will be an advantage.

There are exceptional opportunities in our Johannesburg Head Office for able and experienced people. The staff of our successful and rapidly expanding enterprise has increased fifteen fold since 1970, and our assets by over 50 times to £1 500 million. We have also acquired significant shareholdings in life assurance companies in the United Kingdom and Canada.

Write, giving full details of experience, qualifications, age, marital status, current salary, etc. – and the address and telephone number where he can contact you during May – to:

Mr G.F. Griffin
Manager – Admin. Projects
Liberty Life Association
P.O. Box 10499
JOHANNESBURG 2000
South Africa

BE SURE TO WRITE IN GOOD TIME FOR YOUR LETTER TO REACH HIM BEFORE 25 APRIL 1983.

He will contact you to arrange an interview. By courtesy of our associate company, Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance, interviews, wherever possible, will be at the Royal Exchange, London EC3 (Tel. 01-283-7101). If you are unable to get to London, we will try to make alternative arrangements.

Sales and Marketing Appoinments

GRADUATE wanted to train with an established City employment agency specialising in accountancy recruitment. As the position is for a sales orientated person, the salary and commission will depend upon hard work, initiative and success. Apply in writing to J. C. H. Dunlop, F. C. A., Dunlop and Badenoch, 37 Eastcheap, London EC3.

CREME DE LA CREME

ADVERTISING SECRETARY/PA

25+/30 — c £10,000

A special Secretary with a flair for organisation, confident ability and a proven background in a responsible position is required to assist a Senior Executive in this Advertising company's West End offices. Excellent skills together with reasonable knowledge of accounts control are essential requirements.

SPANISH BI-LINGUAL

24+ — £9,000

Top PA position to the Vice President of a prestige City International Bank. Our client seeks a competent Secretary with a minimum of 80 wpm Shorthand in both Spanish and English, fast accurate typing skills and the ability to converse at all levels in both languages.

Contact Tessa Mountain
01-588 0781
(Rec Cons)

PROPERTY - £7,000 GLOUCESTER ROAD

The Chairman and two Directors of this development and construction company need an efficient PA Secretary to help organise their busy work schedule. The job is full of variety - apart from general secretarial duties, there is a lot of liaison with clients, answering queries and working as part of a team. Friendly informal atmosphere. Ideal candidate mid 20's with skills of 90/60+. Please.

CALL 434 4045

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

PRODUCT MANAGER
C.£10,000 PLUS CAR.

Servis—The innovative U.K. domestic appliance manufacturer—whose recently launched Servis Quartz is recognised as the most advanced micro-chip washing machine available on the European market, is looking for someone to play a key role in the Marketing Department.

The person we are looking for will be responsible for the day to day product management of the Servis home laundry range—developing and implementing advertising, promotional and pricing strategies, as well as offering a creative input into the preparation of the long term marketing plan.

Ideally the successful candidate should be aged between 25-35, have been educated to degree level or its equivalent, and have had 2-3 years experience in consumer goods product management. Numeracy, an ability to communicate and self-motivation are essential qualities for this position.

As there will be opportunities for overseas travel a knowledge of at least one foreign language would be an advantage.

This is an exciting opportunity to join a young and enthusiastic marketing team. If you are interested please write giving full C.V. to:

The Marketing Manager,
Servis Sales & Marketing Limited, Darlaston Road, Kings Hill, Wednesbury, West Midlands WS10 7TE.

SERVIS

CAN YOU SELL ICE TO ESKIMOS?
SUPER SALES EXEC URGENTLY NEEDED

We are a leading UK company in executive aircraft sales. We require an exceptional salesperson to *cover part of our range (£500,000 to £1,500,000 per* unit) to be based in Knightsbridge. Candidates should have an excellent record in selling high capital goods to top management. High salary negotiable *for the right person plus substantial* commission.

TEL: RUTH HARVEY on 01-245 9837

Considering a change of career?

A *HIGH INCOME*: You will earn over £12,000 in your first year with us if you meet basic targets. Our better consultants earn over £18,000 p.a.

SECURITY: Working for part of £1.8 billion financial services group, you will be on a basic of £6,000 (negotiable) and based in LONDON, LEEDS, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER or BIRMINGHAM.

If you are aged 22 and over, positive, hardworking and well spoken, ring: 01-222 9351, Ext. 28

Educational Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF LEIDEN THE NETHERLANDS

Faculty of Law

chair of anglo-american private law (m/f)

vacancy number: 3-10710739

Applications are invited for the now vacant chair of Anglo-American Private Law, which is a part-time post (0.3 of a full-time position).
Anglo-American Private Law is an optional subject for law students in their last term.

Salary will range from approx D.fl. 1968,30 to D.fl. 2764,90 per month.

Acquaintance with civil law systems and understanding of the Dutch language would be an advantage. Applications, including a curriculum vitae with details of qualifications and experience and the names and addresses of any referees should be received not later than three weeks after publication of this advertisement by the Chairman of the Appointment Committee, *Prof. D.C. Fokkema, "Gravensteen", Pieterskerkhof 6, 2311 SR LEIDEN, The Netherlands.*

We also welcome letters from qualified persons calling to our attention the names of suitable candidates.

leiden

Vacancy exists for an experienced

SALES EXECUTIVE

selling specialist printing to City institutions. Based in the City, the job entails servicing existing customers as well as developing new business. The salary will reflect upon the experience of the applicant. A car is supplied.

Please submit application to:

P. W. CAITHNESS,
Sales and Marketing Director



Gatehouse Way
Aylesbury
Buckinghamshire
HP19 3DD

Public Appointments

PRINCIPAL ECONOMIST
£11,912 - £15,948

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND PERSONNEL (NORTHERN IRELAND)
POLICY PLANNING AND RESEARCH UNIT

The Policy Planning and Research Unit (PPRU) of the Department of Finance and Personnel provides professional services in economics, statistics and social research to assist Northern Ireland Civil Service Departments in carrying out their responsibilities over the broad range of public policy. The work demands professional skills and the personal attributes to participate effectively in groups concerned with policy analysis and programme evaluation.

Applications are invited for a pensionable post at Principal Economist level, in the Economics Division of the PPRU. Applicants must possess a first or second class honours degree in Economics or a relevant post-graduate qualification and have substantial post-graduate experience, preferably at least 6 years.

The post is open to applicants with a background in either quantitative or non-quantitative Economics and the successful candidate will lead a small team of professionals concerned with policy advice and evaluation. Starting salary will be related to qualifications and experience. Applicants must not be more than 55 years of age on the closing date (ie born on or after 5 May 1928).

The Civil Service Commissioners may decide to interview only those applicants who appear from the information available, including level of academic attainment and relevant experience, to be best qualified.

The post is open to both men and women. For an application form please write or telephone (quoting job reference SB36/83/T) to the Civil Service Commision, Rosepark House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast BT4 3NR (telephone Dundonald (02318) 4567 ext 583). Completed forms must be returned to arrive not later than the closing date, 5 May 1983.

NORTHERN IRELAND CIVIL SERVICE

THE GIRLS' PUBLIC DAY SCHOOL TRUST

The Council of the GPDST invite applications for the post of

Secretary

which will become vacant from 1st January, 1984, upon the retirement of the present Secretary, Mr H M Evans, MA

The Trust is responsible for 24 independent schools situated throughout England and Wales and administered centrally from the Head Office in Westminster. The starting salary for this pensionable post will not be less than £17,500.

Full details of the appointment may be obtained from the Secretary, 26 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H 9AN. Closing date for applications 17th May, 1983.

WESTMINSTER MEDICAL SCHOOL
(University of London)

Part-time Appeals Secretary required by Westminster Medical School Research Trust to run small Appeals Office.
Hours of work are negotiable but will be not less than nine hours per week. Salary pro-rata on scale £5,893–6,847+£1,158 L.W. Further particulars may be obtained from The Secretary, Westminster Medical School, 17 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AR to whom written applications naming two referees should be made by 30th April 1983.

BANKING AND ACCOUNTANCY APPOINTMENTS

A TAX MANAGER £12,000 neg. head dept. pers/corp tax. City/N London prac 831 7622. Clayman Acntcy Agy. 300 High Holborn. WC2.

A SENIOR AUDIT clk. £11,000, small prac backgnd, high standards. snr post. 831 7622. Clayman Acntcy Agy. 300 High Holborn. WC2.

A NEWLY QUALIFIED PA snr. £11,000. Respons to snr ptnr, pres. 638 0141. Clayman Acntcny Agy. 85 Moorgate. EC2.

A NEWLY QUALIFIED tax snr. £10,500, specialise in corp./pers tax. intl c/a's 638 0141. Clayman Acntcny Agy. 85 Moorgate. EC2

SUTTON, SURREY. C/a's seek PA to ptnr. excel opp. £good. tax/acntcy exp. 247 5531. Clayman Acntcy. Agy.

CORPORATE FINANCE ASSISTANT

To assist in the development of an International Corporate Finance Department.
Chartered accountancy background together with 3 years relevant post-qualification experience necessary. Knowledge of French and/or German an advantage but not essential.
Competitive salary to be negotiated together with range of benefits.

Please write to:-

ELIZABETH TAGERT
Sarasin International Securities Ltd.,
586 St. Andrew's Hill, London, EC4V 5BY

The INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH

is spread over two major sites at Chelsea and Sutton and is one of the leading cancer research organisations in the UK. A small administration operates from Chelsea where a vacancy has arisen for the post of

SALARIES OFFICER.

The Institute employ 140 medical and scientific staff together with 280 *technical, clerical and other personnel. The principal terms and con*ditions of service are those of the MRC/Civil Service, but the job poses a challenge in also covering NHS and University pay models and superannuation schemes. The payroll is computerised but the post holder will be expected to assist in the development and improvement of the system. The post holder will be responsible to the Assistant Financial Accountant for the payment of all salaries and wages and related accounting. Starting salary will be in the region of £7,000 p.a. (1.4.83 review pending). There is a non-contributory pension scheme.
Applications, with the names of two referees, to the Secretary, Institute of Cancer Research, 34 Sumner Place, London, SW7 3NU, quoting Ref. 302/B/17.

INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY
(University of London)
Judd Street, London, WC1H 9QS

ACCOUNTANT

Applications are invited from appropiately qualified persons for the appointment of Accountant, which will date from 1st June, 1983, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Salary will be within the scale £11,828 – £14,663, including L.A. (under review).

Further information and application form may be obtained from The Secretary, Institute of Ophthalmology, Judd Street, London, WC1H 9QS, to whom completed application forms should be sent by 28th April, 1983.

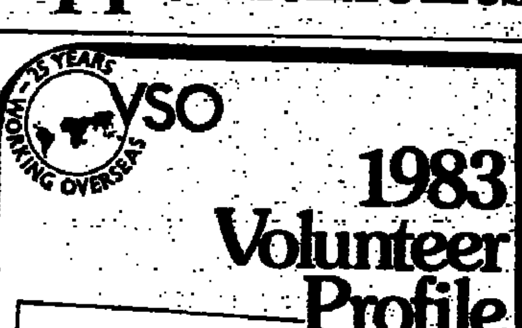
Computer Appointments

Appear each Tuesday

For further information phone Lindsay Heggie on 01-837-1234 Ext 7677

هكذا من الاصل

Appointments



1983 Volunteer Profile

AGE:
All ages from 20 to 65-year-olds. Most in late twenties.

QUALIFICATIONS:
You name it. Craft certificates, City & Guilds, first and postgraduate degrees, diplomas ... evidence of whatever skills the developing country needs to get the job done. Most vital is the ability to pass on know-how and skills to others.

WORK EXPERIENCE:
The practical problems facing developing countries in the fight for self-reliance require practical solutions. That's why over half the jobs overseas need someone with work experience; with the flexibility to translate theory into practice anywhere.

ATTITUDES:
The confidence and independence to cope with the unfamiliar - not least a changing job. The staying power to work for two years on volunteer terms in demandingly varied circumstances. A commitment to social justice which recognises the right of people in developing countries to run their own show; to use volunteers' skills to reach their objectives. The sense of humour and warmth to enjoy the challenges and shrug off the inevitable disappointments and frustrations. An interest in other people and a desire to learn from them as well as to contribute to their development. Above all, the will to work in the Third World as it is, not as some might like it to be. To communicate; to build creative relationships.

Address for further correspondence:
Enquiries Unit. (ref: ST4/83),
Voluntary Service Overseas,
9 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PW

VSO is grateful to the many individuals, Overseas Development Administration and industrial, commercial and charitable organisations, including Christian Aid, Oxfam, Action Aid, Rotary and the Queen's Jubilee Trust, whose generous contributions make its work overseas possible.

CHIEF CHEMIST
FOR BOPP FILM MANUFACTURING PLANT IN INDONESIA

Candidate should have master's degree in Polymer Chemisty with minimum 5 to 7 years experience in man made fibre industry/BOPP film producing plant. Should be fully conversant with all testing procedures of polyester, polyamide, polypropylene resins and physical and chemical testing methods of international standards. Candidate selected will be responsible for setting up a new laboratory and for developing testing and quality control procedures.

Candidates having experience in film production line preferred. Post offers excellent remuneration and benefits for the right candidate.

Please apply giving full particulars and salary expectations within 10 days to Box 0897 H The Times.



WORLD WILDLIFE FUND

FUND-RAISING EXECUTIVE

WWF, the leading international conservation organisation, requires a Fund-Raising Executive at its head office in Surrey to initiate, research and implement approaches to major charitable trusts, companies and other potential donors.

Applicants should possess sound and proven administrative capability with a flair for producing carefully researched written documentation and presentations. Self motivation and an ability to motivate others are essential.

The salary will be £8,250 p.a. together with pension scheme and other staff benefits.

Please apply with full curriculum vitae to:
Mrs V. C. Burbridge, World Wildlife Fund,
Panda House, 11-13 Ockford Road,
Godalming, Surrey GU7 1QU.

DAIRY TRADE FEDERATION

Policy Issues – Graduate

c £8,500

The Dairy Trade Federation is concerned about tomorrow's issues on the *buying of milk and its conversion into dairy products.*
The liquid milk market in particular is facing a challenging year and a numerate graduate is needed to carry work forward into 1984/5.
Ideally, you will hold a degree in economics or business studies and be in your mid-twenties. Experience of the food industry or agriculture is an added plus. You must be able to analyse information swiftly, communicate effectively on paper and at meetings, and work closely with different levels of management. You must have the ability to develop a statistical service on a micro-computer.
Interested ... then write for an application form to:
Mrs J D Calnan,
Industrial Relations Director,
19 Cornwall Terrace,
London, NW1 4QP.
Telephone: 01-486 7244.

dtf

Senior Interviewer
(Perm) 21+ £ excellent

We are a small private employment bureau in WC2 and we seek a mature experienced person to join our team. Ideally you will have at least 2 years experience together with the ability to work as part of a highly professional team. Salary and prospects unlimited. (All calls treated in strictest confidence). For more details call Lynn Robinson 404 4939/405 5959 (daytime) or 0438 729782 (eves).
(Rec Cons)

International Appointments are featured every THURSDAY
for details please ring
01-278 9161/5

HORIZONS

The Times Guide to career development

Beware those itchy feet

Godfrey Golzen on how to time your job move

A partner in a leading firm of headhunters recently pointed out that the peak period for job changers occurred between the ages of 35 and 45. "That's the time when a lot of executives get itchy feet", he said. "The first move often turns out to be a mistake. People hand in their resignation without realizing that it can take up to a year to find another job, or they simply make an impetuous leap from the frying pan into the fire."

The reason why these are dangerous years for executives is that they coincide with what has become known as "the mid-life crisis". The thought that with half their adult lives behind them, the rest may be more of the same thing causes a good many people to cut and run for something new in early middle age.

In the professions, particularly, there are many jobs which hold out no prospects for doing anything other than the same thing for year after year, if for increasing amounts of money. That kind of realization dawns in the late thirties, just about the time that personal relationships tend to come under pressure for much the same reasons. One important question people should ask themselves in these circumstances is what the cause of discontent really is. Is dissatisfaction with the job masking a personal problem? If it is, a job move, with all the stresses that entails, may be quite the wrong answer.

A job switch after years with the same firm often turns out badly because the person concerned has looked only at the job itself, not at the wider task of adapting to a whole new working environment. Mid-career job changers are particularly vulnerable. They tend, [illegible] basis of 15 or 20 years' experience, to have definite ideas on how things ought to be done. The trouble is that much of this may apply, not so much to the job itself, but to the situation in the last place they worked for. Another firm might go about things in quite a different way.

The need to find the right match between your personal development and the organizational climate of a prospective employer or the requirements of a particular job is by no means confined to mid-career. *Passages*, a widely discussed American book by Gail Sheehy has pointed out that people's lives fall into phases which also shape their attitudes at work.

In their twenties, for instance, they tend to reject parental influence and this expresses itself in a general impatience with accepted ways of doing things. In an organization looking to make a break with the past a young rebel in a hurry might acquire whizz-kid status, but he or she would certainly feel stifled by one where precedent and tradition were highly valued.

The next phase – from the late twenties to the late thirties – is one of transition, of realization that a straight line may not be the shortest way from A to B – that there may, for instance, be valid reasons why certain decisions have to be referred to the main board. The trick is to avoid, in those years, jobs where you are likely to be type-cast and to go for those where you can try out a variety of roles.

The next years, from the late forties to the early fifties, are the peak career years. They can be unstable and dangerous heights when the "Peter Principle" operates – the process somewhat unkindly described by its American inventor as that of people being promoted beyond their abilities. The able accountant finds it difficult to cope with the problems of top management, or the good salesman becomes the ineffective sales director.

It is wise to be aware that the "fast moving" organization beloved of advertisement writers can be a tough ride for those used to a more deliberate pace.

Schools and industry link up

Catherine Avent explains how pupils can find out about the working world

Ever since James Callaghan's Ruskin speech there has been increased interest in forging links between education and the world of work. The TUC and CBI jointly promoted the Schools Council Industry Project which has proved an admirable pump-priming agency in those areas where it operates. The recent initiatives from the Manpower Services Commission have prompted many teachers to reflect upon the changing structure of employment and the effects of the recession on employment for school-leavers.

A tenth of university graduates and a quarter of polytechnic degree and diploma holders are having to take positions at lower levels than were traditional for their predecessors, or face unemployment. They are, of course, better off than school-leavers, half of whom will probably have to rely on the Youth Training Scheme for their introduction into work. Greater understanding of the realities of the job market is vitally necessary for boys and girls of secondary school age.

Anecdotal evidence abounds to illustrate the contention of many business men and industrialists that young people have curious notions about the functions of industry and commerce, and are sometimes manifestly prejudiced against careers in wealth-creating sectors of the economy. (The Schools Council Industry Project emphasizes that "industry" is not synonymous with "manufacturing", but includes the service industries such as catering and distribution, *financial institutions, broking and the* commercial professions).

Preparation for public examinations, timetabling rigidities and extra-classroom activities militate against extended visits to workplaces during termtime just as the demands of the YTS, placements for sandwich course undergraduates, and sponsored students often appear to have first claim on the capacity of employers to provide work experience for youngsters still at school.

Yet the rewards are great, if intangible. Ask teachers who have operated work-experience programmes and they will confirm that pupils return to school after a week or fortnight out with demonstrably greater social skills and maturity.

Many employers are familiar with the agencies which promote school industry links: Project Trident, Young Enterprise, the Industrial Society, INDEX, CRAC Insight Programmes, for example, and the CBI Introduction to Industry scheme for teachers. In engineering and technology there are special schemes for teacher-secondments and for young engineers to "open windows" by presenting to pupils the challenge and excitement of professional engineering.

Understanding British Industry, like the Schools Council Industry Project, operates in certain parts of the country to provide activities for teachers and industrialists to share experiences, or even exchange roles for short periods, thus providing notable enrichment of the curriculum for pupils who may not be considering careers in related fields but for whom an insight into industry and commerce may be valuable in their future work as doctors, lawyers or public administrators. For future teachers the experience can be seminal because they will affect the attitudes of generations of boys and girls.

More needs to be done, however, to bridge the gap in understanding between schools and industry. A young manager, involved in setting up a company simulation for local sixth formers, or a young clerk or production worker helping 16 year olds to make the transition to working life by coaching them in preparation for school leaving can find a rewarding form of career development, now that prospects in the traditional sense have so often diminished.

The author is ILEA careers guidance inspector.

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Providing an ecological input to planning casework, assessing the implications of proposed developments and advising and liaising with voluntary groups on ecological matters. Some attendance at evening meetings will be necessary.

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Reviewing existing sources of biological/environmental data and establishing close working links with biological record centres, voluntary organisations and national/statutory agencies in order to develop and maintain an ecological data-base for London's strategic planning.

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Habitat Management

Providing scientific and technical advice on the creation and management of habitats, including ecological parks, local nature reserves, the educational use of vacant/derelict land and land rehabilitation, supervising research projects in this field.

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For further details and an application form, which must be returned by 29th April 1983, write to Staff Section, Transportation and Development Department, Greater London Council, Room 454B, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Telephone: 01-633 7791/6390.

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BIRTHS

ALABASTER. – On 11th April at Crawley Hospital, to Rosanna (née Dawson) and Shane, a son.

BROCK. On April 6th at Queen Mary's Hospital, Roehampton to Katharine (née Stewart Sandeman) and George, a son Patrick.

CORBIN. – On April 4, to Rosemary and David at BMH Rinteln – a son (George).

CORBIN. – On 4th April, at B.M.H. Rinteln, to Rosemary and David – a son, George.

EVITT. – On April 7th, at West London Hospital, to Sarah and Jonathan, a son – Sam Arthur John.

JACKSON. – On 2nd April, to Frances and Charles, a daughter (Rebbecca Margaret).

KEYSER. On April 10th 1983 at St Peter's, Chertsey, to Marie-Claire (née Hull) and Anthony – a son, Charles William.

MANGNALL. – On April 12th, to Carola and Nick, a son.

PEROWNE. – On 10th April 1983, in Norwich, to Elizabeth & John – a son, Matthew, brother for Anastasia & Clementine.

RENTON. On April 11th at Queen Charlotte's Hospital to Sharon (nee O'Toole) and Julian a daughter Jessica.

DEATHS

ALLEN. – On April 10, at Dorset County Hospital, Margaret Gladys, MBE, of Garth, Alton Pancras, dearly loved sister of Phyllis and beloved aunt of John and Jenny. Funeral service on Friday, April 15, at 2pm at St Pancras Church, Alton Pancras, Dorchester

ASA THOMAS. – On April 13th, suddenly, at home, Edward, beloved husband of Patricia, father of Antonia and Michele. Funeral service at 12 noon, Monday 18th, at St Mary's Church, Crawley, nr Winchester, Hampshire. No flowers. Donations to Crawley Church Fabric Fund.

BADHAM. – On April 10, 1983, at St Monica's, Upton, Poole, Dorset, after a long illness borne with great courage, Peter Henry Christopher Badham, husband of Peggy, father of Susan and the late Angela, grandfather and great-grandfather. Funeral service Lytchett Minster Parish Church, on Monday, April 18, 2.30 pm followed by private cremation. Family flowers only, donations if wished in aid of Cancer Research or Church of England Children's Society, may be sent to Charles Small and Son, Funeral Directors, West Street, Wimborne.

BARNARD. On April 11, 1983, suddenly, on the Isle of Wight, Arthur James Barnard, former city treasurer of Norwich. Requiem Mass on Tuesday, 10am, at St John's Catholic Cathedral, Norwich. Family flowers only, but donations, if wished, to: The Elizabeth Fitzroy Homes for the Handicapped, c/o Peter Taylor Funeral Services, 86 Unthank Rd., Norwich.

BINGHAM. – John Sutton Martin, on April 11th, 1983, peacefully at his home, greatly missed by his wife and family. Funeral private. Memorial service to be announced later.

BRADLEY. On April 11th, peacefully at home in Salisbury, John Francis Bradley (Jack) formerly of Sanderstead, Surrey. Beloved husband of Margaret and loving father of Denis (of Quarr Abbey). Funeral Mass at St Gregory's Church, Salisbury at 2.30pm, Monday, April 18th. Donations for Cancer Research, or flowers to Harrolds, 77 Estcourt Rd, Salisbury.

CALVERT. – On 1st April 1983, in London, Alan Breck Calvert. Service at Golders Green Crematorium (East Chapel) on Wednesday, 20th April at 2.45 pm. Flowers and enquiries to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 12 Chiltern St., W.1. 01-935 3728.

DURANT. – On 12th April, peacefully at home, Rear Admiral Bryan Cecil Durant, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., of Bighton, Hampshire. Much loved husband of Rachel, and dear father of Jane, Diana, and Anne. Funeral service at Bighton Parish Church. Donations if desired to Sea Cadets, c/o John Steel and Sons, Chesil House, Chesil St., Winchester. Tel.: Winchester 63196.

GREIG. – On April 6, 1983, tragically, as a result of a car accident, Noel Patricia (Pori), of Little Court, Buntingford, darling wife of Neil and loving mother of Jamie, William, Jonathan and Benedict. Memorial service Friday, April 15, at 3.30 p.m. at Saint Mary's Church, Aspenden, near Buntingford, Herts. No flowers, please. Enquiries to Daniel Robinson & Sons. 0279 55477.

GRIFFITHS, HUGH – on April 8th, in Auckland, New Zealand, in his 89th year. Loved husband of Beryl, father of Colin and the late Anne and David, Father in law of Margaret and Grandpa of Megan and Andrew. After a very brief illness. Communications to: 33 Seacliffe Avenue, Takapuna, Auckland, New Zealand.

HAMILTON. On April 12th 1983, Edward Pakenham Hamilton, FLAS, aged 90 years of Wilfred Owen Road, Oswestry, Shropshire. Very dear husband of Norah and a much loved father, grandfather and great Grandfather. Funeral at Selattyn Parish Church at 2.30pm on Monday, April 18th, followed by private cremation. Inquiries to David Davies & Sons. Tel: Oswestry 653116.

HODGKINSON. – On April 11th, 1983, at home, Christopher Milnes Hodgkinson, beloved husband of the late Maud Hodgkinson and adored father of Ann, John and Charlotte. Funeral service on Monday, April 18th, at St Andrew's, Great Easton, at 2.15 and afterwards at Kettering Crematorium.

JUEL. – on April 9, at Juelsberg, Denmark, Gregers, aged 87.

MARTINEAU (formerly STREIFF). – On 12th April, 1983, aged 88 years, at his home, Plat-Off, Lymington, William, son of Mrs Streiff Martineau of Esher, husband of Joan and father of Josephine (Jo van Valkenburg). Cremation private. Memorial service to be announced later. No flowers please but donations if wished to London City Mission or RNLI, c/o Diamond & Son, Lower Buckland Rd, Lymington, Hants. Tel: 72060.

McTAVISH – On April 10th at home in Sanderstead, Ethel Constance, aged 90. Funeral service at All Saints Church, Sanderstead, on Tuesday, April 19th at 2.15 pm. No flowers please but donations in her memory would be appreciated to a charity of your choice.

OGDEN. – On 12th April, 1983, at home, in Cheshire, Sir George Chester Ogden, C.B.E., D.L., LL.D., M.A., beloved husband of Nina, loving father of Andrew, Elizabeth and Jane. Private family funeral at St Luke's Church, Goostrey. Memorial service to be arranged later in Manchester. Family flowers only. Enquiries to R.J.& B. Griffiths. Tel: 0477 32427.

RAWLENCE – on April 11th 1983, suddenly and peacefully at home, Michael Curtis Rawlence, MBE, FLS, aged 72. Dearly beloved husband of Dorothy, dearest father of Caroline, Becky and the late James, and grandfather (Popoise) of Thomas. Funeral at West Clandon Parish Church, on Monday 18th April at 2.30 pm. Enquiries to: R Walker, Parkside, West Clandon, Surrey. Guildford 222421.

SANDERS. – On April 9th, suddenly, at Ellerton Abbey, N. Yorkshire, Benedict Alfred Peter (Ben), age 35, dear husband of Dhileas, and father of Archie and Iona, and son of T. R. B. Sanders of Buckland, Surrey. Funeral Mass at St Margaret's Catholic Church, Roy Bridge, Inverness-shire, at 11.00 a.m. on Friday, April 15th. Memorial service in Yorkshire at date to be announced later. Flowers and enquiries to John McLellan & Co., Parade Road, Fort William. 0397 2128.

SQUIRES – on April 11, 1983, peacefully at home, Sidney James, much loved father, grandfather and friend. Funeral service at St Michaels Church, Bootle, on Friday, April 15, at 2pm. No flowers please.

STATON. – On April 12, suddenly at Allwyn Hall, Honingham, Eric, beloved husband of the late Betty, much-loved father of Pauline and Robert and loving grandfather of Simon and Nigel. Funeral service at City of Norwich (Earlham) Crematorium on Monday, April 18, at 3pm. If desired flowers to Peter Taylor Funeral Services, 86 Unthank Rd., Norwich.

THOMAS. – On 8th April, 1983, peacefully, at Southmead Hospital, Bristol, in his 79th year, Ernest Lewis Thomas (Richard Vaughan, Author of "Moulded in Earth" etc), late of St Monica Court, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, and formerly of Talley and Llanddeusant, Dyfed. Cremation strictly private (family only). Any donations in lieu of flowers please to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, c/o Glasbrooks Corner House, Llandeilo, Dyfed.

THOMSON – on 12th April Canon Duncan Thomson of The Cathedral Choir School, Ripon, very dear husband of Stephana and loved father of Christina, Isabel, Roderick, Celia, Aidan, and Leonara. Memorial Service Ripon Cathedral, 28th May, 2.30 pm. No flowers. Donations to Bedale Cancer Research Committee, c/o National Westminster Bank, Bedale, N. Yorkshire.

VIGNOLES – On April 10th 1983, at Crispins Nursing Home, Farnham, Frances Beatrice (née Macartney) widow of Mac and dearly loved mother and grandmother. Service at All Saints, Tilford, at 10.30 am, Friday, 15th April, followed by private burial service at St Mary's, Streatley. Flowers to H. C. Patrick & Co. 86 East Street, Farnham, Surrey or if preferred donations to Arthritis & Rheumatism Council, 41 Eagle St, London, WC1R 4AR.

WALTERS – on 8th April 1983, at St Mary's House, Kingsmead, Seaford, Dr Elsa Walters, late of The Froebel Educational Institute and The University of The West Indies. Service at Woodvale crematorium, Brighton, on Friday 15th April at 3.15 pm. No flowers, but if desired donations may be sent to: Arthritis and Rheumatism Council, c/o Seaford Funeral Service. Tel: 0323-893 889.

WARREN – On April 10th 1983, at Combe End, Shere, after a long illness, Clarice Marjorie aged 87 yrs. Funeral service at St James Church, Shere on Thursday, April 21st at 3.00 pm. Family flowers only please, small gifts if wished for Arthritis & Rheumatism Council, may be passed on to Sherlock & Sons, Trellis House, Dorking.

WILKINSON-GUILLEMARD. – On 11th April 1983, James, peacefully at his home, Chideock Court, Chideock, Bridport, Dorset, adored husband of Denise, beloved father and grandfather. Requiem mass at Our Lady Queen of Martyrs and St. Ignatius Church, Chideock Manor, Bridport, on Monday, 18th April, at 11.30 am. Flowers if so desired may be sent to A. G. Down Ltd., 66 South St., Bridport by 10.00 am.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BARTLETT, VERNON. – A Memorial Service for Vernon Bartlett is to be held at the Church of St. Bride, Fleet Street, EC4, on Thursday, 28th April 1983 at 12.30 pm.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

FRY. – A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of the late Professor D. B. Fry will be held in the University Church of Christ the King, Gordon Square, WC1 on Friday, 22 April at 11.30 a.m.

HAYTER – A memorial service for James Hayter, will be held at St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden on Sunday April 24th, at 12.30. All are welcome.

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CLARK. – Frank, Lt. Comm. RN (retired), died April 14th 1982, in Spain. In loving memory of a beloved husband, father and grandfather, sadly missed by all his family. R.I.P.

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"THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the GOVERNORS of the ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION will be held at QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL, adjacent to Royal Festival Hall, London, on TUESDAY, 17th MAY, 1983, at 11.30 am. The Duke of Atholl, Chairman of the Committee of Management, will be in the chair. The Institution's presentation of awards will be in the main auditorium of the Royal Festival Hall at 3.00 pm when medals for gallantry and other awards will be presented."

HAIDE FREDERICK BROWN HAIDE late of Springfield Hospital, Tooting, London, SW17 died there on 27th February 1982 (Estate about £5,800). The widow and mother of the above-named are requested to apply to the Treasury Solicitor (B.V.), Queen Anne's Chambers, 28 Broadway, London SW1H 9JS, failing which the Treasury Solicitor may take steps to administer the estate.

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HOLIDAY FLATS SERVICES. Carefully selected for immed and advanced service apts central London. 937 9886.

BELSIZE PK. – 3 bed mais, fab views from balconied reception. K&B. £150 pw. Unfurn. Benham & Reeves Lettings. 435 9681.

RUCK & RUCK 581 1741. Quality furnished & unfurnished properties in prime central areas urgently required and available £100–£1,000pw.

LOVELY S/C flat in Lecturer's house nr Highgate tube, well equipped, 2 rms, k & b, CH, services, phone. Suit couple £70 p.w. 01-883 0258.

KENSINGTON W11. Self contained furnished flat, 1 recp, 2 beds, k and b, gas ch, chw. £90. Tel 229 0333.

SW3. Large fully furn 1 bed flat. £90 p.w. To let to a Ltd Co. Apply 01-589 2650 or 01-623 3544.

CHELSEA. Attractive flat, Lounge, 1 dble, 1 sgle bedroom, k & b, C.H. Tel. Long let. £125 p.w. 01-730 8932.

S.W.7. – Cornwall Gdns, quiet Sq. 2 bed, lux flat, gdn; co let: £135 p.w. – Priory 948 0670.

ST. JOHNS WOOD. House with garden. 4 beds, 2 baths, 2 lge. recep. £350 p.w. 499-9981 (T).

SW3. – 2 dble bed flat, recep, k&b, + wc, incl ch, chw. Lift, porter, co let, 6 mths +. £200 pw. Willett. 730 3435.

CHELSEA. – Serviced flats, min 1 month from £120 pw. – Nell Gwynn House. 01-584 8317.

SE1. Self-contained furnished flat available short let or Co let preferred. £80 pw. Tel 01-261 9835.

W8. – Large recep, bed, k and b, ch, tv, garden; £90 pw. – 0722 72639.

HAMPSTEAD. 1 bed modern flat. £80 p.w.: co let. – Tel (0276) 31845.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALE MEDICAL RECEPTIONIST telephonist in busy Harley Street Practice seeks similar position or as Commissionaire with small group, practice/private Company in Central London. Reply Box 2696 G The Times.

SHORT LETS

PARK LANE, W1. Modern luxury flats, redecorated and fully furnished. 2 rooms, kitchen and bathroom, porterage and service. Suit business executive or couple on vacation for short lets from 2 weeks to 3 months from £275 p.w. Apply Miss Thomlin, 01-352 8853 (day) or (09905) 8932 (eves).

FULHAM, self contained gdn. flat, 1-6 months, 1 bed, sitting rm., k. & b., c.h., TV, Co. or holiday. Tel. 385 6966 after 6 p.m.

SERVICED apartments in Kensington, with colour TV, 24hr switchboard and telex. Collingham Apartments Ltd. 373 6306.

BAYSWATER, immaculate flat available April 15 – June 22, £250 pw. 01-221 7129.

2 DOUBLE BEDROOM furnished flat to let. Tel 748 6766.

INSTANT FLATS, Chelsea. Luxury serviced. Mr Page 373 3433.

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SCOTTISH BORDER. Top quality furnished cottages on private estate in Tweed Valley, 4 miles from Coldstream. Salmon and trout fishing. Tel: (0289) 82248.

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FISHERMAN'S COTTAGE nr Salcombe. Beautiful sea views and country. Free except July 23–Sept 10. Woolhampton (073 521) 3174.

POLRUAN, CORNWALL – Super 2 bed cottage. 0692 810729

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GASLIGHT of St James's, London's most exciting businessman's night-time retreat. No membership needed. Open Mon-Fri 8pm-2am, Sat 9pm-2am. 2 bars, restaurant, dozens of danceable companions, tantalising cabaret acts. Happy Hour 8-9pm. If required superb 3-course dinner only £9.75 plus service and tax. Entrance Fee £5.75. (This is refunded, less £1 to diners ordering before 9pm.) 4 Duke of York St., SW1. Tel: 01-930 1648/4950.

FLAT SHARING

SE23. Prof person, non-smoker, own room, quiet family house, b/b and evening meal Monday-Friday, occasional weekends. 699 3071.

SW6. Female, own room, new super lux maisonette, all mod cons, non-smoker. £55 pw. 387 2656 ext 34 before 5 pm.

SE19. Professional person to share luxury flat, o/r. Nr station. £125 pcm incl. Tel: 771-5943 (after 6.30 pm).

BLACKHEATH (Nr). M/F 25+ prof person. O/R in mod attract flat. Share with 1 F. £30 pw excl. 01-353 3020 x 3403.

BELGRAVIA, adj. Sloane Sq; bedroom, bathroom en suite; use of kitchen; professional person; £40 p.w. inclusive. – 730 5516.

W4 3rd person, own room in house, share kit. and bath., CH. £100pcm excl. 995 6322 (after 5.30pm).

HIGHGATE – Elegant own room in modern flat, charming place. £110 pcm. Excl. Tel 883 6110.

ROOM TO LET in young couple's luxury house. CH. Tel: 629 7666 (Ext 2306) day, or 326 0081 eves.

WIMBLEDON – Lady 25+ share gdn flat. Own lge rm. 5 mins BR. £25 pw. 01-540 0620.

PERSON TO SHARE HOUSE, 10 mins City. £20 pw. Tel. after 6 pm. 01-987 1832.

NW2–, 2nd prof. M/F share comfortable flat, own large room. £120 p.m. Tel. 450 5990.

BATTERSEA. Female, own room in lux maisonette, non-smoker pref. £145 pcm inc. 223 9144 eves.

CULTURED LADY to share superb mixed flat in Ealing. £28 pw incl. 01-998 9580 aft 7pm.

N1. Luxury roof patio flat, own room, female non-smoker. £30 pw excl. 251 5793.

GIRL 20's non-smoker share room. Mews house SW7. £132 pm. 589-1158 before 9 or after 6 pm.

BATTERSEA PARK – Sunny house overlooking garden M/F (30's) £35 pw. Open fire + piano. (E) 228 8434.

W.11. Mews house, 3rd person (f) to share. £160 p.c.m. incl. Tel. 01-727 6486 after 6.30.

PUTNEY: 4th girl to share, own room, close to all amenities. £110 pcm incl. 01-788 5723.

BARNES Male/Female non-smoker £100 pcm incl. Ring 01-878 2008 (eves) or 01-741 8000 (ext 3241)

OVAL, SW8. Prof. F. to share flat with one other. Own room. £108 p.c.m. excl. Tel. 735 9867 (after 2 p.m.).

W2 FLAT–own sitting room, bedroom and phone, share K&B. £55 pw incl 727 5050.

N1. Female, own room, £25 pw. Pat. 229 2146 day, 249 6188 eve.

FLATMATES, 313 Brompton Rd selective sharing. 589 5491.

ABBEY RD. Female 25+. Own room. £35 pw. Tel: 328 3629 (eves).

PIMLICO. Prof girl, 25+, to share lux flat, o/r. £45pw inc. 821 7207 (eves).

S.W.8.–Second prof. person, own large room. £30 p.w. 01-737 3175.

N1. Prof person to share flat, own room. £35 pw inc. 607 6641.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

CHELTENHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL BILLS
£400,000 bls. issued 13.4.83 maturing 13.7.83 at 9⅞%. Applic. tot. £1,600,000 and there are £400,000 bls. outstanding.

BLACKBURN BOROUGH COUNCIL BILLS
£700,000 bls. issued 13.4.83 maturing 13.7.83 at 9⅞%. Applic. tot. £4,200,000 and there are £700,000 bls. outstanding.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SANDWELL BILLS
£4,250,000 bls. issued 13.4.83 maturing 13.7.83 at 9.56/64%. Applic. tot. £22,250,000 and there are £12,000,000 bls. outstanding.

RENFREW DISTRICT COUNCIL BILLS
£2,000,000 bls. issued 13.4.83 maturing 13.7.83 at 9.56/64% and there are £2,000,000 bls. outstanding.

CITY OF EDINBURGH DISTRICT COUNCIL BILLS
£1,500,000 bls issued 13.4.83 Maturing 13.7.83 @ 9.25/32% Applic. Tot £9,000,000 and there are £6,400,000 bills outstanding.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE PIANO WAREHOUSE, 100 2nd-hand upright & grands. £250-£5,000. Restoration tuning transport. 25 Castlehaven Rd, NW1. 01-267 7674.

PIANOS: H. LANE & SONS. New and reconditioned. Quality at reasonable prices. 326 Brighton Rd., S. Croydon. 01-688 3513.

OBOE CONSERVATOIRE. Fully automatic octaves. Beautiful tone and condition. Reedmaking kit included. £998. Oxford 512711.

SPENCER Grand in good condition. £900 o.n.o. Tel. Wallington (062347) 2011.

BECHSTEIN UPRIGHT PIANO recently re-conditioned lovely tone. £2,000 ono. Tel: 01-668 6754.

STECK BABY GRAND piano. £700 ono. 01-229 6950.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

NANNY
Preferably French and English speaking to be based in the South of France.
Competitive salary. Age late 30's – 40's. Formal training. Non-smoker.
Please send curriculum vitae and copy references:
c/o JAMEEL ORGANISATION
31 Old Burlington Street
London, W1

COOK/PERSON FRIDAY wanted for Chairman based in Mayfair office. Candidates must be flexible and live in central London area. A good salary, with fringe benefits, is offered with this position. Please reply with full CV to Box 0504H, The Times.

NANNY. Fully experienced, minimum 2 year contract. Live-in, overseas travel on school holidays. To take full charge of 1, 5 & 6 year old children. Tel: 01-341 0088.

WANTED: AU PAIR for chateau, south west France. July/August. Write first Mr N. Naish, 69 Plough Lane, Stoke Poges, Slough.

PARIS £100 weekly. American family require nanny for new born baby. Fry Staff Consultants, Aldershot. Tel 0252 315369.

HOUSEKEEPER. Male or female, to take full charge of house/cooking, experienced, live-in, good salary + car. Excellent refs. Tel. 01-341 0088.

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LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE MATTER of DURKENS SERVICES Limited and IN THE MATTER of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 3rd day of May, 1983, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned John Neilson Cassidy of 23, Essex Street, London, WC2R 3AW the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 11th day of April 1983.
J. N. CASSIDY
Liquidator

IN THE MATTER of THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1981 and IN THE MATTER of A. E. WELLS and Co (Produce) Ltd Registered Office: 218 Strand London WC2.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of the above named Company will be held at 4 Chiswell Street London EC1 on 6th May 1983 at 3.30 pm (for the purpose mentioned in Section 294 et seq of the said Act.

Dated this 8th day of April 1983.
By order of the board
A. E. Wells
Director

Notice is hereby given that Walid Ahmed Kassem has renounced his citizenship of the State of Libya.

Notice is hereby given that Walid Ahmed Kassem is applying to the Home Secretary for naturalisation as a British citizen and that any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office (Nationality Division), Lunar House, Wellesley Road, Croydon, CR9 2BY.

Super Secretaries

ST PAULS. Admin/assistant (sh/typ) for publishing house. Ideal career opportunity for someone with tact and confidence, who really enjoys lots of client contact. 01-730 5148 Jaygar Careers Consultants.

SECRETARY urgently required for W.1 Promotions Co. £6,500. Please call Rachel Green on 01-486 8168 or 486 9165, or send c.v. to Creative Promotions, 48 George St., London, W.1.

SHORTHAND SECRETARY 19+. Car rental company, Kensington. £5,500+ AAE. Tel: Nicky 01-602 3273.

EXPERIENCED AUDIO/SEC for Mayfair estate agents. Super job for bright person. c. £6000. Mr Stuart 491 4101

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialists Agency 01-734 0532.

GERMAN Bilingual sec, would suit second-jobber seeking high language content. Shorthand pref. both. To £7,000. Merrow Emp Agy 636 1487

RECEPTIONIST £7,000 + L.V's Luxury property Company, Centre Girl (Emp. Agy.). 01-248 5656.

YOUNG SHORTHAND secretary required for small W1, Architects practice 01-486 3832

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We require an adaptable and willing person to join the established team at our Mercedes Benz Dealership in Park Lane.
Good shorthand and typing are essential together with an aptitude for figures and organisation.
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Salary by arrangement.
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(24 hr answerphone).

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Phone 628 4200 Ann Warrington Secretarial Careers.

SECRETARY WITH INITIATIVE
For planning and transport consultants in S. Ken. Experience of W.P. and audio typing required. S/H not nec. Salary £6–£7,000 plus 5 weeks holidays. Non-smokers.
Tel: Louise 589 8841

VICTORIA PLUM c£6,500. A young management consultant needs a bright lively secretary with a good memory to help arrange mini-conferences, assist with desk research and deal with day to day matters. Excellent company benefits, good sh/typing required. Carol French Recruitment. 01-629 6132.

COLLEGE LEAVER. £5,500 + 10% bonus. Secretary for busy personnel officer of famous Diamond Company. A-levels + excellent secretarial skills. Age 18+. Miss Simpson, 242 2245. Appointments 84 Ltd., Recruitment Consultants.

GERMAN/ENGLISH bilingual, good organizer, able to work on own and handle own clients & correspondence. Shorthand and another European language decided advantage. Experience in hotel/travel useful. Likely 26+, c.£6,600. Tel 930 8243.

SECRETARY required by Manager of Trader Vic's Restaurant (London Hilton), age 20–35, 10.30am to 6.30pm. Shorthand not required but must be confident and well educated. £5,800 pa. Free lunch plus share of tips. Please contact Sandra on 493 7586/7. (No Agencies).

HARLEY ST. P.A. required for busy General Physician. Plenty of administration. Medical experience essential. Excellent salary for energetic, enterprising, excellent secretary. Telephone 01-581 1110.

NO SHORTHAND! PA/Sec 25ish with some audio, 60ish typing, willing to learn WP. Additional language appreciated. 'O' levels in maths and English, will work with delightful City Executive Director. Happy atmosphere, small outpost, Int Org, to £7,800 pa plus fringe ben. JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU 589 8807/0010 (Rec Cons)

SEC/ADMIN Youngish with very good typing and possibly rusty shorthand. Some audio and WP (but would teach) wanted by SW1 Consultants. Total participation in activities of business includes client liaison, arranging meetings etc. £6,500pa to start. JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU 589 8807/0010 (Rec Cons).

OIL CO, W1, have three charming executives travelling to and fro, creating unpredictable work loads. Easily handled by a competent PA/Sec, 27+, with good formal skills, adaptable and a good organiser. £7,800-£8,000 pa plus super fringe benefits. Joyce Guiness Bureau. 589 8807/0010 (Rec Cons).

UNIVERSITY DEPT. of Medical Physics require Snr. Sec. with exp. and competent sh./typing to assist with the transfer of new technology from scientists to manufacturers. Over 25 yrs. to £7,000 a.a.e. Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 01-353 7696.

MAYFAIR PROPERTY CO. Young executives need a firm but charming assistant 25ish to organise them. Good overall secretarial skills (shorthand and typing) essential. Excellent telephone manner and flexible approach. £7,000 p.a. Joyce Guiness Bureau. 589 8807/0010. (Rec Cons).

TEMPTING TIMES

BILINGUAL SEC. 2/3 day week for Director/publishing international music co. W1. Must have Eng. sh/typ. excellent French and French typ. 01-439 8481.

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THURSDAY, 14th APRIL 1983
Enjoy the Kensington High St. shops and come along to our cheese and wine party to discuss your temp requirements. From spring through summer.
We shall be delighted to see you between 5.00 pm–8pm.
RITZ RECRUITMENT
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Ton't, Sat and Wed at 7.30, Don Pasquale. Tomor & Tues at 6.30, Don Carlos. (perf ends approx 11.20pm). Mon at 7.30, The Carmelites.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE EC1 01-278 8916 (5 lines) CC Grp sales 01-379 6061. The Wells' Stagecoach: Phone B.O. for details.
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Lee

BBC 1

.00 Ceefax AM News, sport, weather and travel in a daily promotion for teletext.
.30 Breakfast Time. Frank Bough and Nick Ross this morning with news at 6.30; 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; Regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; Keep fit at 6.45 approx; 9.00 Closedown.
.30 News, weather 12.57 Financial Report and subtitled news.
.00 Pebble Mill at One. General interest magazine from the fishbowl foyer 1.45 Gran and 1.50 Stop Go! Two for toddlers.
2.00 Film: Angel in My Pocket (1969) Small-town hokum had Andy Griffith as the seventh minister in ten years appointed to sheperd a quarrelsome flock in Kansas. But as an ex-marine and labourer, he's made of stronger stuff than his pedecessors. Jerry van Dyke, Kay Medford, Lee Meriwether and Edgar Buchanan help bringing in the corn.
3.40 Cartoon 3.55 Play School (and on BBC 2, 11.00am) 4.20 The New Adventures of Mighty Mouse. Cartoon. 4.40 Heidi. Second part of the Alpine story for children (r).
5.05 Newsround. Paul McDowell reads a junior news bulletin. 5.10 Blue Peter. On the London Marathon and the efforts of 13 BBC staff entrants to prepare themselves for the 26 gruelling miles. Peter Duncan is amongst them.
5.40 News, weather.
6.00 South East at Six.
6.25 Nationwide.
7.00 Tomorrow's World. Items include a new coating to protect film from dirt, grease and scratches and a cost-effective propeller.
7.25 Top of the Pops. Selections from the best-selling singles chart, cheer-led by Radio 1 DJs Dave Lee Travis and Andy Peebles.
8.00 The Kenny Everett Television Show. Last collection of mercifully swift sketches featuring the many guises of the impish clown otherwise known as Marcel Wave, Gizzard Puke and Sid Snot. I do hope you are not reading this over breakfast . . .
8.30 The Paras. "Ready for Anything" reads the regimental motto of the Paratroops and after having followed the arduous course of their training over previous weeks, one would have thought the tag fully justified. But the recruits of 480 Platoon have their dreams of heroism in the Falklands smothered by the incessant vigilence of a policing role in Northern Ireland. This concluding report on what we are told has been a typical intake of recruits, includes an appraisal of such elitist units in modern war and peace.
9.00 News, weather.
9.25 Jury. The camera moves along the row to rest this week on Christine, at 18 the youngest member of the fictional jury summoned to hear evidence in the case of rape. Debbie Farrington plays the problem-beset teenager.
10.20 Question Time. Weekly litmus test of partisan opinion uses David Blunkett, the leader of Sheffield council, the MP Edward Du Cann, the editor of the Economist Andrew Knight and Sue Slipman, a Trade unionist, on Sir Robin Day's platform. An invited audience poses topical questions.
11.20 Ten Million People. Dr Eric Midwinter catalogues the most common changes that come about in old age. *Unaccustomed inactivity in retirement is often aggravated by bereavement and failing mental and physical powers.*
11.45 News Headlines, weather.
11.50 Closedown.

tv-am

6.00 Daybreak presented by Gavin Scott followed by Good Morning Britain at 6.30 presented by Anna Ford and Nick Owen. Items include News and weather at 7.00; 7.30, 8.00, and 9.00; Pop at 6.50; Guest celebrity at 8.20; Style by Jury at 8.50; Baby Talk at 9.05; Closedown at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 Sesame Street. The Muppets came from here 10.30 Science International. With Michael Bentine. 10.35 Database. Micro series deals with classroom computers and talks to Clive Sinclair (r) 11.00 Lost Kingdoms. Chief Badji the Pure of Senegal. 11.30 Film Fun. Pepe Le Pew, the cartoon skunk, was modelled on Charles Boyer and Maurice Chevalier (r).
12.00 Gammon and Spinach. 12.10 Get Up and Go! Beryl Reid gets busy. 12.30 The Sullivans. Police investigate the black market bacon.
1.00 News 1.20 Thames News 1.30 Crown Court. Judgment day in the fatal fire case involving Elizabeth Spriggs as an allegedly negligent nightclub owner. 2.00 A Plus.
2.30 Racing from Newmarket. Covers the 2.35, 3.10 and 3.40.
4.00 Gammon and Spinach (r) 4.15 Dangermouse. Cartoon cliffhanger 4.20 First Post. Children's favourite programmes 4.30 Rowan's Report. Nick Rowan visits seven-year-old Lord James Russell, in his private suite at Woburn Abbey, the ancestral home. 4.45 Murphy's Mob. Soccer saga ends its current season.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm. An anxious time down on the farm.
5.45 News 6.00 Thames News 6.25 Help! Harlesden's People's Community Council organises funding for local ethnic projects.
6.35 Thames Sport promises an early taste of cricket with highlights of the one-day match between Sussex and Surrey – in Spain.
7.00 Knight Rider. In which the four-wheeled hero saves yet another foreign head of state.
8.00 Let There Be Love. In this visit to the sanitised world of advertising, our creative pair Paul Eddington and Henry McGee work on a make-or-break jingle for baked beans.
8.30 Minder. Another repeated episode in the good old standby that subscribes to the notion of a criminal class. But who better to play its teacher than our Arfer (George Cole) who in this one meets an artist painting erotic murals in Soho. The latest scheme is to redeploy his talents into faking Victorian masterpieces. *George Sewell guests as the* recidivist Rembrandt.
9.30 TV Eye. On fears about the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill now before parliament.
10.00 News at Ten, then Thames News Headlines.
10.30 Studio. A series has to be pretty awful if the captains of ITV try to kick it out of play before the final whistle. This uneasy saga about the denizens of a recording studio (too cliched to convince, too controlled for comedy) appears to have been booted perilously near to the white line from its prestigious Tuesday 9.00pm position at the start of play. For the unwary, a living legend of rock music is trying to give up drugs, while John Woodvine looks in as a dying *musician whose legacy to the* world is to be a definitive album of John Dowland songs.
11.30 Lou Grant. A late edition from the newspaper saga (r).
12.25 Close. Brian Blessed reads.

Debbie Farrington in Jury (BBC 1, 9.25pm)

CHOICE

● The speed and eye of THE HURRICANE (BBC 2, 9.40pm) are legendary among cognoscenti of the green baize. But sports writer Hugh McIlvanney's entertaining portrait reveals, too, the little-known modesty of snooker's stormy hero. It seems that on his way across the Rubicon of the Irish Sea, Alex Higgins decided to call himself "Hurricane" rather than his other choice, Alexander the Great. To his teachers, though, he will always be Sandy, the reluctant schoolboy who preferred to spend his days in Belfast snooker halls like the Jampot. This anecdotal profile, intentionally intoned, I suspect, in mock-heroic style, charts its subject's spectacular progress from the Jampot, *via beer-money exhibitions* in such illustrious venues as the Ambulance Drill Hall, Accrington, to the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, where he chased round the table with fixating determination to regain his World title last year. This film also shows Higgins at his domestic devotions as father and spouse. Yet, despite the mountain of scandal-sheet cuttings about him, he says little to McIlvanney, allowing a former great of the game, John Pulman, to have the best line: "There's a little of Jekyll and Hyde in Alex. Unfortunately, it's 75 per cent Hyde."

● There's little of Mellors about George Purse, THE GAMEKEEPER (Channel 4, 9.30pm) created back in 1980 by writer Barry Hines, director Ken Loach and actor Phil Askham, in this notable chronicle of country life and class differences filmed in documentary-style on a ducal estate somewhere (to my ear) near Nottingham. *George lives and loves* the dilemma of the tied labourer, enjoying the nature of his job, breeding pheasants, stalking poachers, hunting wild rabbits, yet repaid shabbily for his devotion to his absentee lord and master. George's particular tragedy is that he doesn't see the ironies of his situation, though Hines and Loach ensure that we do. For the most part, though, the film is a gentle evocation of rural life, photographed realistically by Chris Menges and Charles Stewart and recorded to great effect by Andrew Boulton with the twitter of birds, the rifle crack of boot on dry twigs and the echo of hobnails on flag-stone.

● In 1572, the Spanish Inquisition put a theology professor, Fray Luis de Leon, ON TRIAL FOR LIFE (Radio 3, 8.00pm), after he read the bible in Hebrew and dared to challenge the accuracy of the authorized Vulgate version. His cruel interrogation lasted for more than four years. In this dramatized reconstruction by Professor Ferdinand Woodward, Jeremy Irons plays Fray Luis and *Peter Vaughan his Inquisitor. In* PICK OF THE TERM (Radio 4, 11.03am) another professor, Ted Wragg, delves into happier archives for a sample of delights from the VHF ghettoes of Schools Radio. David Bellamy, Mari Wilson, Tracey Ullmann and Kenneth Williams are among those featured in extracts.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Maths – Linear Equations; 6.30 Modelling by Maths. Sundials; 6.55 Neurophysiology; 7.20 Social Science: The End of the Line?; 7.45 The Borderline Case; 8.10 Closedown.
11.00 Play School (and on BBC 1, 3.55pm) 11.25 Closedown.
5.10 *Cloister to Cloister. The 'enclosed society' of lawyers.*
5.35 Tomorrow. The making of the British version of the Broadway musical Annie, in a documentary directed by film student Amanda Richardson.
6.05 Tucker's Luck.
6.30 Just Another Day. At Sotheby's where the auctioneer observes, "there's still a lot of money about," reporter John Pitman's cameras add visual confirmation during an art sale. Downstairs, at the public counters, the valuers save an antique gravy bowl from further scrubbing in the kitchen sink, and Mr Grubb the wine expert keeps an eye open for those who fancy a free tipple rather than a mere *sniff* and twirl at his tasting (r).
7.00 Bolshoi Puppets. The Bolshoi Puppet Theatre of Leningrad timed their British debut to coincide with an international festival of puppetry in London, four years ago (r).
7.45 News, weather.
7.50 Karl Marx: The Legacy. This week's chapter seeks out examples of revolution inspired by Marx and Lenin. Historian Asa Briggs concentrates on Yugoslavia and Cuba, although it is interesting to note that David McLellan, the original academic consulted for the series (and the author of the complementary book) had wanted more emphasis on China and has claimed since his disassociaion with the *project that the ready* availability of library footage was the final arbiter of where the programme would alight.
8.30 Peter Skellern. Entertains a home crowd for BBC Manchester with the Nolans as his guests.
9.00 A Gentle Way With Cancer? The penultimate report on the progress of patients of the Bristol Cancer Help Clinic offers some good news and some bad. The good news is that, under her new "holistic" regime (health food, relaxation, visualisation) one lady says she has never felt better. The bad news is that another patient we met in the first week has passed away.
9.40 The Hurricane. Profile of World Snooker champion Alex "*Hurricane*" Higgins.
10.20 Newsnight, ending at 11.10.
11.30 Open University: Exploring Frequency Space; 11.55 The Making of the Open University; 12.25 Closedown.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Tennis That Counts. Tennis course conducted by Adrian Stonehouse in Spain.
5.30 Countdown. The anagram challenge continues.
6.00 The Good Food Show serves up some pretty indigestible findings about butchers. Of 66 shops visited by meat spies *for the programme, it seems* that only 13 had not contravened the law. Common transgressions were defrosted meat being sold as "fresh", foreign meat passed off as British and more supposedly "Scotch" beef than can't have been produced north of Hadrian's Wall. A meat traders spokesman denies that there is widespread deception.
6.30 Get Smart. Agent 99 (Barbara Feldon) performs a Mata Hari number to trap a KAOS agent.
7.00 Channel 4 News.
7.50 Comment.
8.00 The Optimist. He's played by the BBC's erstwhile Lucky Jim, Enn Reitel, in this new silent comedy series that only optimistically can look for success. Its hero is a cross between Chaplin and *Tati* (but too stupid to evoke our sympathy) who is stalked by disaster even in his daydreams. Swim star Sharron Davies graces this episode, a beach fantasy set in picture-postcard Mexico.
8.30 Alter Image. An "alternative arts" magazine that begins strikingly with a bizarre Japanese dance group, Sankai Juku, their white ashen bodies slowly snaking through the bowels of Battersea power station, then drowns under a quickly rising tide of self-indulgence that throws up histrionic poet Stephen Taylor-Woodrow (his Budding Bard Blurts Out is, alliteratively, a bore) and Andrew Logan conducting an operatic *interview with Sonja Nerdrum.* David Mach's recycled sculptures are a joy to behold, however, especially his Reclining Figure, fashioned from telephone books.
9.00 Soap. Susan Harris's glorious spoof serial attracted a sizable cult following in Britain, despite its piecemeal networking. This from-the-top rerun should prove a useful ratings ploy especially against the bargain-basement look about Thursday nights on ITV at the moment. (r)
9.30 Film: The Gamekeeper (1980) Slow-paced picture of country life and social strife by the writer-director team of Barry Hines and Ken Loach, uses Phil Askham and Rita May as an estate gamekeeper and his *disillusioned wife (see Choice).*
11.00 What the Papers Say. With Gus Macdonald and readings from the week's national press.
11.20 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather, Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Invaders. Christopher Matthew with the last of four household 'horror' stories.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 Enterprise (new series). People who have achieved success against the odds.
10.30 Morning Story: The Hare by Rearden Conner.
10.45 Daily Service†.
11.00 News, Travel.
11.03 Pick of the Term. A critical look at School Radio.
11.48 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Watson and Holmes. Carleton Hobbs and Norman Shelley in The Six Napoleons.
12.55 Weather, Travel, Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.35 A Party Political Broadcast by the Conservative Party.
1.40 The Archers.
1.55 *Shipping Forecast.*
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. Music of a Small Life. A journey of musical nostalgia woven within a dramatic monologue written by Ted Allbeury and spoken by James Bolam. He is a sad bachelor who recalls his childhood in the 1920s, war-time romance in Italy and loneliness back in England thereafter by snatches of popular and classical music.
4.00 News.
4.02 Just After Four.
4.10 Bookshelf.
4.40 Story Time. Goodbye to All That by Robert Graves.
5.00 PM: News Magazine.
5.50 Shipping Forecast.
5.55 Weather, Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'clock News, Financial Report.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1983†.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Concert Prelude†.
7.30 Scottish National Orchestra direct from the City Hall, Glasgow. Part 1: Mozart†.
8.10 Any Answers?.
8.30 SNO, part 2: Schubert†.
9.35 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: news.
11.00 A Book At Bedtime: Bellman and True by Desmond Lowden (9).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 *News, Weather.*
12.15 Shipping Forecast, Inshore Forecast.
VHF: As above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00 Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Get By in Greek. 11.30-12.00 Open University: 11.30 Twentieth-century Poetry. 11.50-12.00 Music Interlude.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Walton, Vaughan Williams, Elgar: records. 8.00 News. 8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Wagner, Rachmaninov, Brahms, Tchaikovsky; records.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers: The Spanish Golden Age, including Jean Brudieo, Valderrabano, Mudarra, Tomas de Santa Maria, Cabezon, Victoria: records.†
10.00 Scandinavian Music. Dag Wiren, Grieg.†
10.55 Schumann's Feminine Character-studies. Song recital.†
11.35 Guitar and Harpsichord. Bernard Stevens, Ponce, Bryan Kelly.†
12.15 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra. Part 1: Smetana, Prokofiev.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Concert. Part 2: Shostakovich.†
2.00 Haydn and Mozart. Chamber Music.†
3.00 Maruxa. Opera by Amadeo Vives (sung in Spanish); records. The principal singers are Ana Riera (Maruxa), Vicente Sardinero, Victor de Narke, Monserrat Caballé, and Pedro Lavirgen. Enrique Garcia Asensio conducts the Orfeo Gracieno and the Barcelona Symphony Orchestra. This recording is part of Radio 3's current Spanish season.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly For Pleasure.†
6.30 Bandstand. Bass Wingates Band: Philip Lane, Edric Cundell, Denis Wright.†
7.00 BBC Scottish Orchestra. Richard Rodney Bennett, Howells, Delius.†
8.00 On Trial For Life. A reenactment of the trial of Fray Luis de Leon, compiled by Ferdinand Woodward from the Inquisitional Archives.†
9.00 Song Recital. Tchaikovsky, Shostakovich. 9.30 Interval Reading. 9.35 Recital, part 2: Wolf.†
10.05 Music In Our Time. Pierre Henry, Francois Bayle.†
11.15 News.
VHF only: Open University 5.35-6.55 am Welfare from below. 11.20 pm Maths Foundation Tutorial. 11.40-12.00 Modern Art: Peasants.

Radio 2

5.00 The Early Show.† 7.30 Ray Moore.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford including 2.02 Sports Desk.† 2.30 Ed Stewart, including 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.10 Racing from Newmarket. 4.00 David Hamilton, including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk.† 6.00 John Dunn, including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results.† 7.30 Among Your Souvenirs. 8.30 Country Club. 9.30 Star Sound Extra. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Impressionists. 10.30 Geoffrey Cannon presents Round Midnight. 1.00 When Housewives Had The Choice? With Russell Davies and Julie Covington.† 2.00-5.00 Liz Allen.†
VHF: as Radio 1 10.00-12.00.

Radio 1

6.00 Adrian John with The Early Show. 7.00 Steve Wright. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Gary Davies. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 6.30 Nature Notebook. 6.40 The Farming World. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Short story. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Portraits of Our Time. 10.00 The Art of Daniel Barenboim. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 pm Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 With Great Pleasure. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The Chanson. 2.30 Origins. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

BBC WALES: 12.57-1.00 pm News of Wales Headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 11.45 News Headlines, Weather, Close. SCOTLAND: 12.55-1.00 pm Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.45 Scottish news summary and weather, Close. NORTHERN IRELAND: 12.57-1.00 pm Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene around Six. 11.45 Northern Ireland news headlines and weather, Close. ENGLAND: 6.00-6.25 pm Regional news *magazines. 11.50 Close.*

S4C

Starts 2.10pm Ffalabalam. 2.20 Interlude. 2.50 Il Nostro John Pickering. 3.30 Ark on the Move. 4.00 Gemini Man. 4.50 CLWB S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Ffiach Heulyn. 5.30 Jeopardy. 6.00 Brookside. 6.25 Countdown. 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Dogfennau Dyfed. 8.00 Noson Lawen Tyddyb Ronnen, Llanuwchlln. 8.55 Maggi and Max. 9.50 Vietnam. 10.45 Film: Cynara* (Ronald Coleman) King Vidor's 1933 romantic tragedy. 12.05am Gair Yn El Bryd. 12.10 Closedown.

HTV

As London except: 10.30am Cartoon. 10.40 History of the Car. 11.05-11.30 Groovie Ghoulies. 1.20-1.30pm News. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Police Squad. 8.30-9.30 Falcon Crest. 10.30-11.00 Scene '83. 12.00 *Barney Miller.* 12.30 Closedown.

HTV WALES

As HTV except: 6.00-6.35pm Wales at Six. 10.30-11.30 National Museum of Wales. 11.30-12.00 Sense of the Past.

ANGLIA

As London except: 10.30am Wattoo Wattoo. 10.40-11.30 Get the Picture 1.20pm-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Grumbleweeds Radio Show. 7.30-8.00 Police Squad. 8.30-9.30 Falcon Crest. 10.30-11.00 Bygones Special. 11.30 Making a Living. 12.00 That's Hollywood. 12.30am Big Question, Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Gammon and Spinach. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Gardens for all. 7.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 7.30-8.00 Police Squad. 8.30-9.30 Hawaii Five-O. 10.35-11.00 Dance Class. 11.30 Last Outlaw. 12.25 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: 9.25am News. 9.30 Young Ramsey. 10.25 Spread Your Wings. 10.55 European Folk Tales. 11.05-11.30 Stingray. 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30 Police Squad. 8.30-9.30 Falcon Crest. 10.32-11.00 Double Top. 12.00 Games for Live. 12.05 Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 10.30am Cartoon. 10.40 New Fred and Barney Show. 11.05-11.30 Crazy World of Sport. 1.20-1.30pm News. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent *Strokes. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35* Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Police Squad. 8.30-9.30 Falcon Crest. 10.30 Seven Days. 11.00 Showcase. 11.15 In Search of the Real Dracula. 11.45 Best of Bizarre. 12.15am Company, Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 9.30am Young Ramsey. 10.25 European Folk Tales. 10.35-11.30 Musical Special. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Gardens For All. 7.30-8.00 Police Squad. 8.30-9.30 Hawaii Five-O. 10.35-11.00 Dance Class. 12.00 Superstar Profile: Alan Alda. 12.31 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 10.30am Natural *Environment.* 10.55 *Asian Insights.* 11.25 History of the Car. 11.50-12.00 Larry the Lamb. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Crossroads. 5.40-5.45 Bodyline. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Talking Scots. 7.00 Benson. 7.30-8.00 Police Squad. 8.30-9.30 Falcon Crest. 10.30 Studio. 11.25 Late Call. 11.30 Sense of the Past. 12.00 Crann Tara. 12.30am Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 10.30am Larry the Lamb. 10.40-11.30 Space 1999. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Police Squad. 8.30-9.30 Falcon Crest. 10.30 Sense of the Past. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 News. 12.03am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 10.30am Contact. 10.55 Window in the Ice. 11.10-11.30 Sport Billy. 12.30pm-1.00 Paint along with *Nancy.* 1.20-1.30 News and Weather. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Police Squad. 8.30-9.30 Falcon Crest. 10.30 Studio. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 10.30am Wonderful Stories of Professor Kitzel. 10.35 Falcon Island. 11.00 Cartoon. 11.05 Adventures of Gulliver. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 5.15 Benson. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.30-8.00 Police Squad. 8.30-9.30 Falcon Crest. 10.30 Counterpoint. 11.30 Studio. 12.30 News, Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: Starts. 9.35am Film Fun. 10.00 Dick Tracy Returns. 10.15 *Central Sport. 10.30 Film: Time Flies* Tommy Handley comedy. 11.55 Wattoo, Wattoo. 12.30pm-1.00 About Britain. 5.15-5.45 Chintz. 6.00 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 Police Squad. 8.30-9.30 Falcon Crest. 10.30 Central Lobby. 11.00 Studies. 12.00 Ladies Man. 12.30 Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 11.05-11.30 Incredible World of Adventure. 12.30pm-1.00 Two Of Us. 2.00-2.30 Exchange Flags. 5.15-5.45 Does The Team Think. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-8.00 Police Squad. 8.30-9.30 Falcon Crest. 10.30 Studio. 11.30 Sense of The Past. 11.55 Protrait of A Legend. 12.30am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 10.30 Cartoon. 10.40 Matt and Jenny on the Wilderness Trail. 11.10-11.30 Flintstone Special. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Police News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Electric Theatre Show. 7.30-8.00 Police Squad. 8.30-9.30 Falcon Crest. 10.30-11.00 Nine to Five. 11.30 Crann-Tara. 12.00 News. 12.05am Closedown.

Doubts over fate of Galtieri

From Andrew Thompson
Buenos Aires

Amid conflicting reports and rumours, General Leopoldo Galtieri, former President of Argentina, was taken from his home in residential district of Buenos Aires on Tuesday night to an undisclosed military unit where he will a period of disciplinary arrest.

Journalists who had spent all day outside said that the general left at 21.30 pm local time in a private car escorted by three Army vehicles. Rumours that he would resist arrest provewd to be unfounded.

Army sources, which had earlier confirmed that General Galtieri faced 60 days detention, began to suggest that the sentence was only 45 days. The Army has been reducing the information it is prepared to give on the former President's pricise legal situation.

Central to the charges against General Galtieri are statements he made in an interview published by the Buenos Aires newspaper *Clarín* on April 2.

He was highly critical of General Mario Menéndez, whom he had appointed military governor of the Falklands. "After San Carlos I thought of replacing General Menéndez. I did not do so because I wanted to avoid panic, a breach in our operational front", he said, adding that General Menéndez "let me down" and that "he seemed to sink five centimetres with each day that passed".

General Menéndez is one of the officers who have demanded the formation of Army commissions of honour to investigate General Galtieri's statements.

In another passage, General Galtieri, blamed his junta colleagues and Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez his Foreign Minister, for Argentina's failure to take the last chance of a negotiated settlement.

"At a junta meeting, and after asking them not to hit me for what I was giong to say, because they knew I was a bit imaginative and impulsive, I proposed a draft statement to be sent to the United Nations. It said, roughly, that Argentina would withdraw the fleet and promising to negotiate."

"All those present – Costa Méndez and Admiral Suárez del Cerro were there as well – said there was no domestic political space for such a move.



Flood waters in Cologne leave a landing stage along the Rhine quay marooned.

Flood brings chaos to German cities

Bonn (Reuter) – The cities of Bonn, Cologne and Koblenz were awash yesterday as thousands of West German firemen, troops and volunteers fought flood waters from the overflowing Rhine.

In northern France, 12 people were reported to have died in four days of flooding, according to French radio. The French Interior Ministry said it was aware of only three dead and three missing, although this was not a final figure. River levels were falling yesterday after heavy rain abated.

In West German, the Rhine, swollen by several days of torrential rain, reached its highest level since 1970, swamping the old city centre of Cologne and several low-lying areas of Bonn. Officials expected the Rhine to reach its highest level last night and then start to recede.

Flood water was pumped from the vaults of the Bundestag building in Bonn and the Speaker's private entrance could be reached only by boat, a Parliament spokesman said.

Several embassies, including those of Turkey and Yugoslavia, were under water in the diplomatic suburb of Bad Godesberg and guests at a luxury riverside hotel were evacuated by boat. Makeshift floodgates were set up around the sprawling American Embassy complex in Bad Godesberg.

The medival streets between Cologne's Cothic cathedral and the Rhine were under 3ft of water and many residents took refuge on the first floor of their houses.

Emergency teams battled all night to stem the floods, but pumping was suspended in some parts of Cologne yesterday because of fears that historic buildings might collapse, officials said.

Thefloods caused widespread disruption to public transport and road traffic chaos throughout the Rhineland. Barge traffic on the Rhine, West Europe's busiest inland waterway, has been suspended until next week at the earliest.

Flooding was also severe in Koblenz and stranded campers were rescued by boat from riverside sites near the town of Andernach. Some caravans were swept away.

The city of Trier, on the river Maselle, has declared a state of emergency.

Agriculture Ministry officials said the floods would delay planting of sugar beet, but should not harm the scenic terraced vineyards in the Rhine and Moselle valleys.

In Luxembourg, roads along the Moselle remained closed but water started to recede in the worst flooding experienced by the Grand Duchy since 1947, officials said.

In many towns and villages along the "wine road" that follows the river, people moved to the first floors of their houses as basements and ground floors were under water.

Sierra campaign kills hopes for end to price war

Continued from page 1

taxation offices could not cope and a reported 4,000 sales had to be carried over to April.

The incentives continue this month with the exception of those paid to fleet buyers, who are said to have received a £200 rebate for each Sierra bought in March.

Mr Sam Toy, Ford of Britain's chairman, has said that support for Sierra was necessary because of the "dirty tricks whispering campaign" being waged by rivals.

With the British market heading for record sales this year of over 1,720,000 cars, manufacturers were hoping that after two years in the doldrums they would be able to phase out the widespread discounting which has led to the most bitterly contested cut-price battle for many years.

They complain that Ford's massive intervention has disrupted the entire market

'Ford reacted angrily last night to this claim. A spokesman said: "We have not spent anything like the sums they are talking about. We are not prepared to say how much because we do not divulge our marketing expenditure.

"Whatever we do we still do within the limits of making a profit and it is not true of any of them. Whatever the 10-day figures show now, we are still confident that Sierra will be a Number One at the end of the month." Bishops' plea, page 2

Heseltine rejects dual-key for cruise

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, impressed Conservative backbenchers last night with a stout defence of the joint decision-making arrangements between Britain and the United States for the firing of cruise missiles stationed on British soil.

Addressing a joint meeting of the Conservative backbench defence and foreign affairs committees in the Commons, Mr Heseltine apparently succeeded in dispelling any lasting impression that the Government might be thinking of asking the Americans for a dual-key system of control, as some of his backbenchers wish.

He spoke with satisfaction of the way the existing joint decision arrangement has worked since it was instituted in 1951 by Mr Clement Attlee and President Truman. He said it would be illogical to have a dual-key system for cruise missiles, and not to have one for the Poseidon submarines and the F111 bombers.

He added that to introduce the system would be costly, delay the installation of the missiles, and worst of all, be bad for relations between the two countries, damaging the atmosphere of mutual trust.

MPs said later that Mr Heseltine's presentation had been highly effective. "If only he had half an hour on television to do that," one said, but that does not mean that his difficulties with some backbenchers are over.

Few of the dual key proponents spoke at last night's meeting, and many of them were absent, but they are hoping to press the issue to a vote when the Commons debates disarmament, probably the week after next.

About 40 Conservative MPs from a wide cross-section of the party last month backed a motion from Mr Alan Clark, MP for Plymouth, Sutton, calling for the introduction of a "mechanism for sovereign physical control." It was withdrawn because of fears that it might embarass the party.

But Mr Clark hopes to table an amendment along the same lines for the debate. He told *The Times* yesterday: "Affirmations, however often repeated and whatever form they may take, are useless.

What we are talking about is an acute crisis. At that time overriding national interests are the sole criteria."

Frank Johnson in the Commons

A lens-eye view of the Queen of committees

Mr Austin Mitchell, a well-publicized Labour backbencher who, for that reason, sometimes arouses disapproval and perhaps even envy in some of his rougher Labour colleagues, was yesterday voted leave to bring in a Bill allowing television cameras access to the proceedings of Parliament's committees.

The Bill reopened once more the controversial issue of whether Mr Mitchell should be televised. Members are divided more or less equally on the issue. The opponents of allowing cameras access to him argue that the cameras will concentrate only on the headline-catching part of Mr Mitchell's proceedings.

The supporters are in favour of it for the same reason. Others believe that the televising of Mr Mitchell is inevitable – something which, in a world dominated by the electronic media, is unavoidable.

Both supporters and opponents were on hand in good numbers yesterday as Mr Mitchell began his speech – the latter group, particularly on the Labour side, being the more ribald. For, immediately prior to being elected to the Commons, Mr Mitchell followed the trade of television presenter.

As objects of loathing among Labour backbenchers, television presenters now rank well ahead of slum landlords and Chilean generals. Television presenters are associated with being recognized in supermarkets by libidinous housewives and similar injustices. Also, it is assumed, presumably rightly, that the actual work of television presenting, which confers these privileges, is extremely cushy.

Most Labour members do not object to people having a cushy time provided they have it in obscurity. It is the television presenter's combination of fortunate circumstances that arouses their irritation.

So, when Mr Mitchell rose yesterday, he faced much potential opposition from his own side. He began by emphasizing the immense importance to Parliament, democracy, and indeed civilization, of select committees.

"I am proud to belong to the Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee", he announced. He went still further.

"I regard it as the most intellectually demanding part of my experience as an MP", he said. There spoke a man who had perhaps been sparing in the demands he had made upon his intellect. It was hard on the public, then, that the Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee, stuffed as it was with MPs making the most strenuous demands on their intellects, was not televised – so that folk could see all that demanding going on.

The committee on race relations had been filmed walking about Bristol after the riots, but could not be filmed being a committee, he lamented.

Mr Mitchell seemed unable to accept that any of us are sceptical of committees of any kind – be they select committees, committees of inquiry, or committees of workers, peasants and intellectuals.

He referred to the need to televise above all "the Queen of committees: the Treasury and Economic Policy Committee," seemingly unaware that to many of us the Queen of Committees is not any particular committee, but Lady Plowden, who seems to be on all of them. Asking questions on television, said Mr Mitchell, should not be left to "amateurs like Sir Robin Day."

One later consulted Mr Mitchell's *Who's Who* entry. He turned out to be, in addition to a television presenter, the author off the book with the pehaps the least dramatic title in English literature: *New Zealand Politics in Action*, which work was followed up with the equally restrained *Politics and People in New Zealand*. What does that amateur Day know about New Zealand?

Another Labour backbencher, Mr Joe Ashton, spoke against the Bill. He had seen televised committees in America, he said. They were shambles. Senator McCarthy had done well out of televised committees, he said (omitting to say that the senator was also destroyed by one.) "Nixon was his aide who became Vice-President", added Mr Ashton.

Actually, Mr Nixon had nothing much to do with McCarthy. Perhaps Mr Ashton was thinking of Alger Hiss or possibly Rudolf Hess. Who could say? It was a thoroughly confusing pair of speeches.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh attend a Service of the Royal Victorian Order in St George's Chapel, Windsor, 11; hold a reception in St George's Hall, Windsor, for those attending the Service.

The Service will also be attended by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, The Duke of Gloucester, and The Duke and Duchess of Kent.

The Duke of Kent carries out engagements in Dartford: visits Wellcome Foundation, 3.40; and Dartford YMCA, 4.50; as Patron of the Kent Opera, attends a performance of *Don Giovanni*, The Orchard, Dartford, 6.50.

Exhibitions in progress

Glass engraving by Alison Geissler, Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 8).

English watercolours from 1750 to 1850; and A Special Friendship: work acquired for the Gallery, with the aid of The Friends; both at Whitworth Art Gallery, Whitworth Park, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 9, closed Sun (until May 7).

Gulbenkian award-winners' prints, 1982, and porcelain by Philippa Cronin; both at Oxford Gallery, 23 High Street, Oxford; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun (until April 27).

Five Painters – an exhibition focusing on work by five British painters who live and work in the south of England, John Hansard Gallery, Southampton University; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun (until April 3).

Alive To It All: works by 13 artists, including Klee, Miro and Roger Hilton, Ferens Art Gallery, Queen Victoria Square, Hull; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 4.30; (until April 24).

Work by John Chapman and Christine McKelvey, Museum and Art Gallery, Library Street, Blackburn: Mon to Fri 9.30 to 6, Sat 9.30 to 5, closed Sun; (until April 30).

Harveys History of Wine collection, Chelmsford and Essex Museum, Oaklands Park, Moulsham Street, Chelmsford; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 22).

Maritime England Mary Rose Exhibition, Bickleigh Castle, Tiverton, Devon; Wed and Sun 2 to 5; (until Oct 16).

Work by three Canadian sculptors, Museum and Art Gallery, Cartwright Hall, Bradford; Tues to Sun 10 to 5, closed Mon; (until May 8).

Dress of the Year 1963-1983, Museum of Costume, Assembly Rooms, Bath; Mon to Sat 9.30 to 6, Sun 10 to 6; (until Oct).

Music

Concert by the Hallé Orchestra, Free Trade Hall, Peter Street, Manchester, 7.30.

Concert by the Scottish National Orchestra, City Hall, Glasgow, 7.30.

Concert by the British Youth Symphony Orchestra, Chichester Cathedral, 7.30.

Recital by Geoffrey Buckley, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 1.10.

Concert by the Pump Room Trio, Christ Church, Julian Road, Bath, 7.30.

Concert by Plymouth Area Police Choir, Guildhall, Plymouth, 7.30.

Talks, lectures

To the Roof of the World, by I. Bunyan, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

William Hunter, Book Collector, by J. Baldwin, Boyd Orr Building, Glasgow University, 3.

Walks

Royal London, meet Westminster Underground, 11 am.

Chelsea, meet Sloane Square Underground, 2.30 pm.

Haunted London Ghost Walk (finishing in a pub), meet Covent Garden Underground.

Mysterious Interiors of Hidden London, meet Holborn Underground, 10 am.

Quaint City Pubs, Curious and Courtyards, meet St Paul's Underground, 7.30 pm.

The London Dickens Knew, meet Blackfriars Underground, 11 am.

Literary London – Fleet Street, meet St Paul's Underground, 2 pm.

Religion in London, meet outside Museum of London, 2.30 pm.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,103

ACROSS

1 One religious system in an undefiled setting indulged in by Holmes (10).
9 Enjoy the view, my old American friend, from the belvedere (6).
10 Freebooter to make a double with Red Rum? (8).
11 The Spanish girl goes to party in Manoa (8).
12 Circus performer with an impressive act indeed? (4).
13 Appointment as Minister to make speech about noise (10).
15 Improve strength perhaps, by signing him on? (7).
17 Intellectual's cracked, if one of those in their cups (7).
20 Mother maybe holds back letters for both our houses (10).
21 One involved with arms (4).
23 A figure sufficiently angular for the Muses (8).
25 One trick in tune arrangement, to arouse curiosity (8).
26 Sweet but gullible type (6).
27 Head of state a year from now? (3,7).

DOWN

2 To put up a record on ice, buy this and skate (6).
3 About a manipulator in the commodities market (8).
4 Somebody, after a division, shown as supporting tax cuts (4,6).
5 Royalty once thus liable to be caught on the hop? (7).
6 Exclamation of a heartless 17 (4).
7 Evidence in camera? No (8).
8 Second loan arranged for accommodation of Zeno & Co (10).
12 Gypsy's taking off (5-5).
14 He may achieve settlement too in great turmoil (10).
16 Boy in bus makes dirge for Derby winner (8).
18 Erasmus for instance liable to err? It's possible (8).
19 What definition states as significant (7).
22 Deny it's trash (6).
24 Dress, with age, would be 22 (4).

Solution of Puzzle No. 16,102

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

New books – paperback

A selection of interesting books published this week:
Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement, by Margaret Richardson (Trefoil, £5.95)
Bertolt Brecht in America, by James K. Lyon (Methuen, £5.95)
Discovering Birds, by Tony Soper (BBC, £3.50)
Getting to Yes, by Roger Fisher and William Ury (Hutchinson, £4.95)
Moonlite, by David Foster (Picador, £2.50)
Selected Poems of Thomas Hardy, edited by James Reeves and Robert Gittings (Pan, £1.25)
Skye, by Derek Cooper (RKP, £5.95)
The Vanishing Hitchhiker, by Jan Harold Brunvand (Picador, £1.95)
Waterways Postcards 1900-1930, by Hugh McKnight (Shepperton Swan, £4.95)
With Love, by Theodora FitzGibbon (Pan, £1.95)

BA

Anniversaries

Births: Abraham Ortelius, cartographer, Antwerp, 1527; Christiaan Huygens, mathematician and astronomer, The Hague, 1629.

Deaths: George Friedrick Handel, London, 1759; Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, was shot at Ford's Theatre, Washington, and died the following day, 1865; Aleksandr Scriabin (new style April 27), Moscow, 1915; Louis Sullivan, architect, Chicago, 1924; Vladimir Mayakovski, poet, Moscow, 1930; Ernest Bevin, London, 1951.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Finance Bill, second reading.

Lords (3): British Shipbuilders Bill, report. Debate on EEC committee report on borrowing and lending.

Cityline

British Telecom provides a pre-recorded business news summary, including the *FT* Index. Call FT Cityline: (01) 246 8026.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.84	1.76
Austria Sch	27.55	25.75
Belgium Fr	77.75	73.75
Canada $	1.96	1.88
Denmark Kr	13.75	13.05
Finland Mkk	8.74	8.24
France Fr	11.55	11.00
Germany DM	3.87	3.67
Greece Dr	135.00	124.00
Hongkong $	10.70	10.15
Ireland Pt	1.22	1.16
Italy Lira	2275.00	2175.00
Japan Yen	385.00	365.00
Netherlands Gld	4.34	4.13
Norway Kr	11.45	10.85
Portugal Esc	158.50	144.50
South Africa Rd	1.89	1.72
Spain Pta	210.00	199.00
Sweden Kr	11.96	11.36
Switzerland Fr	3.27	3.09
USA $	1.59	1.53
Yugoslavia Dnr	1.22	1.16

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 327.3.
London: The *FT* Index closed down 0.6 at 687.1.

Information for inclusion in The Times Information Service should be sent to:
Cathy James, TTIS, The Times, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Roads

London and South-east: A308: Major roadworks on Sunbury Road, Hampton, Middlesex: avoid Hampton Court area. A3216: Chelsea Bridge: only one lane in use; use Albert, Battersea or Vauxhall Bridges as alternatives. A362: *Dartford Tunnel: Roadworks causing* temporary width restriction of 9 foot 6 inches each way.

Milands and East Anglia: A1: Lane closures on Stangate Hill, near Alconbury, Cambridgeshire.

Wales and West: A55: Temporary signals between Highlands Road and Llawr Centre, Old Colwyn, Clwyd, North Wales. A541: Roadworks from Westminster Bridge, Gwersyllt, to Oak Alyn, Wrexham, Clwyd, North Wales. M5: Northbound exit slip-road closed at junction 25 (Taunton); diversion signposted via junction 26 (A38, Wellington).

North: M6: Lane closures between junctions 25 (A49, Wigan) and 27 (A5209, Wigan/Standish), Greater Manchester; work will last until November. Also southbound carriageway closed between junctions 41 (N of Penrith) to 42 (S of Carlisle), Cumbria; all traffic sharing northbound carriageway.

Scotland: A80: Stirling Road, Muirhead, Strathclyde, closed either side of Muirhead village until tomorrow. A8: Diversions and carriageway closures at Parklea, Port Glasgow, Strathclyde. A92: Kirkcaldy Esplanade, Kirkcaldy, Fife, closed until Monday because of annual Links Market.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The Daily Mirror awards Oscars to various politicians in a light-hearted leader this morning. "Our Oscar for the Best Newcomer goes to David Steel for the seventeenth successive year. . . The Most Promising Minister award goes to Cecil Parkinson, who has not stopped promising since he joined the Cabinet. . . Sir Geoffrey Howe gets the award for the most boring film ever made on a tight budget. . . We regret that despite intensive lobbying by their cronies, neither Peter Tatchell nor Roy Jenkins wins anything."

The Daily Express finds the Left's hostile reaction to Government proposals to introduce a voluntary stint in the Armed Forces for jobless teenagers "predictable". "What is wrong in offering some teenagers the chance to learn the discipline and skills which are part of Service life? Hope must be offered to young people out of work, and schemes which do this are welcome."

Weather forecast

A westerly airstream will persist, with a weak trough of low pressure clearing S.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, SW England, Channel Islands: Becoming dry and brighter after a rather cloudy start; wind variable, light; max temp 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

East Anglia, Midlands, E, NW, central N, NE, England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, Northern Ireland: Mostly dry with some sunshine; wind mainly W, light to moderate; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

SW, NE, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, some scattered showers; wind W, moderate to fresh; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Dry with sunny intervals, but rain spreading to Scotland and Northern Ireland later; becoming warmer in S.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind W veering NW, moderate or fresh, locally strong at first in Dover Strait; sea slight or moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Sun rises: 6.09 am | Sun sets: 7.55 pm
Moon rises 7.02 am | Moon sets: 9.21 pm
First quarter: April 20

Lighting-up time

London 8.25 pm to 5.36 am
Bristol 8.34 pm to 5.46 am
Edinburgh 8.46 pm to 5.39 am
Manchester 8.37 pm to 5.41 am
Penzance 8.44 pm to 6.00 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

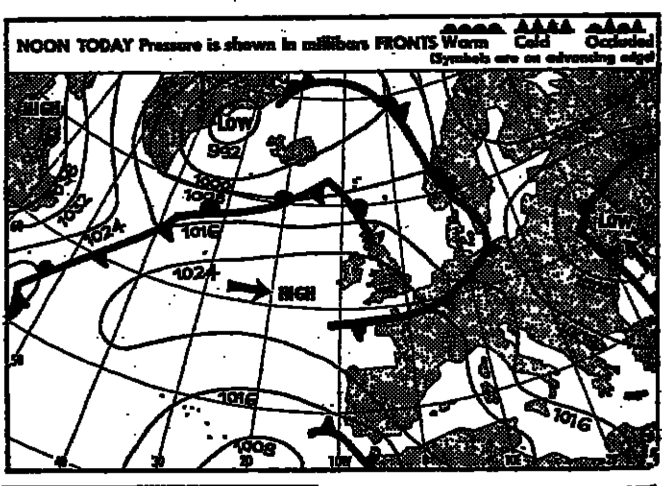
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	8	46	Guernsey	s	9	48
Birmingham	c	10	50	Inverness	r	9	48
Blackpool	f	8	46	Jersey	s	9	48
Bristol	c	8	46	London	f	11	52
Cardiff	c	8	46	Manchester	c	10	50
Edinburgh	f	9	48	Newcastle	r	10	50
Glasgow	f	10	50	Ronaldsway	r	7	45

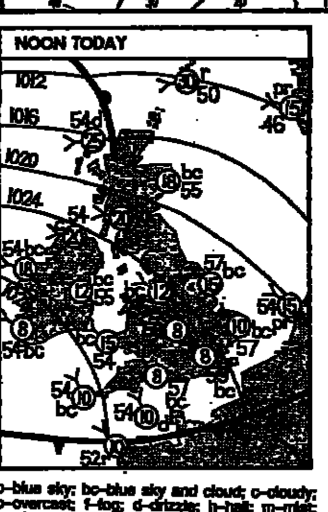
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 13C (55F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 3C (37F). Humidity: 7 pm, 55 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, a trace. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 3.6hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,028.0 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

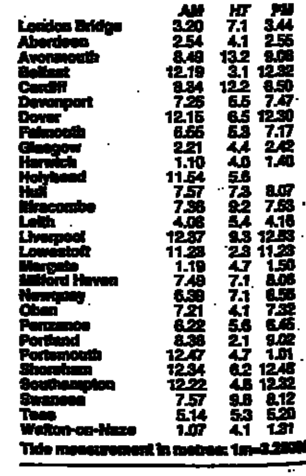
Highest day temp: London 13C (55F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath 7C (45F); highest rainfall: Tiree 0.17in; highest sunshine: Guernsey 10.8hr.





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

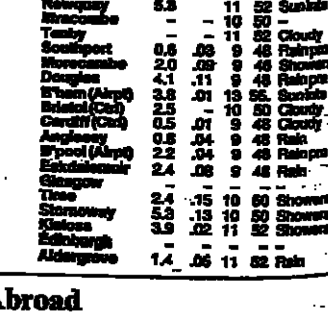
High tides



	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	3.20	7.1	3.44	7.3
Aberdeen	2.54	4.1	2.55	4.2
Avonmouth	8.49	13.2	9.08	13.2
Belfast	12.19	3.1	12.32	3.3
Cardiff	8.34	12.2	8.50	12.2
Devonport	7.26	6.5	7.47	5.4
Dover	12.15	6.5	12.30	6.6
Falmouth	6.55	5.3	7.17	5.2
Glasgow	2.21	4.4	2.42	4.7
Harwich	1.10	4.0	1.40	4.8
Holyhead	11.54	5.6		
Hull	7.57	7.3	8.07	7.5
Ilfracombe	7.38	9.2	7.58	9.2
Leith	4.06	5.4	4.16	5.6
Liverpool	12.37	9.3	12.53	9.5
Lowestoft	11.28	2.3	11.28	2.4
Margate	1.19	4.7	1.50	4.7
Milford Haven	7.49	7.1	8.08	7.1
Newquay	6.39	7.1	6.56	7.1
Oban	7.21	4.1	7.32	4.8
Penzance	6.22	5.6	6.45	5.5
Portland	8.38	2.1	9.02	2.1
Portsmouth	12.47	4.7	1.01	4.6
Shoreham	12.34	6.2	12.48	6.1
Southampton	12.22	4.5	12.32	4.5
Swansea	7.57	9.8	8.12	9.5
Tees	5.14	5.3	5.20	5.5
Walton-on-Naze	1.07	4.1	1.31	4.3

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

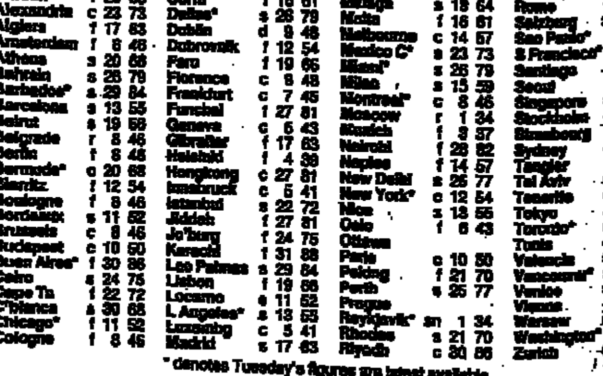
Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	2.9	.01	12	54	Showers
Scarboro	8.2	–	11	52	Sunints
Bridlington	4.7	–	11	52	Sunints
Cromer	7.3	–	12	54	Sun pds
Lowestoft	6.1	.01	13	55	Sunints
Clacton	3.5	–	12	54	Cloudy
Margate	3.1	–	12	54	Sunints
Folkestone	6.4	–	12	54	Sunints
Hastings	5.7	.01	10	50	Sunints
Eastbourne	4.2	–	10	50	Sunints
Worthing	8.2	–	11	52	Sun pds
Littlehmptn	7.5	–	11	52	Sun pds
Bognor R	8.5	–	10	50	Sun pds
Southsea	4.4	–	11	52	Cloudy
Shanklin	4.2	–	10	50	Sunints
Bournemouth	1.9	–	11	52	Cloudy
Poole	1.7	–	12	54	Cloudy
Weymouth	1.0	–	9	48	Cloudy
Exmouth	3.1	–	11	52	Sunints
Torquay	3.8	–	11	52	Sunints

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	10.8	–	13	55	Sunny
Scilly Isles	–	–	–	–	–
Newquay	5.3		11	52	Sunints
Ilfracombe	–	–	10	50	–
Tenby	–	–	11	52	Cloudy
Southport	0.6	.03	9	48	Rainpm
Morecambe	2.0	.03	9	48	Showers
Douglas	4.1	.11	9	48	Rainpm
B'ham (Airpt)	3.8	.01	13	55	Sunints
Bristol (Ctr)	2.5	–	10	50	Cloudy
Cardiff (Ctr)	0.5	.01	9	48	Cloudy
Anglesey	0.5	.04	9	48	Rain
L'pool (Airpt)	2.2	.04	9	48	Rainpm
Eskdalemuir	2.4	.08	9	48	Rain
Glasgow	–	–	–	–	–
Tiree	2.4	.15	10	50	Showers
Stornoway	5.3	.13	10	50	Showers
Kinloss	3.9	.02	11	52	Showers
Edinburgh	–	–	–	–	–
Aldergrove	1.4	.06	11	52	Rain

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	14	57	Copenhagn	s	7	45	Majorca	f	15	59	Rio de Jan*	f	26	79
Akrotiri	f	20	68	Corfu	f	16	61	Malaga	s	18	64	Rome	c	11	52
Alexandria	c	23	73	Dallas*	s	26	79	Malta	f	16	61	Salzburg	sl	2	36
Algiers	f	17	63	Dublin	d	9	48	Melbourne	c	14	57	Sao Paulo*	f	21	70
Amsterdam	f	8	46	Dubrovnik	f	12	54	Mexico C*	s	23	73	S Francisco*	s	11	52
Athens	s	20	68	Faro	f	19	66	Miami*	s	26	79	Santiago			
Bahrain	s	26	79	Florence	c	8	46	Milan	s	15	59	Seoul	s	25	77
Barbados*	s	29	84	Frankfurt	c	7	45	Montreal*	c	8	46	Singapore	s	35	95
Barcelona	s	13	55	Funchal	f	27	81	Moscow	r	1	34	Stockholm	c	2	36
Beirut	s	19	66	Geneva	c	6	43	Munich	f	3	37	Strasbourg	f	8	46
Belgrade	r	8	46	Gibraltar	f	17	63	Nairobi	f	28	82	Sydney	c	17	63
Berlin	f	8	46	Helsinki	f	4	39	Naples	f	14	57	Tangier	f	20	68
Bermuda*	c	20	68	Hongkong	c	27	81	New Delhi	s	25	77	Tel Aviv	s	20	68
Biarritz	f	12	54	Innsbruck	c	5	41	New York*	c	12	54	Tenerife	c	21	70
Boulogne	f	8	46	Istanbul	s	22	72	Nice	s	13	55	Tokyo	s	20	68
Bordeaux	s	11	52	Jeddah	f	27	81	Oslo	f	6	43	Toronto*	s	3	37
Brussels	c	8	46	Jo'burg	f	24	75	Ottawa				Tunis	c	17	63
Budapest	c	10	50	Karachi	f	31	88	Paris	c	10	50	Valencia	s	15	59
Buen Aires*	f	30	86	Las Palmas	s	29	84	Peking	f	21	70	Vancouver*	s	8	46
Cairo	s	24	75	Lisbon	f	19	66	Perth	s	25	77	Venice	s	15	59
Cape Tn	f	22	72	Locarno	s	11	52	Prague				Vienna	s	7	45
C'blanca	s	30	86	L Angeles*	s	13	55	Reykjavik*	sn	1	34	Warsaw	c	5	41
Chicago*	f	11	52	Luxembg	c	5	41	Rhodes	s	21	70	Washington*	f	16	61
Cologne	f	8	46	Madrid	s	17	63	Riyadh	c	30	86	Zurich	c	3	37

* denotes Tuesday's figures are latest available